

Nature and distribution of known offenses

The data presented in this section describe the nature and extent of criminal activity in the United States. There are essentially three ways in which the level of crime is measured--through officially recorded data, victimization surveys, and through self-reports of criminal involvement. Because it is well known that many crimes are not reported to the police, surveys of the population and selected subgroups have been used to provide an additional perspective on the extent of criminal activity. Two methods have been most commonly used: (1) surveys of households and businesses to determine the rate of victimizations and characteristics of victims of criminal acts and (2) surveys of the general population to determine the proportion and characteristics of persons who have committed criminal offenses. The former are referred to as victimization surveys, whereas the latter involve self-reported criminal activity.

This section begins with information presented from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), which is conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The NCVS is a national probability survey of households in the United States. Detailed information is provided annually on the extent and nature of completed and attempted crimes, frequency of occurrence, characteristics of victims and offenders, victim-offender relationships, the circumstances surrounding criminal incidents and their impact, and reasons for reporting and not reporting these crimes to the police. Data from the National Opinion Research Center concerning victimization experiences and data from The Gallup Organization on parents disciplining children also are included.

The next segment includes information from the Monitoring the Future Project. This project conducts a series of nationwide surveys of secondary school students. Information on victimization experiences (both at school and elsewhere) and involvement in delinquent activities has been gathered annually since 1975 by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research. This segment also contains information derived from surveys on drug use and related attitudes of high school seniors, college students, and young adults in the United States. Data are presented on most recent use of alcohol, drugs, and cigarettes. Drugs examined include marijuana/hashish, inhalants, hallucinogens (LSD, PCP), cocaine (powder, crack), heroin, stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, alcohol, steroids, and cigarettes. Selected data on drug and alcohol use by eighth and tenth graders also are included. Additionally, these data include involvement in moving violations and

traffic crashes while under the influence of alcohol or drugs. This segment incorporates self-report data collected by PRIDE, Inc. on alcohol and drug use by students (grades 6 through 12).

Also included in this section are data from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. Information is presented on drug use among the Nation's population age 12 and older. Prevalence and recency of use figures are presented for various types of drugs as well as reported problems associated with alcohol, drug, and cigarette use. Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) focusing on drug abuse-related emergency room episodes are shown. In addition, data from The Gallup Organization on alcohol use and related problems, are included as is a survey of college students on alcohol use and associated problems. Information also is presented on alcohol-related driving behavior including involvement in motor vehicle crashes. Data are presented on reported prevalence of delinquent behavior from the National Youth Survey (NYS) Project. The NYS is an ongoing self-report panel study involving a national probability sample of adolescents in the United States. Various types of delinquent behavior are tabulated including assault, robbery, theft, destruction of property, drug sales, white collar crime, and drug use.

The final part of the section presents data on officially recorded crime. The Federal Bureau of Investigation collects information on crimes known to the police through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Nationwide data on crimes are collected and tabulated by city, county, Metropolitan Statistical Area, population group, and geographic division. Offense characteristics and situational factors of violent crime, property crime, and the eight index offenses are presented. Included among the situational factors are type of target, type of weapon used, victim-offender relationship, circumstances of the offense, demographic characteristics of the victim (i.e., sex, race, age), offender characteristics, and place and time of occurrence. A ranking of States according to violent crime rates is provided. Also, data are presented for the 50 States on the involvement of firearms and other weapons in violent crime. Numbers and rates of violent crime for large U.S. cities are displayed as are offenses in Federal parks. Tables presenting data on bias-motivated (hate) crimes from the Federal Bureau of Investigation are provided. Detailed information on murder offenders and victims is included in this section. These data are based on the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR). In addition, data are presented on homicides occurring in the workplace, rates of suicide for various subgroups of the popu-

lation, and estimates of the number of hospital emergency department treatments for firearm-related injuries and deaths.

Information on motor vehicle thefts, financial institution fraud, and Federal bank robberies is provided in this section. Also presented is information on the number of law enforcement officers assaulted and killed in the United States, including detailed data on the circumstances of the incidents.

This section concludes with information presented on bombings and other explosives incidents, arson and loss due to incendiary or suspicious fires, information on the number and type of terrorist incidents and casualties resulting from terrorism, results of airline passenger screening, and data from the Federal Crime Insurance Program.

Table 3.1

Estimated number, percent distribution, and rate of personal and property victimizationBy type of crime, United States, 1994^a

Type of crime	Number of victimizations	Percent of all victimizations ^b	Rate per 1,000 persons or households
All crimes	42,359,370	100%	NA
Personal crimes	11,348,630	26.8	53.1
Crimes of violence	10,859,700	25.6	50.8
Completed violence	3,205,230	7.6	15.0
Attempted/threatened violence	7,654,470	18.1	35.8
Rape/sexual assault	432,700	1.0	2.0
Rape/attempted rape	316,140	0.7	1.5
Rape	167,530	0.4	0.8
Attempted rape ^c	148,610	0.4	0.7
Sexual assault ^d	116,570	0.3	0.5
Robbery	1,298,590	3.1	6.1
Completed/property taken	795,030	1.9	3.7
With injury	287,600	0.7	1.3
Without injury	507,430	1.2	2.4
Attempted to take property	503,560	1.2	2.4
With injury	121,790	0.3	0.6
Without injury	381,770	0.9	1.8
Assault	9,128,400	21.5	42.7
Aggravated	2,477,940	5.8	11.6
With injury	678,540	1.6	3.2
Threatened with weapon	1,799,400	4.2	8.4
Simple	6,650,470	15.7	31.1
With minor injury	1,466,070	3.5	6.9
Without injury	5,184,400	12.2	24.3
Purse snatching/pocket picking	488,930	1.2	2.3
Completed purse snatching	90,150	0.2	0.4
Attempted purse snatching	23,150	0.1	0.1
Pocket picking	375,630	0.9	1.8
Total population age 12 and older	213,747,400	X	X
Property crimes	31,010,740	73.2	307.6
Household burglary	5,482,300	12.9	54.4
Completed	4,572,560	10.8	45.4
Forcible entry	1,725,400	4.1	17.1
Unlawful entry without force	2,847,160	6.7	28.2
Attempted forcible entry	909,750	2.1	9.0
Motor vehicle theft	1,763,540	4.2	17.5
Completed	1,172,200	2.8	11.6
Attempted	591,340	1.4	5.9
Theft ^e	23,764,900	56.1	235.7
Completed	22,743,000	53.7	225.6
Less than \$50	9,376,580	22.1	93.0
\$50 to \$249	7,874,460	18.6	78.1
\$250 or more	4,250,850	10.0	42.2
Amount not available	1,241,110	2.9	12.3
Attempted	1,021,900	2.4	10.1
Total number of households	100,808,030	X	X

Note: The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is conducted annually for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. These estimates are based on data derived from a continuous survey of a representative sample of housing units in the United States. For the 1994 survey, approximately 120,000 residents in 56,000 housing units were interviewed about the crimes they had experienced in the previous 6 months. Response rates were 96 percent of eligible housing units and 92 percent of individuals in interviewed households.

Readers should note that murder is not measured by the NCVS because of the inability to question the victim. The NCVS has undergone a redesign and all data presented are based on the redesigned survey. The redesign was implemented during 1993 and data based on the redesign are not comparable to data prior to 1993. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bPercent distribution is based on unrounded figures.

^cIncludes verbal threats of rape.

^dIncludes threats.

^eIncludes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 1.

Table 3.2

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of crime and selected characteristics of victim, United States, 1994

Victim characteristics	Type of crime							Personal theft
	Crimes of violence							
	All crime	All crimes of violence	Rape/ sexual assault	Robbery	Total	Assault Aggravated	Simple	
Sex								
Male	61.7	59.6	0.2	8.1	51.3	15.3	35.9	2.0
Female	45.1	42.5	3.7	4.1	34.7	8.1	26.6	2.5
Age								
12 to 15 years	117.4	114.8	3.1	12.0	99.7	22.2	77.6	2.6
16 to 19 years	125.9	121.7	5.1	11.8	104.8	33.7	71.1	4.2
20 to 24 years	102.5	99.2	5.0	11.3	82.9	26.6	56.4	3.3
25 to 34 years	63.2	60.9	2.9	7.5	50.6	13.7	36.9	2.3
35 to 49 years	41.4	39.5	1.6	5.2	32.8	7.6	25.2	1.9
50 to 64 years	16.8	15.1	0.2 ^a	2.3	12.6	3.3	9.3	1.7
65 years and older	7.2	5.1	0.1 ^a	1.4	3.6	1.2	2.4	2.1
Race								
White	51.5	49.4	1.9	4.8	42.7	10.9	31.8	2.1
Black	65.4	61.8	2.7	14.0	45.0	16.6	28.4	3.6
Other	49.1	47.6	2.5 ^a	9.0	36.1	11.9	24.2	1.6 ^a
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	63.3	59.8	2.6	9.8	47.4	16.2	31.2	3.5
Non-Hispanic	51.9	49.8	2.0	5.6	42.1	11.1	31.0	2.1
Household income								
Under \$7,500	88.3	83.6	6.7	11.1	65.8	20.5	45.3	4.7
\$7,500 to \$14,999	60.8	58.6	3.3	7.1	48.1	13.8	34.3	2.2
\$15,000 to \$24,999	51.7	49.9	2.3	5.9	41.7	13.2	28.5	1.8
\$25,000 to \$34,999	51.3	49.3	1.2	4.6	43.5	11.3	32.3	2.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	49.3	46.8	0.9	4.8	41.1	10.1	31.0	2.6
\$50,000 to \$74,999	47.6	46.1	0.8	4.2	41.1	9.5	31.6	1.5
\$75,000 and over	42.7	40.0	0.9 ^a	4.5	34.6	8.0	26.5	2.7
Residence								
Urban	67.6	63.6	2.7	10.9	50.1	14.8	35.2	4.0
Suburban	51.8	49.6	1.8	5.1	42.7	11.0	31.7	2.2
Rural	39.8	39.2	1.7	2.6	34.9	9.2	25.8	0.6

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Criminal Victimization 1994**, Bulletin NCJ-158022 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1996), p. 4.

^aEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.3

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimizationBy type of crime and sex of victim, United States, 1994^a

Type of crime	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	11,348,630	53.1	6,373,380	61.7	4,975,250	45.1
Crimes of violence	10,859,700	50.8	6,165,660	59.6	4,694,040	42.5
Completed violence	3,205,230	15.0	1,648,760	16.0	1,556,470	14.1
Attempted/threatened violence	7,654,470	35.8	4,516,900	43.7	3,137,570	28.4
Rape/sexual assault	432,700	2.0	25,560	0.2	407,140	3.7
Rape/attempted rape	316,140	1.5	15,350 ^b	0.1 ^b	300,790	2.7
Rape	167,530	0.8	4,890 ^b	0.0 ^b	162,640	1.5
Attempted rape ^c	148,610	0.7	10,460 ^b	0.1 ^b	138,140	1.3
Sexual assault ^d	116,570	0.5	10,220 ^b	0.1 ^b	106,350	1.0
Robbery	1,298,590	6.1	841,960	8.1	456,630	4.1
Completed/property taken	795,030	3.7	487,250	4.7	307,780	2.8
With injury	287,600	1.3	175,940	1.7	111,660	1.0
Without injury	507,430	2.4	311,310	3.0	196,110	1.8
Attempted to take property	503,560	2.4	354,710	3.4	148,850	1.3
With injury	121,790	0.6	76,360	0.7	45,430	0.4
Without injury	381,770	1.8	278,350	2.7	103,420	0.9
Assault	9,128,400	42.7	5,298,140	51.3	3,830,270	34.7
Aggravated	2,477,940	11.6	1,582,350	15.3	895,590	8.1
With injury	678,540	3.2	401,950	3.9	276,590	2.5
Threatened with weapon	1,799,400	8.4	1,180,400	11.4	619,000	5.6
Simple	6,650,470	31.1	3,715,790	35.9	2,934,680	26.6
With minor injury	1,466,070	6.9	746,550	7.2	719,510	6.5
Without injury	5,184,400	24.3	2,969,230	28.7	2,215,170	20.1
Purse snatching/pocket picking	488,930	2.3	207,720	2.0	281,210	2.5
Population age 12 and older	213,747,400	NA	103,369,380	NA	110,378,020	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 2.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.^cIncludes verbal threats of rape.^dIncludes threats.

Table 3.4

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimizationBy type of crime and age of victim, United States, 1994^a

Type of crime	Age of victim (in years)						
	12 to 15	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and older
All personal crimes	117.4	125.9	102.5	63.2	41.4	16.8	7.2
Crimes of violence	114.8	121.7	99.2	60.9	39.5	15.1	5.1
Completed violence	34.3	38.4	29.0	19.5	10.3	3.5	2.0
Attempted/threatened violence	80.5	83.3	70.2	41.4	29.3	11.6	3.1
Rape/sexual assault	3.1	5.1	5.0	2.9	1.6	0.2 ^b	0.1 ^b
Rape/attempted rape	1.4 ^b	3.9	3.7	2.4	1.1	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b
Rape	1.0 ^b	1.9	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.1 ^b	0.0 ^b
Attempted rape ^c	0.4 ^b	2.0	2.4	1.0	0.4	0.0 ^b	0.1 ^b
Sexual assault ^d	1.7	1.2 ^b	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.1 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery	12.0	11.8	11.3	7.5	5.2	2.3	1.4
Completed/property taken	6.8	7.0	5.6	4.7	3.6	1.3	1.1
With injury	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.7	0.6 ^b	0.6 ^b
Without injury	4.7	5.4	3.7	3.3	1.9	0.8	0.5 ^b
Attempted to take property	5.2	4.7	5.7	2.8	1.6	1.0	0.4 ^b
With injury	0.6 ^b	1.0 ^b	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.3 ^b	0.1 ^b
Without injury	4.5	3.8	4.1	1.9	1.1	0.8	0.3 ^b
Assault	99.7	104.8	82.9	50.6	32.8	12.6	3.6
Aggravated	22.2	33.7	26.6	13.7	7.6	3.3	1.2
With injury	6.4	8.6	7.6	4.9	1.5	0.5 ^b	0.2 ^b
Threatened with weapon	15.8	25.1	18.9	8.8	6.1	2.8	1.0
Simple	77.6	71.1	56.4	36.9	25.2	9.3	2.4
With minor injury	18.6	19.9	13.5	8.1	4.1	1.5	0.7 ^b
Without injury	59.0	51.2	42.9	28.7	21.1	7.8	1.7
Purse snatching/pocket picking	2.6	4.2	3.3	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.1
Population in each age group	15,299,980	14,294,790	18,304,870	41,698,820	59,055,160	33,909,600	31,184,180

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^cIncludes verbal threats of rape.^dIncludes threats.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 3.

Table 3.5

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimizationBy sex and age of victim, and type of crime, United States, 1994^a

by Sex and Age of Victim, and Type of Crime, United States, 1994												
Sex and age of victim	Total population	Crimes of violence		Attempted/threatened violence	Rape/sexual assault ^b	Robbery			Assault			Purse snatching/pocket picking
		Completed violence	of violence			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple	
Male												
12 to 15 years	7,811,130	134.6	41.4	93.2	0.5 ^c	16.3	3.2	13.0	117.8	29.1	88.7	3.3
16 to 19 years	7,297,110	141.3	41.0	100.4	0.0 ^c	16.2	3.3	12.9	125.1	43.8	81.3	5.8
20 to 24 years	9,075,880	116.8	31.5	85.3	0.6 ^c	14.0	4.7	9.3	102.2	36.8	65.4	2.9
25 to 34 years	20,717,860	64.8	17.4	47.4	0.4 ^c	9.5	2.6	6.9	54.9	15.6	39.3	1.5
35 to 49 years	29,182,640	45.0	10.5	34.4	0.3 ^c	6.9	3.0	3.9	37.8	10.0	27.8	1.3
50 to 64 years	16,307,900	16.2	2.3	13.9	0.0 ^c	2.7	0.7 ^c	2.0	13.6	3.6	10.0	1.7
65 years and older	12,976,860	7.9	2.7	5.3	0.0 ^c	2.2	0.7 ^c	1.5 ^c	5.8	2.2	3.6	1.1 ^c
Female												
12 to 15 years	7,488,850	94.1	26.8	67.3	5.7	7.5	2.3 ^c	5.3	80.9	15.0	66.0	1.8 ^c
16 to 19 years	6,997,680	101.2	35.7	65.4	10.3	7.2	1.8 ^c	5.3	83.7	23.2	60.5	2.5 ^c
20 to 24 years	9,228,990	81.8	26.5	55.3	9.2	8.7	2.3 ^c	6.4	63.9	16.5	47.4	3.6
25 to 34 years	20,980,960	57.1	21.6	35.5	5.5	5.5	1.9	3.6	46.2	11.8	34.5	3.0
35 to 49 years	29,872,520	34.2	10.0	24.2	2.8	3.4	1.3	2.1	28.0	5.4	22.6	2.5
50 to 64 years	17,601,700	14.1	4.7	9.5	0.4 ^c	2.0	0.9 ^c	1.1 ^c	11.7	3.0	8.7	1.7
65 years and older	18,207,330	3.0	1.5	1.6	0.1 ^c	0.9 ^c	0.6 ^c	0.3 ^c	2.0	0.5 ^c	1.6	2.8

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 4.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 3.6

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimizationBy type of crime and race of victim, United States, 1994^a

Type of crime	White		Black		Other	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	9,300,990	51.5	1,675,620	65.4	372,010	49.1
Crimes of violence	8,916,470	49.4	1,583,130	61.8	360,100	47.6
Completed violence	2,455,910	13.6	631,350	24.6	117,970	15.6
Attempted/threatened violence	6,460,560	35.8	951,780	37.1	242,130	32.0
Rape/sexual assault	345,310	1.9	68,800	2.7	18,590 ^b	2.5 ^b
Rape/attempted rape	240,820	1.3	61,260	2.4	14,050 ^b	1.9 ^b
Rape	122,710	0.7	35,890	1.4	8,940 ^b	1.2 ^b
Attempted rape ^c	118,120	0.7	25,380	1.0	5,110 ^b	0.7 ^b
Sexual assault ^d	104,490	0.6	7,540 ^b	0.3 ^b	4,540 ^b	0.6 ^b
Robbery	870,500	4.8	359,810	14.0	68,280	9.0
Completed/property taken	473,600	2.6	280,930	11.0	40,500	5.3
With injury	188,480	1.0	88,700	3.5	10,420 ^b	1.4 ^b
Without injury	285,130	1.6	192,230	7.5	30,070	4.0
Attempted to take property	396,890	2.2	78,880	3.1	27,790	3.7
With injury	99,280	0.5	17,720 ^b	0.7 ^b	4,790 ^b	0.6 ^b
Without injury	297,610	1.6	61,160	2.4	23,000	3.0
Assault	7,700,660	42.7	1,154,510	45.0	273,230	36.1
Aggravated	1,961,850	10.9	425,900	16.6	90,190	11.9
With injury	503,870	2.8	145,200	5.7	29,470	3.9
Threatened with weapon	1,457,980	8.1	280,700	11.0	60,720	8.0
Simple	5,738,810	31.8	728,620	28.4	183,040	24.2
With minor injury	1,267,650	7.0	163,890	6.4	34,520	4.6
Without injury	4,471,160	24.8	564,720	22.0	148,510	19.6
Purse snatching/pocket picking	384,530	2.1	92,490	3.6	11,910 ^b	1.6 ^b
Population age 12 and older	180,544,470	NA	25,630,100	NA	7,572,840	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 5.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.^cIncludes verbal threats of rape.^dIncludes threats.

Table 3.7

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimizationBy type of crime and ethnicity of victim, United States, 1994^a

Type of crime	Total ^b		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	11,348,630	53.1	1,184,590	63.3	10,039,840	51.9
Crimes of violence	10,859,700	50.8	1,119,490	59.8	9,625,330	49.8
Completed violence	3,205,230	15.0	367,490	19.6	2,799,010	14.5
Attempted/threatened violence	7,654,470	35.8	752,000	40.2	6,826,320	35.3
Rape/sexual assault	432,700	2.0	47,770	2.6	382,450	2.0
Rape/attempted rape	316,140	1.5	30,640	1.6	285,490	1.5
Rape	167,530	0.8	7,210 ^c	0.4 ^c	160,320	0.8
Attempted rape ^d	148,610	0.7	23,430	1.3	125,170	0.6
Sexual assault ^e	116,570	0.5	17,120 ^c	0.9 ^c	96,960	0.5
Robbery	1,298,590	6.1	184,340	9.8	1,091,620	5.6
Completed/property taken	795,030	3.7	126,320	6.7	652,810	3.4
With injury	287,600	1.3	47,400	2.5	233,290	1.2
Without injury	507,430	2.4	78,920	4.2	419,510	2.2
Attempted to take property	503,560	2.4	58,020	3.1	438,820	2.3
With injury	121,790	0.6	14,110 ^c	0.8 ^c	105,360	0.5
Without injury	381,770	1.8	43,910	2.3	333,460	1.7
Assault	9,128,400	42.7	887,390	47.4	8,151,260	42.1
Aggravated	2,477,940	11.6	302,770	16.2	2,152,670	11.1
With injury	678,540	3.2	87,620	4.7	583,390	3.0
Threatened with weapon	1,799,400	8.4	215,150	11.5	1,569,270	8.1
Simple	6,650,470	31.1	584,620	31.2	5,998,590	31.0
With minor injury	1,466,070	6.9	134,000	7.2	1,319,260	6.8
Without injury	5,184,400	24.3	450,620	24.1	4,679,330	24.2
Purse snatching/pocket picking	488,930	2.3	65,090	3.5	414,510	2.1
Population age 12 and older	213,747,400	NA	18,722,100	NA	193,417,580	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^dIncludes verbal threats of rape.^eIncludes threats.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes data on persons whose ethnicity was not ascertained, which are not shown separately.^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 7.

Table 3.8

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimizationBy type of crime, and sex and race of victim, United States, 1994^a

Type of crime	Male				Female			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	5,316,290	60.4	838,500	71.7	3,984,700	43.1	837,120	60.1
Crimes of violence	5,154,000	58.6	800,640	68.5	3,762,470	40.7	782,480	56.2
Completed violence	1,249,100	14.2	342,740	29.3	1,206,810	13.0	288,610	20.7
Attempted/threatened violence	3,904,910	44.4	457,910	39.2	2,555,650	27.6	493,870	35.4
Rape/sexual assault ^b	20,100 ^c	0.2 ^c	5,460 ^c	0.5 ^c	325,210	3.5	63,340	4.5
Robbery	576,130	6.5	215,770	18.4	294,370	3.2	144,040	10.3
Completed/property taken	286,750	3.3	173,650	14.8	186,850	2.0	107,280	7.7
With injury	104,920	1.2	65,370	5.6	83,560	0.9	23,330	1.7
Without injury	181,830	2.1	108,280	9.3	103,290	1.1	83,950	6.0
Attempted to take property	289,380	3.3	42,120	3.6	107,520	1.2	36,760	2.6
With injury	66,770	0.8	7,060 ^c	0.6 ^c	32,510	0.4	10,670 ^c	0.8 ^c
Without injury	222,610	2.5	35,060	3.0	75,000	0.8	26,090	1.9
Assault	4,557,780	51.8	579,410	49.5	3,142,890	34.0	575,100	41.3
Aggravated	1,280,870	14.6	240,210	20.5	680,980	7.4	185,690	13.3
With injury	290,950	3.3	92,930	7.9	212,920	2.3	52,270	3.8
Threatened with weapon	989,920	11.2	147,280	12.6	468,060	5.1	133,430	9.6
Simple	3,276,910	37.2	339,210	29.0	2,461,910	26.6	389,410	27.9
With minor injury	661,760	7.5	72,790	6.2	605,890	6.5	91,100	6.5
Without injury	2,615,150	29.7	266,420	22.8	1,856,020	20.1	298,310	21.4
Purse snatching/pocket picking	162,290	1.8	37,860	3.2	222,230	2.4	54,640	3.9
Population age 12 and older	88,009,110	NA	11,695,970	NA	92,535,360	NA	13,934,130	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes data on persons of "other" races. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 6.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.9

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimizationBy race and age of victim, and type of crime, United States, 1994^a

By race and age of victim, and type of crime, United States, 1994												
Race and age of victim	Total population	Crimes of violence	Completed violence	Attempted/threatened violence	Rape/sexual assault ^b	Robbery			Assault			Purse snatching/pocket picking
						Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple	
White												
12 to 15 years	12,206,850	112.5	33.5	78.9	3.1	10.2	2.4	7.8	99.2	21.7	77.4	2.7
16 to 19 years	11,449,920	124.7	36.3	88.4	4.8	10.0	2.9	7.0	110.0	31.9	78.1	4.7
20 to 24 years	14,903,120	100.9	27.6	73.3	4.0	9.0	2.9	6.2	87.9	26.7	61.3	2.9
25 to 34 years	34,462,980	61.5	18.9	42.6	3.0	6.4	2.0	4.4	52.1	13.3	38.7	2.0
35 to 49 years	49,826,160	39.0	8.8	30.2	1.7	3.8	1.5	2.3	33.6	7.0	26.6	1.9
50 to 64 years	29,603,040	14.8	2.9	11.9	0.1 ^c	2.0	0.9	1.1	12.6	3.2	9.4	1.2
65 years and older	28,092,390	4.0	1.5	2.5	0.1 ^c	1.1	0.4 ^c	0.6 ^c	2.9	1.1	1.8	2.1
Black												
12 to 15 years	2,468,760	135.6	37.7	97.9	3.8 ^c	20.8	3.4 ^c	17.4	111.0	26.9	84.0	2.1 ^c
16 to 19 years	2,238,840	117.1	56.4	60.8	7.8 ^c	20.1	1.4 ^c	18.7	89.3	46.3	42.9	2.8 ^c
20 to 24 years	2,530,460	85.9	34.2	51.8	8.8	23.4	7.0 ^c	16.4	53.7	20.2	33.5	5.4 ^c
25 to 34 years	5,522,870	62.7	26.1	36.5	2.6 ^c	14.1	3.9 ^c	10.3	46.0	18.8	27.1	4.4
35 to 49 years	6,950,760	44.8	19.1	25.8	0.4 ^c	13.8	6.7	7.1	30.6	11.6	19.0	1.9 ^c
50 to 64 years	3,354,860	20.2	8.8	11.4	0.7 ^c	5.4 ^c	0.8 ^c	4.6 ^c	14.1	4.0 ^c	10.1	6.9
65 years and older	2,563,560	16.9	7.4 ^c	9.5	0.0 ^c	4.8 ^c	2.7 ^c	2.1 ^c	12.1	2.5 ^c	9.6	2.6 ^c

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes data on persons of "other" races. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 9.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.10

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimizationBy type of crime and annual household income of victim, United States, 1994^a

Type of crime	Annual household income						
	Less than \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 or more
All personal crimes	88.3	60.8	51.7	51.3	49.3	47.6	42.7
Crimes of violence	83.6	58.6	49.9	49.3	46.8	46.1	40.0
Completed violence	30.0	19.0	15.7	12.9	12.4	10.9	7.9
Attempted/threatened violence	53.6	39.5	34.2	36.4	34.4	35.2	32.0
Rape/sexual assault	6.7	3.3	2.3	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9 ^b
Rape/attempted rape	5.2	2.4	1.9	0.9	0.4 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.7 ^b
Rape	3.4	1.3	0.5 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.0 ^b
Attempted rape ^c	1.8	1.1	1.3	0.3 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.7 ^b
Sexual assault ^d	1.4	0.9	0.4 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.2 ^b
Robbery	11.1	7.1	5.9	4.6	4.8	4.2	4.5
Completed/property taken	7.4	4.2	3.7	3.4	2.5	2.4	1.9
With injury	3.4	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.7 ^b	0.2 ^b
Without injury	4.0	2.7	2.9	2.4	1.4	1.7	1.7
Attempted to take property	3.7	2.9	2.2	1.2	2.3	1.8	2.6
With injury	1.2 ^b	0.7 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.3 ^b
Without injury	2.5	2.2	1.7	0.7 ^b	1.8	1.5	2.3
Assault	65.8	48.1	41.7	43.5	41.1	41.1	34.6
Aggravated	20.5	13.8	13.2	11.3	10.1	9.5	8.0
With injury	6.8	4.0	4.1	3.1	2.7	1.9	0.9 ^b
Threatened with weapon	13.7	9.8	9.1	8.2	7.4	7.5	7.2
Simple	45.3	34.3	28.5	32.3	31.0	31.6	26.5
With minor injury	11.0	8.7	7.0	5.6	6.6	6.2	4.9
Without injury	34.4	25.6	21.5	26.7	24.5	25.4	21.6
Purse snatching/pocket picking	4.7	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.6	1.5	2.7
Population age 12 and older	17,333,620	25,712,430	33,216,600	30,331,160	34,288,190	28,150,900	19,338,210

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes data on persons whose household income level was not ascertained. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.^cIncludes verbal threats of rape.^dIncludes threats.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 14.

Table 3.11

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimizationBy type of crime and locality of residence, United States, 1994^a

by type of crime and locality of residence, United States, 1994												
Type of crime	All areas	Locality of residence										Rural
		Total		50,000 to 249,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more		
		Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	
Personal crimes	53.1	67.6	51.8	59.2	44.1	66.5	56.4	75.3	49.5	72.2	61.4	39.8
Crimes of violence	50.8	63.6	49.6	56.9	42.4	64.3	53.9	71.9	46.5	64.5	59.4	39.2
Completed violence	15.0	20.9	13.6	17.6	12.2	19.6	15.0	21.3	12.4	25.5	15.3	11.0
Attempted/threatened violence	35.8	42.7	36.0	39.4	30.2	44.7	39.0	50.7	34.1	39.0	44.2	28.2
Rape/sexual assault ^b	2.0	2.7	1.8	2.4	2.0	3.2	1.7	2.6	0.8 ^c	2.6	2.6	1.7
Robbery	6.1	10.9	5.1	6.9	3.1	8.7	5.5	13.0	5.9	15.5	7.0	2.6
Completed/property taken	3.7	7.3	2.8	4.2	2.2	5.3	2.7	8.2	2.9	11.5	4.0	1.4
With injury	1.3	2.9	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.9	1.0	4.2	0.3 ^c	4.6	1.2 ^c	0.6
Without injury	2.4	4.4	2.0	3.0	1.4	3.4	1.7	4.0	2.5	6.9	2.8	0.9
Attempted to take property	2.4	3.6	2.3	2.7	1.0	3.4	2.8	4.8	3.0	4.0	3.0	1.1
With injury	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5 ^c	0.4 ^c	0.9 ^c	0.7 ^c	1.3 ^c	1.0 ^c	0.6 ^c	0.6 ^c	0.3 ^c
Without injury	1.8	2.9	1.7	2.3	0.6 ^c	2.5	2.1	3.5	2.0	3.4	2.5	0.8
Assault	42.7	50.1	42.7	47.6	37.3	52.4	46.7	56.4	39.8	46.4	49.9	34.9
Aggravated	11.6	14.8	11.0	11.3	8.9	18.2	11.6	17.8	9.1	14.2	15.8	9.2
With injury	3.2	4.3	2.4	3.3	2.0	4.5	2.4	5.6	1.9	4.4	3.8	3.1
Threatened with weapon	8.4	10.5	8.5	8.0	6.9	13.8	9.1	12.2	7.2	9.7	12.0	6.0
Simple	31.1	35.2	31.7	36.2	28.4	34.1	35.1	38.6	30.7	32.3	34.1	25.8
With minor injury	6.9	7.8	7.2	8.7	6.6	7.6	8.9	6.2	7.3	8.3	5.9	5.3
Without injury	24.3	27.4	24.6	27.6	21.8	26.6	26.3	32.4	23.4	23.9	28.2	20.5
Purse snatching/ pocket picking	2.3	4.0	2.2	2.3	1.7	2.3	2.5	3.3	3.0	7.6	1.9	0.6
Population age 12 and older	213,747,400	61,559,630	93,854,220	19,487,560	31,198,460	11,990,550	24,003,610	13,012,810	20,234,880	17,068,700	18,417,270	58,333,550

Note: See Note, table 3.1. "Urban" denotes central cities; "suburban" denotes outside central cities; "rural" denotes nonmetropolitan areas. The population range categories shown for "urban" and "suburban" are based on the size of the core city of a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and do not reflect the population of the entire MSA. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 52.

Table 3.12

Estimated number and percent of violent victimization incidentsBy type of crime and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1994^a

Type of crime	All incidents		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Crimes of violence	9,796,920	100%	5,301,070	54.1%	4,495,840	45.9%
Completed violence	2,922,850	100	1,451,550	49.7	1,471,300	50.3
Attempted/threatened violence	6,874,070	100	3,849,520	56.0	3,024,550	44.0
Rape/sexual assault	425,960	100	152,680	35.8	273,290	64.2
Rape/attempted rape	312,110	100	96,340	30.9	215,770	69.1
Rape	165,150	100	37,720	22.8	127,440	77.2
Attempted rape ^b	146,960	100	58,620	39.9	88,340	60.1
Sexual assault ^c	113,850	100	56,340	49.5	57,510	50.5
Robbery	1,210,040	100	944,510	78.1	265,530	21.9
Completed/property taken	735,070	100	585,010	79.6	150,060	20.4
With injury	267,430	100	202,310	75.7	65,110	24.3
Without injury	467,640	100	382,700	81.8	84,940	18.2
Attempted to take property	474,970	100	359,500	75.7	115,470	24.3
With injury	117,600	100	77,250	65.7	40,350	34.3
Without injury	357,370	100	282,250	79.0	75,120	21.0
Assault	8,160,920	100	4,203,890	51.5	3,957,030	48.5
Aggravated	2,120,290	100	1,288,050	60.7	832,240	39.3
With injury	592,660	100	277,210	46.8	315,460	53.2
Threatened with weapon	1,527,620	100	1,010,840	66.2	516,780	33.8
Simple	6,040,630	100	2,915,840	48.3	3,124,790	51.7
With minor injury	1,333,110	100	507,390	38.1	825,720	61.9
Without injury	4,707,520	100	2,408,440	51.2	2,299,070	48.8

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes verbal threats of rape.

^cIncludes threats.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 27.

Table 3.13

Estimated percent distribution of violent victimizationsBy characteristics of incidents, United States, 1994^a

Incident characteristics	Crimes of violence					
	Total violent crime	Rape/sexual assault	Robbery	Assault		
				Total	Aggravated	Simple
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<u>Victim-offender relationship</u> ^b						
Relatives	9	11	6	9	7	10
Well-known	23	35	13	24	21	25
Casual acquaintance	15	21	3	16	12	18
Stranger	53	33	77	51	60	48
<u>Time of day</u>						
6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	53	31	42	62	36	62
6 p.m. to midnight	35	37	43	37	33	33
Midnight to 6 a.m.	12	32	15	1	32	5
<u>Location of crime</u>						
At or near victim's home or lodging	36	37	24	26	25	26
Friend's/relative's/neighbor's home	7	21	4	7	9	7
Commercial places	13	7	8	14	11	15
Parking lots/garages	8	6	12	7	9	7
School	13	3	4	15	7	18
Streets other than near victim's home	20	8	37	18	26	15
Other ^c	13	17	10	13	12	13
<u>Victim's activity</u>						
At work or traveling to or from work	22	8	16	23	21	24
School	13	5	7	14	8	16
Activities at home	22	38	17	22	19	23
Shopping/errands	4	2	11	3	4	3
Leisure activities away from home	23	32	21	23	28	21
Traveling	10	6	20	9	12	7
Other	7	8	8	7	9	6
<u>Distance from victim's home</u>						
Inside home or lodging	5	34	14	14	12	14
Near victim's home	16	10	13	15	16	15
1 mile or less	24	12	29	21	22	21
Between 1 and 5 miles	26	14	22	24	25	24
Between 5 and 50 miles	24	23	19	22	20	22
More than 50 miles	5	6	4	4	5	4
<u>Weapons</u>						
No weapons present	71	84	45	73	5	100
Weapons present	29	16	55	27	95	X
Firearm	12	6	31	10	35	X
Other type of weapon ^d	17	10	25	17	60	X

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^dIncludes knives, other sharp objects, blunt objects, and other types of weapons.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bExcludes "don't know" relationships.^cIncludes areas on street other than near victim's home, on public transportation or inside station, in apartment yard, park, field, playground, and other areas.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization 1994*, Bulletin NCJ-158022 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1996), p. 7.

Table 3.14

Estimated percent distribution of violent victimizationBy type of crime and relationship to offender, United States, 1994^a

By type of crime and relationship to offender, United States, 1994													
Type of crime	Total number of victimizations	Total crimes	Victim-offender relationship								Casual acquaintances	Don't know relationship	Don't know number of offenders
			Related					Well known ^b	Strangers				
			Total	Spouse	Ex-spouse	Parent	Own child			Other relatives			
Crimes of violence	10,859,700	100%	8.5%	3.0%	1.0%	0.7%	0.8%	2.9%	21.9%	14.2%	2.1%	51.0%	2.3%
Completed violence	3,205,230	100	12.3	6.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.9	25.4	11.5	2.5	46.3	2.0
Attempted/threatened violence	7,654,470	100	6.9	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	3.0	20.4	15.4	1.9	53.0	2.4
Rape/sexual assault ^c	432,700	100	10.6	5.5	2.8 ^d	0.6 ^d	0.0 ^d	1.7 ^d	33.1	20.4	2.6 ^d	30.9	2.4 ^d
Robbery	1,298,590	100	5.9	1.5 ^d	0.7 ^d	0.8 ^d	0.9 ^d	2.0	12.4	3.2	3.1	73.1	2.3
Completed/property taken	795,030	100	5.3	0.9 ^d	0.6 ^d	0.9 ^d	1.3 ^d	1.6 ^d	12.9	2.2 ^d	4.7	72.6	2.4 ^d
Attempted to take property	503,560	100	6.9	2.5 ^d	0.9 ^d	0.5 ^d	0.4 ^d	2.5 ^d	11.6	4.9	0.5 ^d	73.9	2.2 ^d
Assault	9,128,400	100	8.8	3.1	1.0	0.7	0.8	3.1	22.7	15.5	2.0	48.8	2.3
Aggravated	2,477,940	100	6.8	2.5	0.7 ^d	0.7 ^d	0.8 ^d	2.1	19.4	11.5	2.4	55.7	4.1
Simple	6,650,470	100	9.5	3.4	1.1	0.7	0.8	3.5	23.9	17.0	1.8	46.2	1.6

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^cIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.^dEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes data on offenders well known to the victim whose relationship to the victim could not be ascertained.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 34.

Table 3.15

Estimated percent distribution of type of weapon used by offenders in violent victimization incidentsBy type of crime and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1994^a

			Weapon used											Don't know if weapon present	
All incidents	Total incidents		No weapon used	Total	Total firearm	Hand gun	Other gun	Gun type unknown	Knife	Sharp object	Blunt object	Other weapon	Weapon type unknown		
	Number	Percent													
Crimes of violence	9,796,920	100%	64.3%	26.8%	10.9%	10.0%	0.8%	0.1%	5.5%	0.8%	3.8%	4.5%	1.2%	8.9%	
Completed violence	2,922,850	100	61.7	30.5	11.9	11.3	0.4 ^b	0.2 ^b	5.6	1.3	4.6	5.7	1.4	7.8	
Attempted/threatened violence	6,874,070	100	65.4	25.3	10.5	9.5	1.0	0.0 ^b	5.5	0.6	3.5	4.0	1.1	9.3	
Rape/sexual assault ^c	425,960	100	78.2	14.7	5.9	5.9	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	7.1	0.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	1.3 ^b	0.0 ^b	7.1	
Robbery	1,210,040	100	37.6	46.8	26.1	25.5	0.7 ^b	0.0 ^b	9.8	0.8 ^b	5.2	3.1	1.7 ^b	15.6	
Completed/property taken	735,070	100	32.3	51.0	32.3	31.2	1.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	7.6	1.2 ^b	5.1	3.5	1.3 ^b	16.8	
With injury	267,430	100	36.9	42.6	11.5	10.6	0.8 ^b	0.0 ^b	10.5	1.0 ^b	12.3	5.5 ^b	1.8 ^b	20.5	
Without injury	467,640	100	29.6	55.8	44.1	43.0	1.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	5.9	1.4 ^b	0.9 ^b	2.4 ^b	1.0 ^b	14.6	
Attempted to take property	474,970	100	45.7	40.4	16.7	16.5	0.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	13.3	0.0 ^b	5.5	2.5 ^b	2.5 ^b	13.9	
With injury	117,600	100	51.9	34.5	5.5 ^b	5.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	11.4 ^b	0.0 ^b	9.3 ^b	4.0 ^b	4.3 ^b	13.6 ^b	
Without injury	357,370	100	43.7	42.3	20.3	20.1	0.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	13.9	0.0 ^b	4.3 ^b	2.0 ^b	1.8 ^b	14.0	
Assault	8,160,920	100	67.5	24.5	8.9	8.0	0.9	0.1 ^b	4.8	0.8	3.8	4.9	1.2	8.0	
Aggravated	2,120,290	100	4.9	94.2	34.3	30.6	3.3	0.3 ^b	18.6	3.1	14.8	18.9	4.5	0.8 ^b	
With injury	592,660	100	17.6	79.4	15.8	14.0	1.0 ^b	0.8 ^b	13.9	4.5	16.3	23.8	5.1	3.0 ^b	
Threatened with weapon	1,527,620	100	NA	100.0	41.5	37.1	4.3	0.1 ^b	20.4	2.6	14.2	17.1	4.3	0.0 ^b	
Simple ^d	6,040,630	100	89.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.5	
With minor injury	1,333,110	100	93.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.2	
Without injury	4,707,520	100	88.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.7	
<u>Involving strangers</u>															
Crimes of violence	5,301,070	100	54.6	33.1	15.6	14.6	0.9	0.1 ^b	6.3	1.1	4.6	4.4	1.2	12.4	
Rape/sexual assault ^c	152,680	100	66.0	20.3	8.8 ^b	8.8 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	11.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	13.7 ^b	
Robbery	944,510	100	29.8	51.0	30.5	29.6	0.9 ^b	0.0 ^b	10.6	0.6 ^b	5.6	2.2 ^b	1.5 ^b	19.1	
Aggravated assault	1,288,050	100	3.0	96.2	40.7	37.2	3.1	0.4 ^b	16.7	3.9	15.0	16.3	3.6	0.8 ^b	
Simple assault ^d	2,915,840	100	84.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15.2	
<u>Involving nonstrangers</u>															
Crimes of violence	4,495,840	100	75.7	19.5	5.4	4.7	0.7	0.0 ^b	4.7	0.5	2.9	4.7	1.2	4.8	
Rape/sexual assault ^c	273,290	100	85.0	11.5	4.2 ^b	4.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	4.6 ^b	0.8 ^b	0.0 ^b	2.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	3.5 ^b	
Robbery	265,530	100	65.1	31.7	10.8	10.8	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	7.0 ^b	1.2 ^b	4.0 ^b	6.3 ^b	2.5 ^b	3.2 ^b	
Aggravated assault	832,240	100	7.9	91.2	24.4	20.5	3.7	0.2 ^b	21.5	2.0 ^b	14.5	23.0	5.8	0.9 ^b	
Simple assault ^d	3,124,790	100	93.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.1	

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Responses for weapons use are tallied once, based upon a hierarchy. Prior to 1993, multiple responses for weapons were tallied. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^cIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.^dSimple assault, by definition, does not involve the use of a weapon.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 66.

Table 3.16

Estimated percent of violent victimizations in which victim took self-protective measures

By type of crime and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1994

Type of crime	Percent of all victimizations		
	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	72.3%	69.8%	75.3%
Completed violence	72.4	63.2	81.8
Attempted/threatened violence	72.2	72.3	72.1
Rape/sexual assault ^a	81.9	77.1	84.6
Robbery	63.1	58.9	78.2
Completed/property taken	50.5	43.3	78.0
With injury	59.8	50.7	86.6
Without injury	45.2	39.4	71.2
Attempted to take property	83.0	84.5	78.3
With injury	81.3	80.5	82.7
Without injury	83.6	85.6	76.1
Assault	73.1	71.9	74.5
Aggravated	74.0	70.8	79.2
With injury	74.6	65.4	83.3
Threatened with weapon	73.7	72.2	76.8
Simple	72.8	72.4	73.2
With minor injury	82.0	81.3	82.5
Without injury	70.2	70.5	69.9

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^aIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice,

Table 3.17

Estimated percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims of violent crimeBy selected characteristics of victim, United States, 1994^a

Self-protective measure	Sex			Race ^b	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	White	Black
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Attacked offender with weapon	0.6	0.8	0.3 ^c	0.5	1.1 ^c
Attacked offender without weapon	9.3	11.5	6.8	9.2	9.9
Threatened offender with weapon	1.5	2.0	0.9	1.5	2.1
Threatened offender without weapon	1.4	2.1	0.6	1.5	0.8 ^c
Resisted or captured offender	18.8	21.8	15.4	18.8	18.0
Scared or warned offender	8.0	5.8	10.6	8.0	7.8
Persuaded or appeased offender	11.9	11.6	12.2	11.7	12.4
Ran away or hid	14.7	13.3	16.2	14.5	14.9
Got help or gave alarm	7.8	5.8	10.0	7.7	8.2
Screamed from pain or fear	2.2	0.4	4.1	2.1	2.8
Took other measures	24.0	25.0	22.9	24.5	22.0

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Some respondents may have cited more than one self-protective measure employed. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bExcludes data on persons of "other" races.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 71.

Table 3.18

Estimated percent distribution of the effectiveness of self-protective measures employed by victims of violent crime

By person taking measure, outcome of action, and type of crime, United States, 1994^a

		Percent of victimizations						
		Total	Helped situation	Hurt situation	Both helped and hurt situation	Neither helped nor hurt situation	Don't know	Not available
Person taking action and type of crime	Number of victimizations							
<u>Measure taken by victim</u>								
Crimes of violence	7,848,660	100%	64.5%	8.8%	8.9%	11.3%	6.4%	0.2% ^b
Rape/sexual assault ^c	354,380	100	54.5	10.5	7.7	17.2	10.1	0.0 ^b
Robbery	819,230	100	64.9	12.4	6.8	10.9	4.8	0.3 ^b
Assault	6,675,040	100	65.0	8.2	9.2	11.0	6.4	0.2 ^b
Aggravated	1,832,560	100	66.0	8.7	8.4	10.5	6.3	0.1 ^b
Simple	4,842,480	100	64.6	8.1	9.5	11.2	6.4	0.2 ^b
<u>Measure taken by others</u>								
Crimes of violence	7,347,670	100	35.4	12.3	2.5	42.5	5.3	2.1
Rape/sexual assault ^c	117,360	100	27.7	14.9 ^b	2.0 ^b	38.4	6.1 ^b	10.9 ^b
Robbery	679,920	100	26.6	15.1	1.4 ^b	49.2	5.4	2.3 ^b
Assault	6,550,390	100	36.4	11.9	2.6	41.8	5.3	1.9
Aggravated	1,819,480	100	35.0	12.2	2.5	42.2	6.3	1.8
Simple	4,730,910	100	36.9	11.8	2.7	41.7	4.9	1.9

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes victimizations in which no self-protective actions were taken. Of those victimizations in which a self-protective measure or measures was/were employed, the victim and/or someone else may have taken action. Therefore, the above categories are not mutually exclusive. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^cIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice,

Table 3.19

Estimated percent distribution of victim-offender relationship in violent victimizations by lone offenders

By sex of victim, United States, 1992 and 1993 (aggregate)^a

Victim-offender relationship	Average annual percent of victimizations				
	Total	Rape/sexual assault	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Simple assault
Female victims					
Intimate	29%	26%	28%	28%	29%
Spouse	9	5	6	5	11
Ex-spouse	4	5	5	5	4
Boy/girlfriend (or ex-)	16	16	18	17	15
Other relative	9	3	5	7	11
Acquaintance/friend	40	53	19	36	41
Stranger	23	18	48	30	19
Male victims					
Intimate	4	(b)	3	5	3
Spouse	1	(b)	(b)	1	1
Ex-spouse	1	(b)	(b)	(b)	1
Boy/girlfriend (or ex-)	2	(b)	2	3	1
Other relative	3	(b)	2	4	3
Acquaintance/friend	44	54	26	40	49
Stranger	49	46	69	51	45

Note: These data are from the redesigned National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) for 1992 and 1993. See Note, table 3.1 for more information on the NCVS. The data exclude homicide. "Intimate" includes spouse or ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, and ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend. These data include series victimizations. A series crime incident is defined by the NCVS as a crime in which a respondent experienced at least six similar victimization incidents during the given reference period (previous 6 months) but could not report the date and details of each clearly enough to report them separately. These incidents are recorded as one series incident and included in all tables. The characteristics of the incident are based on those represented in the last incident in the series. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bTen or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Violence Against Women: Estimates from the Redesigned Survey*, Special Report NCJ-154348 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1995), p. 3, Table 4.

Table 3.20					
Average annual rate (per 1,000 females age 12 and older) of violent victimization by lone offenders					
By victim characteristics and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1992 and 1993 (aggregate)					
Victim characteristics	Total	Victim-offender relationship			
		Intimate	Other relative	Acquaintance/friend	Stranger
Crimes of violence	36.1	9.3	2.8	12.9	7.4
Race					
White	35.2	9.1	2.6	12.5	7.1
Black	44.6	10.9	3.5	17.2	9.5
Other	27.8	6.5	4.5	8.4	5.7
Ethnicity					
Hispanic	33.9	7.3	3.2	10.0	9.0
Non-Hispanic	36.3	9.4	2.8	13.2	7.2
Age					
12 to 18 years	74.6	9.6	6.1	39.1	11.9
19 to 29 years	63.7	21.3	4.7	18.2	13.9
30 to 45 years	37.5	10.8	2.8	12.4	7.4
46 to 64 years	12.5	2.2	1.2	4.1	3.7
65 years and older	4.8	1.2	0.3	1.1	1.2
Education					
Some high school or less	47.7	9.9	4.7	20.5	7.5
High school graduate	27.9	9.2	2.2	8.8	4.9
Some college or more	35.9	8.7	2.1	11.6	9.6
Annual family income					
\$9,999 or less	57.1	19.9	6.1	18.5	7.8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	46.8	13.3	4.0	14.1	9.1
\$15,000 to \$19,999	42.2	10.9	3.1	17.3	7.0
\$20,000 to \$29,999	38.0	9.5	2.7	14.8	7.9
\$30,000 to \$49,999	30.6	5.4	1.8	11.5	8.4
\$50,000 or more	24.8	4.5	1.8	9.7	6.3
Marital status					
Married	16.9	2.7	1.6	5.7	4.9
Widowed	10.4	1.9	0.6	3.6	2.5
Divorced	61.8	23.1	4.2	19.5	10.2
Separated	123.5	82.2	10.0	19.9	7.4
Never married	63.9	12.0	4.6	27.2	12.9
Location of residence					
Urban	45.4	10.7	3.0	15.9	10.8
Suburban	33.6	9.2	2.7	11.5	7.1
Rural	29.5	7.7	2.7	12.2	3.7
Note: See Note, table 3.19. Rates of violence for this table include rapes, sexual assaults, robberies, and aggravated and simple assaults from the NCVS. Rates exclude homicide victimizations. Relationship-specific rates do not add to the total because some victims did not identify their relationship to the offender. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.					
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, <i>Violence Against Women: Estimates from the Redesigned Survey</i> , Special Report NCJ-154348 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1995), p. 4.					

Table 3.21			
Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 females age 12 and older) of rape and sexual assault			
By type of sexual assault, United States, 1992 and 1993 (aggregate)			
Type of sexual assault	Average annual number of incidents	Percent of all rapes/sexual assaults	Average annual rate per 1,000 females age 12 or older
Rape/sexual assault	500,200	100%	4.6
Completed rape	172,400	34	1.6
Attempted rape	141,200	28	1.3
Sexual assault with serious injury	23,600	5	0.2
Sexual assault with minor injury	20,700	4	0.2
Sexual assault without injury	75,800	15	0.7
Verbal threat of rape	29,200	6	0.3
Verbal threat of sexual assault	37,300	7	0.3
Note: See Note, table 3.19. Detailed numbers and percentage distribution may not add to total because of rounding. Average annual numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100. This table excludes sexual contact without force. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.			
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, <i>Violence Against Women: Estimates from the Redesigned Survey</i> , Special Report NCJ-154348 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1995), p. 5, Table 7.			
Table 3.22			
Respondents reporting whether something was taken from them by force during the last year			
United States, selected years 1973-94			
Question: "During the last year, did anyone take something directly from you by using force--such as a stickup, mugging, or threat?"			
	Yes	No	
1973	2%	98%	
1974	4	96	
1976	2	98	
1977	2	98	
1980	2	98	
1982	2	98	
1984	2	98	
1985	2	98	
1987	2	98	
1988	2	98	
1989	1	98	
1990	1	98	
1991	2	98	
1993	3	97	
1994	2	97	
Note: The "no answer" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.			
Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.			

Table 3.23

Respondents reporting whether they have been hit by another person

United States, selected years 1973-94

Question: "Have you ever been punched or beaten by another person?"

	Yes	No
1973	28%	72%
1975	32	68
1976	28	72
1978	35	65
1980	33	67
1983	46	54
1984	40	60
1986	36	64
1987	36	64
1988	35	64
1989	36	64
1990	37	63
1991	34	65
1993	36	64
1994	38	62

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

Table 3.24

Parents reporting methods used to discipline their children

By frequency of discipline, United States, 1995

Question: "Children often do things that are wrong, disobey, or make their parents angry. We would like to know what you have done when your (fill) year old child did something wrong or made you upset or angry. I am going to read a list of things you might have done in the past year and I would like you to tell me whether you have: done it once in the past year, done it twice in the past year, 3-5 times, 6-10 times, 11-20 times, or more than 20 times in the past year. If you haven't done it in the past year but have done it before that, I would like to know this, too."

	Once in the past year	Twice in the past year	3 to 5 times in the past year	6 to 10 times in the past year	11 to 20 times in the past year	More than 20 times in the past year	Not in the past year, but it has hap- pened before	This has never happened
Shouted, yelled, or screamed at him/her	4%	5%	19%	17%	15%	25%	2%	13%
Threatened to spank or hit him/her	4	7	13	11	6	13	8	38
Swore or cursed at him/her	6	5	6	3	2	2	2	74
Called him/her dumb or lazy or some other name like that	2	4	5	4	1	1	1	82
Said you would send him/her away or kick him/her out of the house	3	2	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	1	93
Threatened him/her with a knife or gun	0	0	0	0	0	0	(a)	100
Spanked him/her on the bottom with your bare hand	5	8	14	10	5	5	17	36
Slapped him/her on the hand, arm, or leg	5	5	11	8	4	4	14	49
Shook him/her	3	3	2	1	0	(a)	6	85
Hit him/her on the bottom with something like a belt, hair- brush, a stick or some other hard object	5	4	6	3	2	1	9	70
Pinched him/her	1	1	1	1	1	(a)	1	94
Slapped him/her on the face, head or ears	2	1	1	(a)	0	(a)	2	94

Note: These data are from a nationwide telephone survey of 1,000 par-
ents conducted Aug. 15 to Sept. 14, 1995. The "no opinion" category has
been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of
public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *Disciplining Children in America* (Prince-
ton, NJ: The Gallup Organization, Inc., December 1995). Table con-
structed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

^aLess than 0.5 percent.

Table 3.25

Parents reporting being sexually abused as children

By frequency, United States, 1995

	Yes, it happened more than once	Yes, it happened just once	No, it did not happen
Before the age of 18, were you personally ever touched in a sexual way by an adult or older child, when you did not want to be touched that way, or were you ever forced to touch, an adult or older child in a sexual way -- including anyone who was a member of your family, or anyone outside your family?			
Did it happen more than once?	14%	8%	77%
Before the age of 18, were you ever forced to have sex by an adult or older child -- including anyone who was a member of your family, or anyone outside your family? Did it happen more than once?	5	4	90

Note: See Note, table 3.24. The "no opinion" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *Disciplining Children in America* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Organization, Inc., December 1995). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted

Table 3.26

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimization

By type of crime and selected characteristics of victim, United States, 1994

Victim characteristics	Type of crime			
	Total	Burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft
Race				
White	301.9	51.7	15.6	234.6
Black	341.3	70.8	26.6	243.8
Other	334.9	64.3	34.1	236.5
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	425.5	71.0	39.9	314.5
Non-Hispanic	298.0	53.1	15.6	229.3
Household income				
Under \$7,500	295.8	78.6	13.9	203.2
\$7,500 to \$14,999	296.6	65.4	15.2	216.0
\$15,000 to \$24,999	307.0	60.5	16.3	230.2
\$25,000 to \$34,999	307.1	50.9	20.0	236.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	325.8	51.6	17.0	257.2
\$50,000 to \$74,999	356.3	39.6	20.7	296.0
\$75,000 and over	356.6	40.9	17.7	297.9
Residence				
Urban	376.4	69.4	29.3	277.7
Suburban	296.5	46.5	15.6	234.3
Rural	246.4	49.6	6.9	189.8
Form of tenure				
Home owned	272.2	45.5	14.5	212.2
Home rented	371.2	70.3	22.8	278.1

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization 1994*, Bulletin NCJ-158022 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1996), p. 5, Table 4.

Table 3.27

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimizationBy type of crime and race of head of household, United States, 1994^a

Type of crime	Race of head of household							
	All races		White		Black		Other	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Property crimes	31,010,740	307.6	25,892,940	301.9	4,091,070	341.3	1,026,740	334.9
Household burglary	5,482,300	54.4	4,436,340	51.7	848,840	70.8	197,120	64.3
Completed	4,572,560	45.4	3,725,410	43.4	684,260	57.1	162,880	53.1
Forcible entry	1,725,400	17.1	1,292,360	15.1	374,870	31.3	58,170	19.0
Unlawful entry without force	2,847,160	28.2	2,433,050	28.4	309,400	25.8	104,710	34.2
Attempted forcible entry	909,750	9.0	710,930	8.3	164,580	13.7	34,240	11.2
Motor vehicle theft	1,763,540	17.5	1,339,960	15.6	319,070	26.6	104,510	34.1
Completed	1,172,200	11.6	869,900	10.1	237,270	19.8	65,030	21.2
Attempted	591,340	5.9	470,060	5.5	81,800	6.8	39,480	12.9
Theft ^b	23,764,900	235.7	20,116,640	234.6	2,923,160	243.8	725,100	236.5
Completed	22,743,000	225.6	19,222,890	224.2	2,820,520	235.3	699,580	228.2
Less than \$50	9,376,580	93.0	8,202,300	95.6	891,550	74.4	282,740	92.2
\$50 to \$249	7,874,460	78.1	6,553,650	76.4	1,078,180	89.9	242,620	79.1
\$250 or more	4,250,850	42.2	3,477,260	40.5	632,630	52.8	140,960	46.0
Amount not available	1,241,110	12.3	989,690	11.5	218,160	18.2	33,260	10.8
Attempted	1,021,900	10.1	893,750	10.4	102,630	8.6	25,520	8.3
Total number of households	100,808,030	NA	85,754,150	NA	11,988,230	NA	3,065,640	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 16.

Table 3.28

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimizationBy type of crime and ethnicity of head of household, United States, 1994^a

Type of crime	Ethnicity of head of household					
	Total ^b		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Property crimes	31,010,740	307.6	3,146,780	425.5	27,693,380	298.0
Household burglary	5,482,300	54.4	525,200	71.0	4,932,380	53.1
Completed	4,572,560	45.4	430,030	58.1	4,119,870	44.3
Forcible entry	1,725,400	17.1	210,380	28.4	1,515,020	16.3
Unlawful entry without force	2,847,160	28.2	219,650	29.7	2,604,850	28.0
Attempted forcible entry	909,750	9.0	95,170	12.9	812,510	8.7
Motor vehicle theft	1,763,540	17.5	295,110	39.9	1,452,440	15.6
Completed	1,172,200	11.6	188,780	25.5	976,940	10.5
Attempted	591,340	5.9	106,320	14.4	475,510	5.1
Theft ^c	23,764,900	235.7	2,326,470	314.5	21,308,550	229.3
Completed	22,743,000	225.6	2,216,460	299.7	20,404,750	219.6
Less than \$50	9,376,580	93.0	752,820	101.8	8,574,930	92.3
\$50 to \$249	7,874,460	78.1	917,590	124.1	6,920,260	74.5
\$250 or more	4,250,850	42.2	421,050	56.9	3,798,610	40.9
Amount not available	1,241,110	12.3	125,000	16.9	1,110,950	12.0
Attempted	1,021,900	10.1	110,010	14.9	903,800	9.7
Total number of households	100,808,030	NA	7,396,340	NA	92,916,800	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes data on persons whose ethnicity was not ascertained, which is not shown separately.

^cIncludes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice,

Table 3.29

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimizationBy type of crime and annual household income of victim, United States, 1994^a

Type of crime	Annual household income						
	Less than \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 or more
Property crimes	295.8	296.6	307.0	307.1	325.8	356.3	356.6
Household burglary	78.6	65.4	60.5	50.9	51.6	39.6	40.9
Completed	65.0	52.2	51.5	41.4	42.9	34.3	36.8
Forcible entry	24.5	21.7	20.7	15.9	13.4	11.6	9.3
Unlawful entry without force	40.6	30.5	30.8	25.6	29.5	22.6	27.5
Attempted forcible entry	13.6	13.3	9.0	9.5	8.8	5.4	4.1
Motor vehicle theft	13.9	15.2	16.3	20.0	17.0	20.7	17.7
Completed	9.3	9.6	11.2	13.0	9.9	13.5	14.0
Attempted	4.6	5.6	5.1	7.0	7.1	7.3	3.7
Theft ^b	203.2	216.0	230.2	236.3	257.2	296.0	297.9
Completed	197.4	207.3	220.4	224.1	244.9	282.6	284.1
Less than \$50	81.7	83.3	91.9	94.0	105.1	123.7	105.1
\$50 to \$249	73.2	75.2	78.4	75.2	81.4	94.9	97.2
\$250 or more	31.5	36.6	40.1	43.1	45.0	50.1	64.8
Amount not available	11.0	12.1	10.0	11.8	13.3	13.8	17.1
Attempted	5.8	8.7	9.8	12.1	12.3	13.4	13.8
Total number of households	10,670,460	13,903,980	16,287,350	13,903,670	14,464,610	11,022,170	7,592,540

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes data on households whose income level was not ascertained. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 20.

Table 3.30

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimizationBy type of crime and locality of residence, United States, 1994^a

By type of crime and locality of residence, United States, 1994												
Type of crime	All areas	Locality of residence										Rural
		Total		50,000 to 249,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more		
		Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	
Property crimes	307.6	376.4	296.5	347.2	259.9	374.7	322.8	404.9	283.8	388.7	337.7	246.4
Household burglary	54.4	69.4	46.5	66.2	43.3	72.5	52.8	74.8	43.2	66.7	47.5	49.6
Completed	45.4	56.5	39.7	55.3	38.5	57.4	44.3	58.3	37.5	55.6	38.1	41.6
Forcible entry	17.1	24.5	13.7	19.4	11.9	28.5	16.5	24.1	14.1	27.6	12.4	14.2
Unlawful entry without force	28.2	32.0	26.0	35.9	26.6	28.9	27.8	34.2	23.4	28.1	25.7	27.5
Attempted forcible entry	9.0	13.0	6.8	11.0	4.7	15.0	8.5	16.5	5.7	11.1	9.4	8.0
Motor vehicle theft	17.5	29.3	15.6	13.9	9.5	34.2	18.3	32.5	15.4	40.6	22.6	6.9
Completed	11.6	19.2	10.6	10.5	5.7	24.1	11.5	18.7	11.3	25.9	17.1	4.5
Attempted	5.9	10.1	5.0	3.4	3.9	10.1	6.9	13.8	4.2	14.7	5.4	2.4
Theft ^b	235.7	277.7	234.3	267.0	207.1	267.9	251.7	297.6	225.2	281.4	267.6	189.8
Completed	225.6	263.6	224.2	255.7	197.8	255.0	243.1	278.0	215.9	267.6	253.1	184.2
Less than \$50	93.0	98.2	92.9	102.1	84.2	103.4	103.6	103.1	83.5	86.5	104.0	87.2
\$50 to \$249	78.1	96.9	75.4	92.9	69.5	84.7	75.8	106.2	71.4	102.8	89.6	60.9
\$250 or more	42.2	53.5	42.8	51.9	34.1	52.7	49.6	49.3	48.3	59.2	42.3	28.1
Amount not available	12.3	15.0	13.1	8.8	10.0	14.3	14.1	19.4	12.7	19.1	17.3	8.0
Attempted	10.1	14.1	10.1	11.3	9.3	12.9	8.6	19.6	9.3	13.8	14.5	5.7
Total number of households	100,808,030	30,909,990	42,983,290	9,654,680	14,062,810	6,115,390	11,110,720	6,575,710	9,455,510	8,564,210	8,354,250	26,914,750

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.11. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 53.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."

Table 3.31

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimizationBy locality of residence, race of head of household, and type of crime, United States, 1994^a

Locality and race of head of household	Total households	Property crimes	Household burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft ^b
<u>All areas</u>					
White	85,754,150	301.9	51.7	15.6	234.6
Black	11,988,230	341.3	70.8	26.6	243.8
<u>Urban</u>					
White	22,989,630	382.6	67.3	27.5	287.8
Black	6,692,080	361.1	79.9	30.8	250.4
<u>Suburban</u>					
White	38,305,270	290.6	44.4	14.6	231.6
Black	3,302,570	358.8	67.1	25.8	266.0
<u>Rural</u>					
White	24,459,250	243.9	48.6	6.1	189.2
Black	1,993,590	245.5	46.5	14.0	185.0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.11. Table excludes data on persons of "other" races. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 55.

Table 3.32

Respondents reporting whether anyone illegally entered their home during the past year

United States, selected years 1973-94

Question: "During the last year--that is, between March and now--did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your (apartment/home)?"

	Yes	No
1973	8%	92%
1974	8	92
1976	7	93
1977	7	93
1980	8	92
1982	8	92
1984	7	93
1985	7	93
1987	6	93
1988	7	93
1989	6	94
1990	6	94
1991	5	94
1993	6	94
1994	6	94

Note: The "no answer" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

Table 3.33

Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by lone offendersBy type of crime and perceived age of offender, United States, 1994^a

		Perceived age of lone offender (in years)								
Type of crime	Number of lone-offender victimizations	Total	Under 12	12 to 20				21 to 29	30 and older	Not known and not available
				Total	12 to 14	15 to 17	18 to 20			
Crimes of violence	8,169,180	100%	1.6%	31.3%	9.0%	11.8%	10.6%	27.0%	37.3%	2.8%
Completed violence	2,268,840	100	1.5	31.0	8.3	11.9	10.7	27.5	37.6	2.5
Attempted/threatened violence	5,900,340	100	1.7	31.4	9.2	11.8	10.5	26.8	37.2	2.9
Rape/sexual assault ^b	382,550	100	0.0 ^c	15.2	0.0 ^c	5.9	9.2	30.5	51.9	2.4 ^c
Robbery	682,420	100	0.7 ^c	31.6	3.3	11.3	17.0	33.6	28.3	5.8
Completed/property taken	399,770	100	1.2 ^c	27.0	1.2 ^c	11.0	14.8	33.2	31.4	7.2
With injury	132,550	100	0.0 ^c	21.0	0.0 ^c	8.4 ^c	12.6 ^c	37.1	30.4	11.5 ^c
Without injury	267,210	100	1.8 ^c	29.9	1.8 ^c	12.3	15.9	31.2	31.9	5.1 ^c
Attempted to take property	282,650	100	0.0 ^c	38.1	6.4 ^c	11.7	20.0	34.2	24.0	3.8 ^c
With injury	71,220	100	0.0 ^c	29.7 ^c	6.7 ^c	13.5 ^c	9.5 ^c	34.2	32.6	3.5 ^c
Without injury	211,420	100	0.0 ^c	41.0	6.3 ^c	11.1	23.6	34.1	21.1	3.9 ^c
Assault	7,104,210	100	1.8	32.2	10.0	12.2	10.0	26.2	37.4	2.5
Aggravated	1,689,350	100	1.9	33.9	7.7	11.7	14.5	27.0	33.0	4.1
Simple	5,414,850	100	1.8	31.6	10.7	12.3	8.6	26.0	38.7	2.0

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 39.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.34

Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by lone offendersBy type of crime and perceived race of offender, United States, 1994^a

Type of crime	Number of lone-offender victimizations	Perceived race of lone offender				Not known and not available
		Total	White	Black	Other	
Crimes of violence	8,169,180	100%	64.3%	25.3%	8.8%	1.6%
Completed violence	2,268,840	100	62.4	27.6	8.4	1.7
Attempted/threatened violence	5,900,340	100	65.1	24.4	8.9	1.6
Rape/sexual assault ^b	382,550	100	68.0	20.6	9.0	2.4 ^c
Robbery	682,420	100	34.9	51.1	10.1	3.9
Completed/property taken	399,770	100	33.1	55.3	7.8	3.9 ^c
With injury	132,550	100	43.2	44.2	5.4 ^c	7.2 ^c
Without injury	267,210	100	28.1	60.8	8.9	2.2 ^c
Attempted to take property	282,650	100	37.5	45.2	13.5	3.8 ^c
With injury	71,220	100	39.6	38.5	15.9 ^c	6.0 ^c
Without injury	211,420	100	36.8	47.5	12.7	3.0 ^c
Assault	7,104,210	100	66.9	23.0	8.6	1.4
Aggravated	1,689,350	100	57.1	30.4	10.7	1.8
Simple	5,414,850	100	70.0	20.8	8.0	1.2

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 40.

Table 3.35

Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by multiple offendersBy type of crime and perceived age of offenders, United States, 1994^a

Type of crime	Number of multiple-offender victimizations	Perceived age of multiple offenders (in years)						Not known and not available
		Total	All under 12	All 12 to 20	All 21 to 29	All 30 and older	Mixed ages	
Crimes of violence	2,444,230	100%	0.5% ^b	47.9%	12.1%	6.5%	25.4%	7.6%
Completed violence	871,990	100	0.0 ^b	42.0	14.6	7.5	27.5	8.4
Attempted/threatened violence	1,572,230	100	0.7 ^b	51.2	10.8	6.0	24.2	7.2
Rape/sexual assault ^c	39,970	100	0.0 ^b	24.0 ^b	15.2 ^b	5.9 ^b	44.8 ^b	10.2 ^b
Robbery	586,320	100	0.4 ^b	48.6	12.8	6.5	25.5	6.2
Completed/property taken	376,470	100	0.0 ^b	44.1	13.7	7.2	26.6	8.3
With injury	145,940	100	0.0 ^b	45.2	9.3 ^b	7.0 ^b	29.6	8.8 ^b
Without injury	230,530	100	0.0 ^b	43.4	16.5	7.3 ^b	24.7	8.0 ^b
Attempted to take property	209,850	100	1.1 ^b	56.6	11.2	5.3 ^b	23.6	2.3 ^b
With injury	48,260	100	0.0 ^b	46.9	5.0 ^b	9.6 ^b	38.5 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	161,580	100	1.4 ^b	59.5	13.1 ^b	4.0 ^b	19.1	2.9 ^b
Assault	1,817,920	100	0.5 ^b	48.2	11.9	6.5	24.9	8.0
Aggravated	686,010	100	0.3 ^b	44.2	11.0	5.6	24.6	14.2
Simple	1,131,910	100	0.6 ^b	50.6	12.4	7.1	25.0	4.3

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 45.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.^cIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 3.36

Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by multiple offendersBy type of crime and perceived race of offenders, United States, 1994^a

Type of crime	Number of multiple-offender victimizations	Perceived race of multiple offenders					Not known and not available
		Total	All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	
Crimes of violence	2,444,230	100%	39.6%	33.2%	7.4%	15.2%	4.6%
Completed violence	871,990	100	34.6	38.5	6.3	16.1	4.5
Attempted/threatened violence	1,572,230	100	42.4	30.2	8.0	14.7	4.6
Rape/sexual assault ^b	39,970	100	49.4 ^c	29.5 ^c	5.7 ^c	15.5 ^c	0.0 ^c
Robbery	586,320	100	19.7	55.6	6.5	14.9	3.3 ^c
Completed/property taken	376,470	100	17.6	58.7	6.2	13.9	3.7 ^c
With injury	145,940	100	25.8	45.2	6.8 ^c	16.8	5.4 ^c
Without injury	230,530	100	12.4	67.2	5.8 ^c	12.1	2.6 ^c
Attempted to take property	209,850	100	23.3	50.2	7.2 ^c	16.8	2.5 ^c
With injury	48,260	100	16.0 ^c	56.0	11.4 ^c	16.6 ^c	0.0 ^c
Without injury	161,580	100	25.5	48.5	5.9 ^c	16.8	3.3 ^c
Assault	1,817,920	100	45.8	26.0	7.7	15.3	5.1
Aggravated	686,010	100	44.1	29.1	7.9	11.1	7.7
Simple	1,131,910	100	46.9	24.2	7.6	17.8	3.6

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 46.

Table 3.37

Estimated percent distribution of personal and property incidentsBy type of crime and place of occurrence, United States, 1994^a

Type of crime	Number of incidents	Total	Place of occurrence											Other
			At or in respondent's home	Near home	On the street near home	At, in, or near a friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	Inside a restaurant, bar, or nightclub	Other commercial building	Parking lot or garage	Inside school building/ on school property	In apartment yard, park, field, or playground	On street other than near own home	On public transportation or inside station	
Crimes of violence	9,796,920	100%	14.4%	8.3%	3.2%	7.5%	4.9%	8.2%	7.7%	13.1%	2.8%	19.8%	1.1%	8.9%
Completed violence	2,922,850	100	22.8	5.3	2.5	9.0	4.9	4.9	8.2	10.6	2.7	21.3	1.1	6.7
Attempted/threatened violence	6,874,070	100	10.8	9.6	3.5	6.8	4.9	9.7	7.5	14.2	2.8	19.2	1.2	9.8
Rape/sexual assault ^b	425,960	100	33.7	2.7 ^c	1.1 ^c	21.4	2.1 ^c	4.7 ^c	6.5	2.9 ^c	4.5 ^c	7.8	0.0 ^c	12.8
Robbery	1,210,040	100	13.5	7.2	3.6	4.4	2.7	5.2	12.3	4.2	1.8	36.9	3.1	5.2
Completed/property taken	735,070	100	14.5	6.6	2.8 ^c	5.0	3.6	7.0	10.8	2.2 ^c	2.0 ^c	39.9	2.6 ^c	2.8 ^c
With injury	267,430	100	13.7	6.6 ^c	2.8 ^c	3.2 ^c	4.0 ^c	4.3 ^c	9.1	3.0 ^c	1.2 ^c	47.2	2.8 ^c	2.0 ^c
Without injury	467,640	100	15.0	6.7	2.9 ^c	6.1	3.4 ^c	8.5	11.8	1.8 ^c	2.4 ^c	35.7	2.6 ^c	3.3 ^c
Attempted to take property	474,970	100	11.9	8.0	4.7	3.3 ^c	1.3 ^c	2.4 ^c	14.6	7.4	1.5 ^c	32.2	3.8 ^c	9.0
With injury	117,600	100	25.5	13.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	4.0 ^c	2.2 ^c	1.6 ^c	13.6 ^c	6.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	24.2	2.3 ^c	6.5 ^c
Without injury	357,370	100	7.4	6.2	6.2	3.0 ^c	1.0 ^c	2.6 ^c	15.0	7.6	2.0 ^c	34.8	4.2 ^c	9.8
Assault	8,160,920	100	13.5	8.7	3.3	7.2	5.4	8.9	7.1	15.0	2.9	17.9	0.9	9.2
Aggravated	2,120,290	100	12.0	9.0	4.5	8.6	5.2	5.9	8.7	7.4	3.0	26.1	0.6 ^c	8.9
Simple	6,040,630	100	14.0	8.6	2.8	6.7	5.4	9.9	6.5	17.7	2.8	15.0	1.0	9.3
Purse snatching/ pocket picking	483,860	100	2.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.4 ^c	2.3 ^c	6.5	21.9	9.3	7.8	2.2 ^c	24.7	13.9	8.4
Motor vehicle theft	1,763,540	100	1.2 ^c	24.2	17.5	2.7	NA	0.5 ^c	35.4	1.4	0.9 ^c	14.2	0.0 ^c	1.9
Completed	1,172,200	100	1.8 ^c	22.9	17.1	2.9	NA	0.7 ^c	34.4	1.3 ^c	0.7 ^c	16.3	0.0 ^c	1.8 ^c
Attempted	591,340	100	0.0 ^c	26.9	18.4	2.4 ^c	NA	0.0 ^c	37.4	1.7 ^c	1.1 ^c	10.0	0.0 ^c	2.2 ^c
Theft ^d	23,764,900	100	9.0	28.5	6.1	3.8	1.7	6.0	15.7	13.4	1.4	5.6	0.6	8.3

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^dIncludes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 61.

Table 3.38

Estimated percent distribution of personal and property victimizationBy type of crime and whether or not reported to police, United States, 1994^a

Type of crime	Number of victimizations	Percent of victimizations reported to the police			
		Total	Yes ^b	No	Not known and not available
All crimes	42,359,370	100%	35.9%	63.0%	1.2%
Personal crimes	11,348,630	100	41.2	57.5	1.3
Crimes of violence	10,859,700	100	41.6	57.1	1.3
Completed violence	3,205,230	100	54.7	44.4	1.0
Attempted/threatened violence	7,654,470	100	36.1	62.4	1.5
Rape/sexual assault	432,700	100	31.7	68.3	0.0 ^c
Rape/attempted rape	316,140	100	28.3	71.7	0.0 ^c
Rape	167,530	100	36.1	63.9	0.0 ^c
Attempted rape ^d	148,610	100	19.6	80.4	0.0 ^c
Sexual assault ^e	116,570	100	40.7	59.3	0.0 ^c
Robbery	1,298,590	100	55.4	43.8	0.8 ^c
Completed/property taken	795,030	100	64.4	35.6	0.0 ^c
With injury	287,600	100	66.7	33.3	0.0 ^c
Without injury	507,430	100	63.1	36.9	0.0 ^c
Attempted to take property	503,560	100	41.1	56.8	2.1 ^c
With injury	121,790	100	53.4	46.6	0.0 ^c
Without injury	381,770	100	37.2	60.1	2.7 ^c
Assault	9,128,400	100	40.1	58.5	1.5
Aggravated	2,477,940	100	51.6	47.1	1.3
With injury	678,540	100	60.6	38.6	0.8 ^c
Threatened with weapon	1,799,400	100	48.2	50.3	1.5
Simple	6,650,470	100	35.8	62.7	1.5
With minor injury	1,466,070	100	49.6	48.7	1.7
Without injury	5,184,400	100	31.9	66.7	1.5
Purse snatching/pocket picking	488,930	100	32.6	66.8	0.6 ^c
Completed purse snatching	90,150	100	55.6	44.4	0.0 ^c
Attempted purse snatching	23,150	100	27.8 ^c	59.7 ^c	12.6 ^c
Pocket picking	375,630	100	27.4	72.6	0.0 ^c
Property crimes	31,010,740	100	33.9	64.9	1.2
Household burglary	5,482,300	100	50.5	48.5	1.0
Completed	4,572,560	100	53.0	46.3	0.7
Forcible entry	1,725,400	100	75.8	23.7	0.5 ^c
Unlawful entry without force	2,847,160	100	39.2	59.9	0.8
Attempted forcible entry	909,750	100	37.9	59.9	2.2 ^c
Motor vehicle theft	1,763,540	100	78.2	21.1	0.7 ^c
Completed	1,172,200	100	92.4	7.6	0.0 ^c
Attempted	591,340	100	50.0	47.9	2.0 ^c
Theft ^f	23,764,900	100	26.8	72.0	1.2
Completed	22,743,000	100	26.6	72.1	1.2
Less than \$50	9,376,580	100	13.0	85.8	1.2
\$50 to \$249	7,874,460	100	26.6	72.3	1.1
\$250 or more	4,250,850	100	57.9	41.2	0.9
Amount not available	1,241,110	100	22.8	74.0	3.1
Attempted	1,021,900	100	29.8	68.4	1.9 ^c

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bFigures in this column represent the rates at which victimizations were reported to the police, or "police reporting rates."^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.^dIncludes verbal threats of rape.^eIncludes threats.^fIncludes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming).

Table 3.39

Estimated percent distribution of reasons for reporting personal and property victimizations to policeBy type of crime, United States, 1994^a

Reasons for reporting to police	Personal crimes				Property crimes			
	Total	Crimes of violence			Total	Household burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft ^b
		Total	Robbery	Assault				
Number of reasons for reporting victimizations ^c	3,758,020	3,622,020	774,830	2,750,710	11,370,170	3,253,280	1,443,190	6,673,700
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Stop or prevent this incident	13.4	13.7	7.8	15.2	4.0	5.5	3.5	3.5
Needed help due to injury	2.0	2.0	1.7 ^d	2.1	0.1 ^d	0.2 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.1 ^d
To recover property	4.6	3.6	13.9	0.8	20.1	16.9	30.1	19.5
To collect insurance	0.3 ^d	0.2 ^d	0.6 ^d	0.2 ^d	5.8	4.0	7.5	6.3
To prevent further crimes by offender against victim	15.8	16.4	9.2	18.5	6.7	9.6	5.7	5.6
To prevent crime by offender against anyone	0.3	8.3	7.8	8.3	4.1	4.1	3.3	4.3
To punish offender	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	3.2	4.2	3.1	2.7
To catch or find offender	5.1	5.2	11.2	3.7	5.1	6.5	4.7	4.5
To improve police surveillance	1.9	1.9	3.0	1.7	5.2	7.2	4.6	4.3
Duty to notify police	4.8	4.7	5.2	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.8
Because it was a crime	22.0	21.3	20.5	21.1	25.8	23.8	21.7	27.6
Some other reason	6.5	6.7	3.5	7.8	4.0	2.9	1.4 ^d	5.1
Not available	9.2	9.1	9.0	9.1	11.2	10.4	9.9	11.8

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^dEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 101. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."^cSome respondents may have cited more than one reason for reporting victimizations to the police.

Table 3.40

Estimated percent distribution of reasons for not reporting personal and property victimizations to policeBy type of crime, United States, 1994^a

Reasons for not reporting to police	Personal crimes				Property crimes			
	Total	Crimes of violence			Total	Household burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft ^b
		Total	Robbery	Assault				
Number of reasons for not reporting victimizations ^c	8,284,510	7,813,440	765,230	6,598,590	26,528,200	3,593,320	505,500	22,429,380
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Reported to another official	10.7	10.7	2.8	12.1	9.3	4.5	3.9 ^d	10.2
Private or personal matter	18.2	19.0	8.0	20.5	4.9	4.9	8.3	4.9
Object recovered; offender unsuccessful	17.6	17.8	15.6	19.0	25.9	20.0	21.8	27.0
Not important enough	4.8	4.8	1.9 ^d	5.2	3.3	4.3	5.3	3.0
Insurance would not cover	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	1.4	1.7	1.6 ^d	1.4
Not aware crime occurred until later	0.7	0.4	1.3 ^d	0.3 ^d	4.7	7.2	6.5	4.3
Unable to recover property; no ID number	0.7	0.3	3.4	0.0 ^d	5.7	5.0	0.9 ^d	6.0
Lack of proof	3.5	3.0	6.7	2.6	9.6	11.7	9.7	9.3
Police would not want to be bothered	5.5	5.5	9.8	5.2	7.2	8.7	7.2	7.0
Police inefficient, ineffective, or biased	4.0	3.9	8.1	3.2	3.2	5.1	5.6	2.8
Fear of reprisal	3.5	3.6	6.0	2.7	0.6	1.0	2.2 ^d	0.5
Too inconvenient or time consuming	3.7	3.6	4.8	3.6	3.0	2.1	4.4	3.1
Other reasons	27.1	27.3	31.6	25.7	21.1	24.0	22.7	20.6

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^dEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 102. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."^cSome respondents may have cited more than one reason for not reporting victimizations to the police.

Table 3.41

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1983-95

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,627)	Class of 1991 (N=2,569)	Class of 1992 (N=2,690)	Class of 1993 (N=2,770)	Class of 1994 (N=2,645)	Class of 1995 (N=2,656)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	52.4%	56.0%	55.6%	52.7%	52.2%	52.5%	56.3%	54.6%	55.4%	55.4%	55.3%	56.6%	55.4%
Once	27.2	25.8	26.9	28.6	28.4	28.5	26.2	24.8	26.2	27.0	25.6	25.3	25.7
Twice	12.2	10.9	10.6	11.2	11.5	11.5	10.6	12.2	10.9	10.6	11.0	11.0	10.7
3 or 4 times	6.4	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.3	4.7	6.0	5.2	5.0	5.7	5.1	5.2
5 or more times	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.1	3.0
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	83.7	83.6	85.1	82.5	79.7	78.0	79.4	77.9	77.2	77.5	75.1	76.8	76.0
Once	12.2	12.0	10.7	13.5	15.2	15.9	15.6	15.2	15.7	15.3	17.2	16.8	16.4
Twice	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.6	3.2	3.8	3.0	4.1	4.8	4.6	4.0	4.1	4.7
3 or 4 times	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.6	1.6	2.1
5 or more times	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?													
Not at all	66.9	69.1	68.9	67.9	66.2	65.7	66.7	66.3	65.8	66.4	66.1	67.0	66.4
Once	19.9	18.7	19.4	21.7	21.5	21.1	21.3	19.5	21.6	19.8	19.1	19.6	19.5
Twice	8.8	6.8	7.6	7.0	8.4	8.6	7.8	8.9	7.7	9.4	9.2	8.5	8.6
3 or 4 times	3.1	3.6	3.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	2.9	4.0	3.6	3.4	4.2	3.8	3.7
5 or more times	1.2	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.8
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?													
Not at all	94.8	94.8	95.2	95.3	95.0	95.5	94.7	94.4	94.5	94.3	93.9	94.9	95.0
Once	3.2	3.7	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.0
Twice	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.5
5 or more times	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	82.7	83.4	83.8	84.2	83.2	82.8	81.3	81.9	81.4	80.7	79.6	80.9	82.1
Once	10.8	10.3	10.0	10.4	10.6	10.8	12.2	10.4	11.1	10.9	11.5	11.3	9.3
Twice	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.7	4.5
3 or 4 times	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.2
5 or more times	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.8
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?													
Not at all	83.6	83.4	83.6	84.4	82.8	84.1	84.2	83.3	83.8	84.0	83.6	84.9	84.1
Once	9.5	9.6	9.4	10.1	10.5	9.2	9.6	10.1	9.6	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.0
Twice	3.8	3.4	3.5	2.9	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.4	2.7	3.7
3 or 4 times	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.8
5 or more times	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.3	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.4
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	70.8	72.4	71.8	71.7	70.3	69.3	69.6	66.8	69.1	69.3	69.0	70.1	70.2
Once	14.5	13.3	13.3	15.2	14.1	14.7	14.2	15.3	13.5	13.7	13.1	13.2	12.8
Twice	5.4	5.3	6.2	5.8	6.3	7.1	6.2	8.0	6.8	6.2	7.6	6.8	6.4
3 or 4 times	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.3	4.2	4.5	4.5
5 or more times	5.1	4.4	4.7	3.3	4.7	4.1	5.5	5.2	5.7	5.4	6.1	5.5	6.1

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted from 1975 through 1995 by the Monitoring the Future Project at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools throughout the continental United States. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the N's that are shown in the tables also refer to the number of weighted cases. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 103, 104; *1985*, pp. 102, 103; *1987*, pp. 106, 107; *1989*, pp. 106, 107; *1991*, pp. 109, 110; *1993*, pp. 110, 111 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, pp. 102, 103; *1986*, pp. 105, 106; *1988*, pp. 106, 107; *1990*, pp. 109, 110; *1992*, pp. 109, 110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.42

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization and sex, United States, 1983-95

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988	
	Male (N=1,671)	Female (N=1,641)	Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,580)	Male (N=1,573)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,481)	Female (N=1,591)	Male (N=1,565)	Female (N=1,679)	Male (N=1,582)	Female (N=1,651)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	47.9%	56.8%	51.7%	61.0%	50.7%	60.7%	47.7%	57.4%	47.0%	57.1%	46.5%	58.8%
Once	27.3	27.1	25.9	25.2	28.2	25.3	29.8	27.7	30.4	26.4	30.3	26.2
Twice	14.4	10.1	12.5	9.3	12.6	8.7	12.3	9.8	12.9	10.2	13.1	10.0
3 or 4 times	8.1	4.6	7.1	3.5	6.2	3.8	7.1	3.8	6.1	4.5	6.7	3.9
5 or more times	2.2	1.4	2.8	1.0	2.3	1.6	3.1	1.3	3.6	1.8	3.4	1.1
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	79.8	88.0	79.5	88.5	81.9	88.3	77.9	86.9	75.1	84.2	72.4	84.0
Once	14.9	9.5	14.6	9.2	12.7	8.8	16.8	10.5	18.5	12.0	19.6	11.9
Twice	3.5	2.0	3.8	1.5	4.4	1.6	3.5	1.8	4.2	2.1	4.7	3.0
3 or 4 times	1.4	0.3	1.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.1	2.2	0.9
5 or more times	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.1
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	58.1	76.1	62.1	76.4	62.5	75.3	61.1	74.0	62.0	70.6	59.7	72.1
Once	24.9	14.9	22.0	15.0	23.3	15.7	25.2	18.5	23.6	19.6	24.8	17.7
Twice	11.6	6.0	8.7	5.2	9.6	5.5	8.8	5.5	9.9	6.6	9.7	7.2
3 or 4 times	4.2	1.9	4.9	2.4	3.4	2.5	3.8	1.3	3.5	2.3	4.3	2.4
5 or more times	1.3	1.1	2.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.5	0.6
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	92.2	97.8	92.4	97.7	93.3	97.3	93.3	97.4	92.5	97.6	92.7	98.2
Once	4.8	1.2	5.3	1.9	4.2	2.0	4.6	1.9	5.6	2.1	5.0	1.2
Twice	1.9	0.8	1.5	0.2	1.7	0.5	1.2	0.6	1.3	(a)	1.3	0.5
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1
5 or more times	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	(a)	0.3	0.2	0.4	(a)
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	77.1	89.4	77.2	90.7	78.9	89.2	79.4	89.2	76.7	89.6	76.7	88.9
Once	14.0	7.5	13.9	6.2	12.6	7.2	12.6	8.1	14.4	6.8	14.1	7.8
Twice	4.2	2.0	4.8	1.5	4.5	2.7	4.9	1.6	4.7	1.9	5.0	1.9
3 or 4 times	2.8	0.6	2.3	0.9	2.2	0.5	1.7	0.4	2.2	0.9	2.1	0.9
5 or more times	1.9	0.6	1.7	0.6	1.8	0.4	1.4	0.7	2.0	0.8	2.1	0.4
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	82.5	85.3	81.8	85.7	82.9	84.9	83.8	85.4	81.2	84.5	83.4	84.9
Once	10.6	8.2	9.9	9.0	9.5	8.8	10.4	9.5	11.9	8.7	9.5	8.8
Twice	3.6	3.8	4.0	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.2	2.5	4.0	3.1	3.8	2.6
3 or 4 times	2.1	1.4	2.5	1.6	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.2	1.5
5 or more times	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.5	2.1	2.3
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	63.4	78.6	65.4	80.0	65.1	79.1	65.6	77.8	65.2	75.0	62.1	76.7
Once	17.1	12.0	14.6	11.7	15.2	10.9	16.9	13.3	14.9	13.2	17.8	11.5
Twice	7.5	3.4	6.9	3.7	8.1	4.4	7.4	4.4	7.4	5.3	8.8	5.3
3 or 4 times	5.1	3.1	6.1	2.8	5.4	2.6	5.3	2.6	6.5	3.0	5.9	3.6
5 or more times	7.0	2.9	6.9	1.8	6.2	3.1	4.8	1.8	6.0	3.4	5.4	2.9

Note: See Note, table 3.41. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 103, 104; *1985*, pp. 102, 103; *1987*, pp. 106, 107; *1989*, pp. 106, 107; *1991*, pp. 109, 110; *1993*, pp. 110, 111 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, pp. 102, 103; *1986*, pp. 105, 106; *1988*, pp. 106, 107; *1990*, pp. 109, 110; *1992*, pp. 109, 110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995	
Male (N=1,363)	Female (N=1,431)	Male (N=1,338)	Female (N=1,178)	Male (N=1,280)	Female (N=1,205)	Male (N=1,276)	Female (N=1,308)	Male (N=1,294)	Female (N=1,321)	Male (N=1,208)	Female (N=1,302)	Male (N=1,238)	Female (N=1,313)
53.2%	59.8%	52.8%	57.3%	50.4%	60.9%	49.9%	60.8%	50.9%	60.3%	53.8%	59.5%	50.7%	60.3%
27.0	25.4	24.6	24.9	28.1	23.9	28.8	25.5	25.9	24.4	24.1	26.5	26.2	24.8
12.0	9.3	12.5	11.5	12.1	9.8	12.7	8.3	13.1	9.0	12.9	9.1	12.1	9.3
5.4	3.9	6.6	5.1	6.1	4.0	5.7	4.2	6.6	5.0	6.4	3.6	6.7	4.1
2.4	1.6	3.5	1.2	3.2	1.4	2.9	1.2	3.5	1.3	2.8	1.2	4.3	1.6
76.8	81.8	75.6	81.2	73.2	81.6	73.3	82.7	69.0	81.3	73.6	81.0	70.8	82.3
16.7	15.1	16.5	13.6	18.5	13.1	17.5	12.2	20.8	13.9	19.0	14.4	19.6	12.9
3.6	2.3	4.9	2.9	5.6	3.7	6.0	3.1	5.3	2.6	4.6	3.2	6.2	2.9
2.1	0.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.2	2.4	1.4	3.3	1.9	2.2	0.9	2.9	1.4
0.8	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
60.9	72.6	60.8	73.2	59.7	72.3	61.3	71.8	61.6	71.1	61.8	72.1	61.2	71.1
25.4	17.6	21.9	16.1	24.5	18.8	21.5	18.4	21.7	16.2	22.0	17.2	22.1	17.5
9.6	5.9	10.5	7.3	10.0	5.1	11.9	6.8	9.8	8.6	10.9	6.0	10.1	7.2
2.5	3.0	4.9	2.8	3.9	3.1	4.2	2.3	4.8	3.5	4.4	3.3	4.8	2.6
1.6	1.0	1.9	0.6	1.9	0.7	1.1	0.7	2.2	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.6
91.8	97.4	91.2	98.3	92.0	97.2	90.8	98.4	91.3	97.1	93.1	96.9	93.0	97.3
5.6	2.2	5.9	1.3	5.9	2.3	6.2	1.3	4.6	2.1	5.1	1.8	4.2	1.7
1.4	0.4	1.8	0.2	1.0	0.4	2.4	0.3	2.6	0.1	1.4	0.9	1.8	0.4
0.6	(a)	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3
0.6	(a)	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	(a)	0.2	0.4	0.3
74.8	87.4	76.1	88.7	75.2	87.9	73.8	88.3	72.7	86.5	74.3	87.8	74.4	90.4
16.2	8.6	13.6	7.0	14.0	8.2	13.3	8.6	14.0	8.6	13.4	8.6	12.7	5.6
4.5	1.8	5.3	2.1	5.4	2.4	6.3	1.3	4.8	2.9	6.2	1.5	6.4	2.3
2.2	1.1	3.0	0.8	2.9	1.1	3.7	1.0	4.8	1.1	3.7	1.3	3.4	1.0
2.3	1.1	2.0	1.4	2.6	0.5	2.9	0.7	3.7	0.9	2.4	0.9	3.1	0.6
84.6	84.2	83.3	83.1	83.2	84.6	82.8	86.3	82.7	84.9	84.1	85.6	82.7	85.7
10.0	9.1	10.9	9.5	10.3	8.7	10.8	7.5	10.6	7.3	10.9	8.1	9.8	7.7
2.9	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.8	2.5	2.7	4.1	3.4
1.7	1.8	1.5	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.5	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.8
0.9	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.0	1.8	1.6	1.3
63.1	75.9	60.9	73.3	62.3	75.9	63.4	75.6	63.5	74.7	63.4	76.5	61.9	77.9
16.3	12.4	16.7	14.1	14.5	12.7	14.8	12.9	14.4	11.6	14.7	11.7	14.4	11.2
7.7	4.9	9.9	6.2	8.8	4.8	8.2	4.5	8.7	6.6	7.8	5.4	8.4	4.9
5.4	3.5	5.7	3.7	5.7	4.0	5.7	4.5	4.4	3.9	6.3	2.9	6.2	2.9
7.5	3.3	6.8	2.8	8.7	2.5	7.9	2.6	9.0	3.1	7.7	3.5	9.1	3.1

Table 3.43

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization and race, United States, 1983-95

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988	
	White (N=2,610)	Black (N=419)	White (N=2,491)	Black (N=453)	White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)	White (N=2,524)	Black (N=336)	White (N=2,450)	Black (N=405)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	52.2%	51.9%	57.6%	47.5%	56.8%	52.6%	53.0%	53.8%	52.1%	54.8%	53.7%	47.8%
Once	27.5	25.0	24.8	30.6	26.3	29.3	28.2	27.8	28.1	31.5	27.9	29.7
Twice	12.2	13.1	10.5	13.1	10.4	8.5	11.1	10.7	12.1	8.2	11.2	11.8
3 or 4 times	6.5	6.8	5.2	7.0	4.7	6.6	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.6	5.1	6.2
5 or more times	1.5	3.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	3.0	2.1	2.5	2.6	1.0	2.2	4.6
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	85.3	78.1	86.2	75.6	86.2	79.5	84.2	79.8	80.8	79.2	81.3	67.1
Once	11.1	15.0	10.3	18.2	10.3	14.0	12.6	15.2	14.5	14.5	13.7	22.6
Twice	2.4	5.2	2.0	5.1	2.7	3.5	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.5	3.0	6.8
3 or 4 times	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.7	2.6	0.7	1.7	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.3
5 or more times	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.4	2.2
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	66.0	71.3	69.6	69.7	68.8	72.5	67.8	72.6	66.0	71.4	66.3	67.5
Once	20.7	16.0	18.7	18.3	19.9	16.7	22.1	18.5	22.1	17.4	21.6	18.0
Twice	9.1	7.4	6.8	6.7	7.8	5.3	7.3	5.5	8.2	8.1	8.3	7.9
3 or 4 times	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.4	2.6	4.1	2.3	2.2	2.9	2.0	2.8	5.8
5 or more times	1.1	2.0	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.7
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	95.3	93.2	95.6	94.3	95.4	94.0	96.1	94.8	95.8	91.8	96.3	92.7
Once	2.8	4.4	3.3	4.2	3.0	4.9	2.6	4.1	3.4	7.1	2.7	4.7
Twice	1.3	1.4	0.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.8
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6
5 or more times	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	(a)	0.1
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	84.1	76.5	84.8	77.9	85.7	74.9	85.8	78.4	84.4	75.0	84.0	78.0
Once	10.2	15.1	9.5	14.7	8.7	16.5	9.8	12.9	9.8	16.8	10.7	12.6
Twice	2.9	4.7	3.2	4.2	3.2	5.9	2.8	4.8	3.2	3.8	3.2	4.7
3 or 4 times	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.2	2.3	0.7	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.2	2.6
5 or more times	1.0	2.2	1.0	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.9	1.7	1.0	3.2	0.9	2.0
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	83.0	86.1	83.4	86.0	83.6	86.5	83.9	88.7	81.9	88.3	84.1	87.3
Once	9.9	8.2	9.7	9.5	9.3	7.5	10.7	8.3	11.0	9.4	9.4	6.7
Twice	3.9	3.6	3.4	2.5	3.6	3.4	3.1	1.5	3.8	0.5	3.2	3.6
3 or 4 times	1.8	1.0	2.3	0.6	1.9	0.8	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.0
5 or more times	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.8	1.9	1.3
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	70.2	71.8	72.4	74.1	71.1	75.5	71.3	72.4	69.4	71.9	68.9	73.3
Once	14.6	17.5	13.3	13.5	13.3	12.0	15.4	15.2	14.3	14.9	14.8	14.2
Twice	5.5	4.5	5.1	6.2	6.6	3.9	5.9	5.1	6.6	5.0	7.4	5.4
3 or 4 times	4.5	1.9	4.7	3.1	4.2	4.5	4.1	3.7	4.9	4.5	4.8	2.8
5 or more times	5.1	4.3	4.4	3.0	4.8	4.1	3.3	3.7	4.8	3.7	4.1	4.3

Note: See Note, table 3.41. Data are given for those who identify themselves as white or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as black or African-American because these are the two largest racial/ethnic subgroups in the population. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories because these groups comprise a small percentage of the sample in any given year (Source, 1992, p. 9). Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 103, 104; *1985*, pp. 102, 103; *1987*, pp. 106, 107; *1989*, pp. 106, 107; *1991*, pp. 109, 110; *1993*, pp. 110, 111 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, pp. 102, 103; *1986*, pp. 105, 106; *1988*, pp. 106, 107; *1990*, pp. 109, 110; *1992*, pp. 109, 110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995	
White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)	White (N=1,818)	Black (N=289)	White (N=1,806)	Black (N=368)	White (N=1,895)	Black (N=334)	White (N=1,815)	Black (N=282)	White (N=1,841)	Black (N=282)
57.9%	51.1%	54.1%	54.0%	57.9%	47.3%	58.2%	52.0%	55.6%	54.2%	59.0%	48.7%	57.7%	49.9%
24.9	29.7	25.4	24.6	25.4	25.3	26.2	25.0	25.6	23.0	23.8	29.5	25.4	26.4
11.1	11.0	12.5	11.7	10.2	15.6	9.7	11.5	11.1	10.3	10.5	11.2	8.9	13.1
4.3	5.3	5.7	8.4	4.4	7.8	4.6	7.6	5.6	8.1	5.2	5.7	5.2	7.2
1.8	2.8	2.3	1.3	2.1	3.9	1.4	3.8	2.2	4.3	1.5	4.9	2.7	3.4
81.5	71.1	79.9	71.4	80.4	68.8	80.6	71.3	77.5	67.5	79.8	65.8	79.2	65.9
14.6	20.3	14.3	19.9	14.3	20.5	14.1	18.3	16.5	19.9	15.5	21.8	14.9	23.0
2.1	5.7	3.9	5.6	4.0	5.7	3.4	6.4	3.2	5.3	3.3	7.4	4.1	5.0
1.4	1.1	1.4	2.3	1.0	3.4	1.6	2.4	2.1	5.6	1.1	2.5	1.5	5.3
0.4	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.6	0.2	1.7	0.8	1.7	0.3	2.5	0.4	0.8
67.2	70.5	67.3	69.4	66.3	67.3	67.3	73.4	66.4	70.9	66.9	68.9	67.0	68.9
21.1	18.7	19.7	15.3	21.3	22.8	20.7	14.8	19.7	17.1	21.3	12.8	19.7	15.8
7.5	6.1	8.7	9.6	7.8	4.7	8.5	8.0	8.4	7.3	7.6	9.3	8.4	8.0
2.9	2.8	3.2	4.6	3.5	3.6	3.1	2.5	4.2	3.5	3.3	6.1	3.7	4.3
1.3	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.6	0.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.9	2.9	1.2	3.0
95.3	94.0	95.3	94.4	95.1	92.1	96.0	93.3	95.0	93.6	96.7	87.6	96.1	93.2
3.6	4.9	3.1	4.3	3.7	5.7	3.0	4.9	3.1	3.9	2.5	8.4	2.4	4.7
0.7	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.8	0.8	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6	2.6	0.9	1.8
0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.4	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.0
0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
82.6	73.9	82.6	79.7	83.5	71.2	83.1	74.1	81.0	76.0	82.6	71.9	84.6	73.2
11.5	16.5	10.1	11.4	10.3	15.7	9.9	14.0	11.0	14.6	10.4	14.3	8.5	12.2
2.7	5.8	3.7	4.1	3.3	6.9	3.5	4.5	3.4	5.0	3.5	5.0	3.8	5.6
1.8	0.7	2.1	2.4	1.3	3.8	2.0	3.7	2.5	2.8	2.2	4.6	1.8	4.7
1.4	3.0	1.6	2.4	1.6	2.4	1.5	3.7	2.2	1.6	1.3	4.2	1.3	4.3
83.7	89.5	83.0	83.9	83.7	83.1	83.9	87.3	83.5	85.6	85.5	80.7	85.3	81.4
10.5	6.0	10.2	11.4	9.7	9.3	9.8	6.6	10.0	6.9	9.0	11.4	8.1	9.6
2.6	2.8	3.5	1.8	3.2	2.3	3.2	2.5	3.4	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.6	5.0
1.9	0.8	2.1	0.8	1.9	2.6	1.9	1.2	1.3	3.2	1.6	3.4	1.6	3.4
1.4	1.0	1.2	2.2	1.5	2.7	1.2	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.4	0.6
68.8	70.1	65.1	69.4	68.6	65.7	68.0	73.8	67.5	72.3	69.2	69.0	70.4	68.4
14.8	14.2	15.6	17.2	12.7	16.1	13.5	12.6	13.7	11.3	14.2	8.6	13.0	13.6
6.1	5.5	8.6	7.6	7.0	6.7	7.2	3.0	8.4	6.6	6.3	9.3	6.9	5.6
5.0	3.8	5.1	3.4	5.2	5.7	5.6	4.2	4.4	5.2	5.0	3.7	3.7	7.6
5.4	6.4	5.6	2.4	6.4	5.7	5.7	6.4	6.1	4.6	5.3	9.6	6.0	4.8

Table 3.44

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1983-95

Question: "The next questions are about some things which may have happened to you while you were at school (inside or outside or in a schoolbus). During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,600)	Class of 1991 (N=2,582)	Class of 1992 (N=2,684)	Class of 1993 (N=2,773)	Class of 1994 (N=2,642)	Class of 1995 (N=2,658)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	63.7%	64.8%	64.0%	63.0%	60.5%	61.7%	63.7%	61.6%	62.7%	66.4%	62.1%	63.9%	64.6%
Once	25.5	25.9	23.1	24.3	26.8	24.5	24.5	25.5	25.6	22.0	24.9	24.8	22.8
Twice	7.2	6.1	9.0	8.6	8.9	10.0	7.9	8.2	7.7	8.0	8.0	6.9	7.6
3 or 4 times	2.8	2.1	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.4	3.6	3.6	3.3
5 or more times	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.7
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	88.0	88.2	87.9	85.9	86.2	84.7	84.3	84.4	81.5	83.7	81.4	82.1	81.0
Once	8.7	8.7	8.7	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.7	10.5	13.6	12.3	12.8	13.4	13.8
Twice	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.6	3.1	3.3
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.1
5 or more times	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.8
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?													
Not at all	74.5	75.8	73.1	74.1	73.4	72.5	73.4	70.6	71.7	73.6	74.2	72.8	72.7
Once	17.9	16.3	18.2	18.5	18.1	19.0	17.7	20.2	18.9	18.5	17.3	18.9	18.6
Twice	5.3	5.2	5.8	4.5	5.8	5.5	6.3	5.8	5.8	4.1	5.6	4.8	5.4
3 or 4 times	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.0	2.8	2.3
5 or more times	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.0
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?													
Not at all	95.1	96.0	94.1	94.6	95.1	95.3	94.4	94.2	93.5	94.9	95.3	95.3	95.1
Once	3.1	2.8	3.6	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.8
Twice	1.3	0.6	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.2
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6
5 or more times	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	87.0	88.1	86.5	86.8	87.6	87.5	86.4	86.8	83.7	86.0	84.4	85.0	86.7
Once	8.9	7.8	8.6	8.3	7.8	8.7	8.4	8.0	9.3	8.6	8.6	9.0	8.4
Twice	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.6	2.8	3.9	3.2	2.1
3 or 4 times	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.4
5 or more times	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.4
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?													
Not at all	86.0	87.5	85.8	86.2	84.5	86.5	86.0	86.4	84.7	87.2	88.6	88.3	88.4
Once	9.1	7.6	8.7	8.5	10.3	8.4	8.3	8.7	9.0	7.4	6.8	6.5	6.5
Twice	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.4	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.3	3.1	3.2	2.3	2.9	2.2
3 or 4 times	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.6
5 or more times	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	75.7	77.1	75.4	75.2	75.2	76.3	76.0	74.9	74.2	75.4	76.9	76.3	76.5
Once	13.1	12.3	13.0	13.4	13.9	13.0	11.8	12.8	12.6	13.5	10.5	12.6	10.8
Twice	5.3	4.4	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.2	4.8	5.2	4.9	3.8	5.5	4.3	4.9
3 or 4 times	3.1	3.1	3.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.8	2.9	3.0	3.6
5 or more times	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.4	3.0	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.7	3.4	4.1	3.8	4.2

Note: See Note, table 3.41. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 140, 141; *1985*, pp. 140, 141; *1987*, pp. 145, 146; *1989*, pp. 145, 146; *1991*, pp. 151, 152; *1993*, pp. 154, 155 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, pp. 140, 141; *1986*, pp. 142, 143; *1988*, pp. 145, 146; *1990*, pp. 150, 151; *1992*, pp. 153, 154 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.45

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization and sex, United States, 1983-95

Question: "The next questions are about some things which may have happened to you while you were at school (inside or outside or in a schoolbus). During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988	
	Male (N=1,575)	Female (N=1,660)	Male (N=1,532)	Female (N=1,632)	Male (N=1,549)	Female (N=1,638)	Male (N=1,456)	Female (N=1,581)	Male (N=1,558)	Female (N=1,691)	Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,658)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	60.7%	66.7%	61.4%	68.1%	62.8%	65.6%	59.9%	65.8%	58.0%	63.1%	58.8%	64.1%
Once	27.2	23.6	27.0	25.2	22.4	23.6	25.7	23.4	26.9	26.8	25.2	24.0
Twice	7.5	7.1	6.9	5.0	10.0	8.1	8.4	8.3	10.4	7.6	11.0	9.2
3 or 4 times	3.3	2.1	3.2	1.2	3.3	2.0	4.4	1.9	3.8	2.4	3.0	2.3
5 or more times	1.3	0.6	1.5	0.6	1.6	0.7	1.6	0.6	1.0	0.1	2.0	0.4
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	86.5	90.3	86.3	90.5	86.1	89.9	82.1	89.5	82.8	89.9	81.2	88.3
Once	9.8	7.3	9.8	7.5	9.7	7.8	13.1	9.4	13.6	9.0	13.3	9.4
Twice	2.8	1.5	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.9	0.9	2.4	0.8	3.2	1.7
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.9	0.3	1.6	0.3
5 or more times	0.2	0.2	0.7	(a)	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.3
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	67.2	81.7	68.9	82.4	65.8	79.9	68.5	78.9	68.8	77.8	66.1	78.8
Once	23.1	13.1	19.4	13.1	23.1	14.0	20.6	17.1	20.9	15.3	22.8	15.4
Twice	6.7	3.8	7.6	3.1	7.1	4.4	6.7	2.7	6.6	5.2	7.3	3.7
3 or 4 times	1.9	1.0	3.0	1.3	2.3	1.5	2.9	1.0	2.3	1.3	2.7	1.6
5 or more times	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.1	1.7	0.3	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.5
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	92.9	97.6	93.5	98.5	91.2	97.4	91.4	97.6	92.3	98.2	92.2	98.2
Once	4.3	1.5	4.5	1.0	5.6	1.5	4.4	1.7	5.2	1.2	5.3	1.6
Twice	2.0	0.5	0.9	0.3	2.0	0.7	2.8	0.3	1.3	0.3	1.6	0.1
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.6	(a)
5 or more times	0.4	0.1	0.4	(a)	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	82.8	91.8	82.4	93.2	80.5	92.4	79.8	93.3	82.6	92.9	81.0	93.5
Once	11.2	5.7	10.5	5.5	11.6	5.6	12.1	4.8	10.3	5.2	12.4	5.1
Twice	3.4	1.6	4.0	0.9	3.5	1.2	4.0	1.1	3.9	1.1	3.2	0.8
3 or 4 times	1.4	0.2	2.2	0.2	2.7	0.4	1.7	0.6	1.8	0.6	1.9	0.3
5 or more times	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.3	1.7	0.4	2.5	0.3	1.4	0.2	1.4	0.2
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	83.0	89.0	84.2	91.0	81.6	90.0	82.8	89.2	81.2	87.9	83.3	89.6
Once	10.8	7.3	9.5	5.7	11.5	5.9	10.3	7.2	12.2	8.5	9.7	7.0
Twice	3.1	2.1	3.6	2.0	3.6	2.3	3.3	1.7	4.3	1.8	3.5	1.5
3 or 4 times	1.4	0.8	1.8	0.6	2.0	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.4
5 or more times	1.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.9	0.7	1.3	0.6	1.5	0.5
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	68.6	82.3	68.8	85.0	67.5	82.8	67.0	82.3	68.5	81.9	68.1	83.5
Once	14.9	11.0	15.6	8.9	16.4	9.7	15.7	11.5	16.7	11.0	16.4	10.1
Twice	7.3	3.5	5.8	3.0	6.6	3.6	8.0	2.6	5.9	4.1	5.1	3.4
3 or 4 times	4.3	1.9	3.9	2.3	5.4	2.3	3.9	2.0	4.1	1.8	4.0	1.5
5 or more times	4.7	1.3	5.9	0.7	4.1	1.6	5.4	1.5	4.8	1.2	6.4	1.5

Note: See Note, table 3.41. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 140, 141; *1985*, pp. 140, 141; *1987*, pp. 145, 146; *1989*, pp. 145, 146; *1991*, pp. 151, 152; *1993*, pp. 154, 155 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, pp. 140, 141; *1986*, pp. 142, 143; *1988*, pp. 145, 146; *1990*, pp. 150, 151; *1992*, pp. 153, 154 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995	
Male (N=1,352)	Female (N=1,452)	Male (N=1,291)	Female (N=1,230)	Male (N=1,292)	Female (N=1,194)	Male (N=1,267)	Female (N=1,334)	Male (N=1,291)	Female (N=1,377)	Male (N=1,221)	Female (N=1,326)	Male (N=1,225)	Female (N=1,327)
62.4%	64.5%	56.6%	66.7%	58.7%	67.1%	62.5%	70.2%	61.3%	63.2%	59.1%	68.3%	61.2%	67.8%
24.4	24.9	28.8	22.2	27.2	24.3	23.7	20.6	25.0	25.1	26.5	23.0	24.3	21.5
8.2	7.7	8.9	7.6	9.4	5.8	9.6	6.7	8.4	7.4	9.0	5.2	8.2	6.9
3.4	2.3	3.9	2.6	3.0	1.8	3.1	1.8	3.8	3.5	4.1	3.0	3.9	2.7
1.6	0.7	1.8	0.9	1.7	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.6	0.9	1.3	0.5	2.3	1.2
81.7	86.9	80.3	88.7	77.2	86.6	80.6	87.1	78.9	84.3	76.9	87.0	78.2	83.8
13.2	10.1	12.7	8.2	16.4	10.7	14.6	10.3	14.6	11.0	17.2	9.8	15.5	12.4
3.2	2.3	4.9	1.8	4.1	1.6	3.8	1.8	4.0	3.1	4.0	2.2	3.9	2.6
1.3	0.6	1.7	1.0	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.4	0.8
0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	(a)	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.5
68.1	78.5	66.5	74.7	65.9	78.4	66.4	80.8	70.2	77.8	66.3	79.4	66.9	77.5
21.2	14.2	21.9	18.5	22.1	15.4	22.9	14.6	18.9	15.9	23.3	14.3	22.4	15.6
8.0	4.9	6.6	5.0	7.6	4.1	5.4	2.5	6.9	4.5	6.4	3.5	6.9	4.0
1.9	1.6	3.9	1.4	3.2	1.4	3.5	1.8	2.5	1.4	3.1	2.2	2.6	2.1
0.8	0.8	1.2	0.4	1.3	0.7	1.9	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.8
92.0	96.9	91.1	97.3	91.3	96.6	91.9	98.2	93.0	98.0	92.2	98.3	92.5	97.7
5.3	2.3	5.8	1.9	5.0	2.6	5.3	1.0	4.1	1.5	4.6	0.9	4.3	1.5
1.4	0.1	2.1	0.5	2.3	0.6	1.6	0.3	1.1	0.3	1.7	0.4	2.0	0.4
0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.4	(a)	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.3
0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
81.0	91.6	81.8	91.9	78.7	89.7	79.2	92.8	78.6	90.4	78.0	91.5	80.1	92.6
10.7	6.1	10.6	5.4	11.6	6.8	12.5	4.9	11.6	5.6	12.9	5.6	12.4	5.1
3.9	1.2	4.4	1.6	5.1	1.8	3.9	1.7	4.9	2.5	4.6	1.7	2.8	1.4
2.3	1.0	1.9	0.7	2.0	1.0	2.8	0.4	3.0	0.7	1.7	0.7	2.3	0.6
2.1	0.1	1.3	0.4	2.6	0.7	1.6	0.2	1.9	0.8	2.8	0.5	2.3	0.3
82.9	88.8	83.9	88.7	82.7	87.8	84.4	90.0	86.2	91.0	85.0	92.0	84.8	91.8
9.2	7.4	10.1	7.5	10.7	6.7	8.2	6.6	8.0	5.5	8.2	4.6	8.5	4.7
3.9	1.7	3.2	1.3	3.1	3.0	3.8	2.6	2.7	2.0	3.9	1.8	3.1	1.2
1.7	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.9	0.2	2.1	0.6	1.7	0.9	2.1	1.1
2.3	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.8	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.5	1.2
68.8	82.5	68.1	81.5	68.3	80.6	68.6	81.8	70.1	83.0	68.9	83.3	69.1	83.0
12.5	11.1	14.4	11.4	14.1	11.2	15.3	12.1	12.5	9.2	15.5	9.8	12.3	9.4
6.3	3.3	7.3	3.0	6.8	3.2	4.9	2.8	7.0	4.2	5.6	2.9	6.2	3.9
4.8	2.0	4.6	1.8	4.5	2.4	5.7	1.9	4.6	1.4	4.1	1.8	5.9	1.6
7.6	1.1	5.5	2.3	6.3	2.6	5.5	1.4	5.7	2.2	5.8	2.2	6.4	2.1

Table 3.46

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization and race, United States, 1983-95

Question: "The next questions are about some things which may have happened to you while you were at school (inside or outside or in a schoolbus). During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988	
	White (N=2,610)	Black (N=419)	White (N=2,491)	Black (N=453)	White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)	White (N=2,484)	Black (N=339)	White (N=2,445)	Black (N=424)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	63.1%	64.8%	64.0%	69.9%	63.8%	66.5%	61.8%	68.3%	60.6%	61.2%	62.3%	58.0%
Once	26.3	24.5	26.7	19.2	23.8	19.6	25.1	21.4	27.4	26.8	24.0	28.4
Twice	7.2	7.4	6.3	6.1	8.6	8.4	8.7	6.7	8.3	9.0	10.1	8.5
3 or 4 times	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.5	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.6
5 or more times	0.8	1.0	0.9	2.1	1.3	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.1	2.5
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	89.4	81.1	89.9	80.6	89.4	83.7	86.8	84.3	87.6	80.8	86.7	78.2
Once	8.3	13.1	7.7	13.0	8.2	8.2	10.9	11.0	10.6	14.9	10.1	14.6
Twice	1.7	3.5	1.6	4.0	1.3	4.8	1.3	3.0	1.3	3.7	2.2	4.4
3 or 4 times	0.4	1.7	0.4	2.0	0.6	2.3	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.4
5 or more times	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.0	(a)	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.5
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	75.0	76.9	75.7	78.2	73.4	72.0	74.3	75.5	73.0	75.0	72.6	74.2
Once	18.1	14.6	15.9	16.4	18.5	17.0	18.6	16.5	18.3	19.0	19.2	16.6
Twice	5.1	5.0	5.6	2.4	5.4	6.3	4.5	6.2	5.9	4.1	5.4	5.4
3 or 4 times	1.2	3.2	2.2	2.4	1.8	2.5	1.8	0.6	1.9	1.5	2.2	1.9
5 or more times	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.9	2.3	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.9
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	95.7	94.4	96.8	94.0	94.6	91.1	95.1	93.1	95.6	94.4	96.1	91.0
Once	2.8	3.2	2.4	3.7	3.2	5.6	2.6	4.8	2.8	4.5	2.7	6.8
Twice	1.1	1.6	0.4	0.8	1.4	2.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.8	1.5
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.2
5 or more times	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	88.1	85.2	89.1	83.3	88.4	77.4	87.4	84.3	88.8	82.5	88.7	77.8
Once	8.0	10.2	7.3	10.6	7.0	14.0	7.9	9.6	6.9	12.0	8.1	13.6
Twice	2.4	3.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	4.6	2.5	2.8	2.3	3.9	1.8	3.7
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.9	0.9	2.5	1.5	2.1	0.9	2.7	1.1	1.3	0.9	2.4
5 or more times	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	2.6
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	86.6	86.8	87.9	86.7	86.4	81.8	85.5	87.2	84.6	84.6	86.5	83.4
Once	8.5	8.8	7.6	7.0	7.7	12.5	8.8	9.1	10.3	12.5	8.3	11.2
Twice	2.6	3.3	2.6	3.2	3.3	2.5	2.6	2.0	2.9	1.7	2.5	2.8
3 or 4 times	1.1	0.7	1.6	1.2	1.4	2.3	1.7	0.9	1.3	0.1	1.8	1.6
5 or more times	1.2	0.4	0.6	1.9	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	76.1	75.5	77.0	75.6	75.5	74.8	74.3	77.3	74.6	79.8	75.7	72.3
Once	12.7	13.9	12.3	12.1	12.0	14.9	13.5	11.8	14.1	10.2	12.9	16.6
Twice	5.4	4.9	4.4	5.8	5.3	4.2	5.7	3.1	5.4	3.5	4.8	3.7
3 or 4 times	2.8	3.6	2.8	4.7	4.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.3	2.8	1.1
5 or more times	3.0	2.1	3.5	1.8	3.0	3.2	3.6	4.8	2.8	3.2	3.9	6.2

Note: See Notes, tables 3.41 and 3.43. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 140, 141; *1985*, pp. 140, 141; *1987*, pp. 145, 146; *1989*, pp. 145, 146; *1991*, pp. 151, 152; *1993*, pp. 154, 155 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, pp. 140, 141; *1986*, pp. 142, 143; *1988*, pp. 145, 146; *1990*, pp. 150, 151; *1992*, pp. 153, 154 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995	
White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)	White (N=1,808)	Black (N=301)	White (N=1,840)	Black (N=383)	White (N=1,883)	Black (N=340)	White (N=1,814)	Black (N=291)	White (N=1,833)	Black (N=301)
64.3%	60.5%	61.5%	61.2%	62.6%	62.6%	67.2%	59.4%	61.8%	59.3%	63.6%	59.5%	64.3%	65.3%
24.4	26.5	26.3	21.7	26.1	25.4	22.3	25.4	25.7	24.6	24.6	28.8	23.6	17.2
7.6	7.8	7.5	12.4	8.1	6.7	6.9	11.9	8.0	7.8	7.3	5.5	7.7	8.6
2.6	4.9	3.4	3.2	2.3	4.2	2.6	3.0	3.4	6.4	3.8	4.5	2.9	7.8
1.2	0.2	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.3	1.1	1.9	0.7	1.7	1.6	1.1
86.2	72.4	86.3	79.1	83.6	74.6	85.3	77.4	83.1	73.1	83.1	75.2	82.4	74.8
10.4	19.8	9.6	13.0	12.3	19.4	11.6	16.4	11.6	18.0	12.7	19.4	12.9	17.6
2.2	4.9	2.7	4.7	2.8	3.8	2.3	5.6	3.6	4.7	3.0	2.2	3.2	5.3
0.7	2.7	1.1	3.2	0.9	1.8	0.5	0.4	1.2	3.0	0.9	3.2	1.0	0.8
0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.6
74.0	71.1	71.1	73.9	71.6	75.4	74.3	73.7	74.2	73.7	71.7	78.5	72.0	72.7
17.2	21.7	20.2	16.8	19.4	15.1	18.3	16.2	18.0	15.8	19.6	17.0	19.5	16.8
6.3	5.5	5.8	2.8	5.9	2.5	3.4	6.8	5.3	6.3	4.7	3.8	5.6	5.1
1.7	0.6	2.4	4.7	2.2	3.7	2.9	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.2	0.5	2.1	3.8
0.8	1.1	0.5	1.8	0.8	3.2	1.0	2.0	0.8	1.9	0.8	0.2	0.8	1.7
95.1	88.7	95.4	90.0	94.7	90.4	95.5	94.8	95.7	93.6	96.0	91.9	95.9	91.3
3.2	8.6	3.1	6.0	3.2	6.4	2.9	3.5	2.5	4.9	2.5	3.2	2.6	4.5
1.1	1.7	1.1	2.9	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.5	0.6	1.0	0.5	3.8	1.0	2.7
0.2	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.4	1.5
0.4	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0
88.0	75.9	88.0	84.0	84.3	79.8	87.7	80.6	86.2	76.5	85.2	81.9	87.7	81.1
7.4	15.4	7.5	8.4	8.8	12.2	8.1	9.8	7.1	15.0	9.1	10.6	8.1	9.8
2.4	2.5	2.5	7.1	3.6	4.2	2.4	6.1	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.1	1.8	3.3
1.2	4.1	1.1	0.0	1.6	2.9	1.2	2.9	1.7	2.4	1.1	1.7	1.2	3.5
1.0	2.1	0.9	0.5	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.3	2.3	1.1	2.7	1.2	2.2
86.3	82.2	86.4	90.0	84.6	82.9	87.3	86.2	89.0	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.4	90.8
8.0	11.0	8.9	6.3	9.2	9.5	7.5	6.4	6.5	5.5	6.2	6.2	6.5	4.4
2.6	3.6	2.1	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.2	5.3	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.4	2.0	2.9
1.5	1.4	1.3	0.2	1.7	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.2
1.5	1.8	1.2	0.0	1.5	2.2	0.9	1.2	0.7	2.1	1.2	0.0	1.4	0.6
75.5	79.0	73.9	78.3	73.5	72.5	74.5	79.5	76.2	77.7	75.3	77.9	74.9	77.1
11.7	9.2	13.2	12.3	12.4	13.2	13.7	12.4	10.8	13.8	13.2	11.5	11.1	14.4
5.1	2.4	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.3	4.1	2.6	5.8	3.1	3.9	6.4	5.1	3.7
3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3	4.0	4.0	4.3	2.6	3.1	1.4	3.1	2.5	4.0	2.3
4.1	5.8	4.1	1.1	4.9	4.9	3.4	2.9	4.1	3.9	4.5	1.6	4.9	2.4

Table 3.47

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

United States, 1983-95

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you. . ."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,179)	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)	Class of 1989 (N=2,879)	Class of 1990 (N=2,627)	Class of 1991 (N=2,569)	Class of 1992 (N=2,690)	Class of 1993 (N=2,770)	Class of 1994 (N=2,645)	Class of 1995 (N=2,656)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?													
Not at all	11.3%	12.5%	11.1%	11.1%	8.8%	9.7%	9.6%	9.3%	10.0%	9.3%	12.1%	10.1%	9.8%
Once	11.0	9.9	9.4	8.7	8.5	8.2	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.7	9.4	10.3	9.4
Twice	11.6	11.6	12.1	11.6	12.1	11.0	10.2	12.8	12.7	11.7	12.4	12.1	15.1
3 or 4 times	24.4	24.3	23.6	24.2	23.1	23.7	23.6	23.2	24.7	24.7	20.2	24.9	23.2
5 or more times	41.8	41.7	43.8	44.3	47.5	47.5	47.9	45.9	43.6	45.5	45.9	42.7	42.5
Hit an instructor or supervisor?													
Not at all	96.6	96.6	96.9	96.9	97.6	97.3	96.7	97.4	97.0	96.7	96.2	97.0	96.9
Once	1.9	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.6
Twice	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.6
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
5 or more times	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?													
Not at all	82.4	82.6	81.8	82.8	82.1	81.8	80.3	81.1	82.1	81.1	82.3	83.8	85.2
Once	10.7	10.1	11.2	11.3	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	10.3	11.5	10.3	9.1	8.2
Twice	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.4	4.6	4.2	4.9	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.9	3.4
3 or 4 times	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.0	2.2
5 or more times	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.0
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?													
Not at all	82.1	82.1	79.4	80.5	80.4	80.5	79.7	78.8	79.6	78.7	77.8	80.7	81.4
Once	10.1	10.1	12.0	11.3	11.3	11.1	12.1	11.4	11.2	11.5	11.2	10.2	10.1
Twice	4.2	4.0	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.9	4.4	5.0	4.4	5.8	4.0	3.6
3 or 4 times	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	3.3	2.5	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.9
5 or more times	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.0
Hurt someone badly enough to need ban- dages or a doctor?													
Not at all	88.9	89.4	88.5	88.9	88.3	89.6	87.7	87.1	87.1	87.2	86.6	86.6	87.7
Once	7.2	6.3	6.9	7.0	7.6	6.2	8.0	7.6	8.2	7.3	7.1	7.5	6.5
Twice	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.8	3.0	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.7
3 or 4 times	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.0
5 or more times	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.2
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?													
Not at all	97.0	96.8	96.5	96.6	96.7	97.2	96.3	96.5	96.6	95.7	95.4	95.2	96.5
Once	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.8	2.4	1.9
Twice	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.4
5 or more times	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.6
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?													
Not at all	69.3	69.7	69.9	68.0	66.1	66.6	68.4	67.7	68.1	67.4	67.9	69.3	68.6
Once	14.8	13.3	14.2	16.2	15.9	15.1	13.7	13.5	13.7	14.2	13.8	13.1	14.0
Twice	6.6	7.2	6.6	6.9	6.9	7.2	6.9	6.8	7.7	7.5	7.3	6.6	7.2
3 or 4 times	4.6	5.1	4.5	4.5	5.3	5.3	4.7	5.7	4.1	5.6	4.5	5.7	4.6
5 or more times	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.4	5.9	5.9	6.4	6.3	6.5	5.2	6.5	5.3	5.6
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?													
Not at all	93.6	93.3	93.0	93.4	91.5	91.5	91.9	89.9	89.9	89.5	88.7	89.0	90.7
Once	3.5	4.0	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.1	3.7	4.8	4.6	5.5	5.0	5.1	3.7
Twice	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.0
3 or 4 times	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.8
5 or more times	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.8	2.3	1.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.47

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

United States, 1983-95--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,179)	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)	Class of 1989 (N=2,879)	Class of 1990 (N=2,627)	Class of 1991 (N=2,569)	Class of 1992 (N=2,690)	Class of 1993 (N=2,770)	Class of 1994 (N=2,645)	Class of 1995 (N=2,656)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?													
Not at all	73.9%	73.2%	73.5%	72.1%	70.3%	69.6%	70.8%	68.1%	68.9%	69.6%	69.3%	69.7%	70.1%
Once	12.7	12.4	11.7	12.8	13.5	12.9	12.8	13.2	11.9	12.6	13.4	11.5	12.0
Twice	5.2	5.0	6.1	6.1	4.5	6.4	5.4	6.6	7.4	6.7	5.8	6.9	6.0
3 or 4 times	4.2	5.0	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.1	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.2	5.5
5 or more times	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.5	6.9	6.1	6.9	6.9	6.5	5.9	6.5	6.7	6.4
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?													
Not at all	94.5	94.2	94.4	94.9	94.4	94.4	94.6	93.4	93.8	94.0	93.6	94.1	95.2
Once	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.7
Twice	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.0
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6
5 or more times	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.6
Taken part of a car without permission of the owner?													
Not at all	94.3	93.6	93.3	94.4	93.3	94.1	93.2	93.1	93.7	93.9	92.7	94.3	94.9
Once	2.9	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.6
Twice	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.2
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.6
5 or more times	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.7
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?													
Not at all	76.6	74.8	73.8	75.5	73.0	72.7	74.4	74.4	75.7	74.0	73.7	75.2	76.5
Once	11.5	12.3	13.4	12.1	12.4	12.7	11.9	10.6	10.8	12.1	12.1	11.2	10.9
Twice	6.8	6.1	6.5	6.3	7.9	6.9	7.1	7.8	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.5	6.1
3 or 4 times	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.1	4.0	4.0	3.4	4.3	3.4	3.9	3.4	4.1	3.1
5 or more times	2.1	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.7	3.8	3.2	2.9	3.6	3.2	3.8	3.0	3.3
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?													
Not at all	98.7	98.1	98.1	98.0	98.4	98.3	97.5	97.8	97.9	97.2	96.6	96.8	97.5
Once	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5
Twice	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4
3 or 4 times	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3
5 or more times	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4
Damaged school property on purpose?													
Not at all	85.9	85.9	86.2	86.8	84.9	85.8	86.8	86.6	87.2	85.3	85.3	86.2	86.0
Once	7.0	7.3	6.7	6.8	8.2	7.8	6.3	6.4	6.5	7.9	6.4	6.5	6.5
Twice	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.8	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.2
3 or 4 times	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.2	2.0	2.0	2.6
5 or more times	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.7
Damaged property at work on purpose?													
Not at all	94.5	95.0	94.5	94.8	94.7	94.0	93.6	93.4	93.4	94.0	93.6	94.4	93.8
Once	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.5	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.3	3.3
Twice	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.2
3 or 4 times	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7
5 or more times	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Been arrested and taken to a police station?													
Not at all	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	90.4	91.1	91.0
Once	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5.9	5.5	5.9
Twice	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1.8	1.7	1.6
3 or 4 times	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1.2	1.0	0.7
5 or more times	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0.6	0.8	0.7

Note: See Note, table 3.41. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 100-102; *1985*, pp. 99-101; *1987*, pp. 103-105; *1989*, pp. 103-105; *1991*, pp. 106-109; *1993*, pp. 107-110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, pp. 99-101; *1986*, pp. 102-104; *1988*, pp. 103-105; *1990*, pp. 106-109; *1992*, pp. 106-109 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.48

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1983-95

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you. . ."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988	
	Male (N=1,671)	Female (N=1,641)	Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,580)	Male (N=1,573)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,481)	Female (N=1,591)	Male (N=1,565)	Female (N=1,679)	Male (N=1,582)	Female (N=1,651)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?												
Not at all	13.3%	8.8%	14.9%	9.7%	14.0%	8.2%	13.0%	8.9%	11.7%	5.5%	10.8%	8.0%
Once	11.2	10.4	11.1	8.5	11.2	7.4	10.4	7.1	9.5	7.3	9.6	6.7
Twice	10.7	12.5	12.6	10.6	12.6	11.9	12.8	10.4	14.0	10.3	12.6	9.2
3 or 4 times	26.2	22.9	23.4	25.7	23.5	23.5	24.5	24.0	23.0	23.3	23.8	23.9
5 or more times	38.6	45.3	38.1	45.5	38.7	49.1	39.2	49.6	41.9	53.5	43.2	52.2
Hit an instructor or supervisor?												
Not at all	94.6	98.7	94.7	98.8	94.9	99.0	95.5	98.3	96.1	98.9	95.8	99.0
Once	2.9	0.7	3.5	1.1	3.1	0.8	2.7	1.3	2.5	0.6	2.2	0.6
Twice	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.0	(a)	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.3
3 or 4 times	0.9	0.1	0.5	(a)	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1
5 or more times	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.0
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?												
Not at all	75.3	89.6	78.3	88.0	76.3	87.3	79.5	86.6	78.2	86.1	77.6	86.6
Once	14.0	7.2	11.9	8.1	13.8	8.6	12.6	9.4	12.4	8.0	12.0	9.1
Twice	5.1	1.6	4.4	2.3	4.5	2.8	4.6	2.2	5.3	4.0	5.8	2.5
3 or 4 times	4.1	1.3	3.2	1.2	3.3	1.2	2.1	1.4	2.6	1.3	2.9	1.2
5 or more times	1.4	0.4	2.1	0.3	2.1	0.2	1.2	0.4	1.5	0.5	1.7	0.7
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?												
Not at all	78.5	86.1	76.5	88.7	73.9	85.1	76.5	84.6	76.3	84.3	75.6	85.5
Once	11.1	9.0	12.7	7.0	13.2	10.5	12.4	10.2	12.7	9.9	12.8	9.7
Twice	5.3	3.1	4.6	3.0	6.5	3.0	6.1	2.7	5.5	3.5	5.4	3.4
3 or 4 times	3.0	1.3	3.6	1.0	3.8	1.0	3.2	1.7	3.4	1.8	3.6	1.0
5 or more times	2.2	0.5	2.5	0.3	2.6	0.5	1.7	0.8	2.2	0.5	2.5	0.4
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor?												
Not at all	81.4	96.7	82.9	96.7	81.0	96.3	81.0	97.0	79.9	96.4	82.5	96.6
Once	11.7	2.5	9.8	2.3	11.1	2.7	11.7	2.2	12.8	2.7	10.2	2.2
Twice	2.9	0.5	3.4	0.8	3.7	0.7	4.3	0.4	4.5	0.5	3.0	0.8
3 or 4 times	2.5	(a)	2.0	0.1	2.4	0.3	1.5	0.4	1.4	0.3	2.7	0.3
5 or more times	1.5	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.8	0.0	1.5	0.1	1.4	0.2	1.6	0.1
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?												
Not at all	95.2	99.0	95.2	98.7	94.7	98.7	95.1	98.5	94.9	98.5	95.6	99.0
Once	2.2	0.7	2.4	0.7	2.1	1.2	2.8	0.8	2.6	1.1	2.4	0.6
Twice	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.3
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	(a)
5 or more times	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.2
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?												
Not at all	61.5	77.2	62.0	78.4	61.4	78.5	62.3	72.8	59.2	72.1	57.8	74.7
Once	16.6	13.3	15.6	10.2	16.7	11.4	18.5	14.4	17.8	14.2	17.8	12.7
Twice	8.8	4.3	9.1	5.2	8.9	4.5	7.2	6.7	7.8	5.9	9.8	5.0
3 or 4 times	6.3	2.9	6.7	3.6	6.3	2.8	5.0	4.0	6.9	3.9	6.6	3.9
5 or more times	6.8	2.3	6.6	2.7	6.7	2.9	6.9	2.2	8.2	3.8	8.0	3.6
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?												
Not at all	89.9	97.8	89.2	97.9	88.1	97.9	90.6	96.0	86.4	96.2	86.9	96.3
Once	5.7	1.0	6.4	1.3	5.7	1.1	4.6	2.5	6.0	2.1	6.3	1.8
Twice	2.0	0.5	1.4	0.2	1.9	0.5	1.9	0.7	2.7	0.7	3.0	1.0
3 or 4 times	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.5	1.7	0.2	1.7	0.2	2.5	0.6	1.3	0.4
5 or more times	1.1	0.2	1.6	0.2	2.7	0.3	1.3	0.6	2.4	0.4	2.4	0.4

See notes at end of table.

Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995	
Male (N=1,363)	Female (N=1,431)	Male (N=1,338)	Female (N=1,178)	Male (N=1,280)	Female (N=1,205)	Male (N=1,276)	Female (N=1,308)	Male (N=1,294)	Female (N=1,321)	Male (N=1,208)	Female (N=1,302)	Male (N=1,238)	Female (N=1,313)
12.8%	6.8%	11.2%	6.5%	12.2%	7.0%	11.5%	6.6%	15.5%	8.0%	13.1%	6.3%	13.1%	5.9%
10.4	6.8	10.0	7.0	9.6	8.3	9.7	7.4	11.8	7.3	12.3	8.0	11.2	7.4
10.0	10.5	13.0	12.8	13.1	12.2	12.9	10.7	12.2	12.1	11.6	12.9	15.8	14.0
23.5	24.0	24.1	22.8	24.9	25.3	25.3	24.0	18.5	22.1	23.1	27.3	22.4	24.1
43.3	51.9	41.8	50.9	40.2	47.2	40.6	51.3	42.0	50.5	40.0	45.6	37.5	48.5
94.3	99.1	96.6	98.6	95.3	98.9	94.8	98.9	94.3	98.3	95.0	99.3	95.8	98.3
3.4	0.6	1.6	1.2	2.4	0.8	2.6	0.8	3.3	1.1	2.4	0.5	1.7	1.0
0.3	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.8	0.3
1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	(a)	0.6	(a)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.1
0.8	0.2	0.4	(a)	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.7	(a)	1.0	0.3
76.3	84.3	75.9	86.9	76.6	88.1	76.9	85.8	78.4	87.0	80.3	87.9	82.1	88.6
12.7	10.9	13.1	9.6	12.4	8.2	12.7	10.2	11.2	8.5	10.3	7.6	9.3	7.0
6.5	3.1	6.2	2.4	5.5	2.4	5.4	2.5	5.2	2.3	4.9	2.9	4.1	2.5
2.3	1.3	2.7	1.0	2.8	1.0	2.4	0.9	3.1	1.9	2.8	1.0	2.8	1.6
2.2	0.4	2.1	0.1	2.7	0.3	2.6	0.6	2.1	0.4	1.8	0.6	1.7	0.3
72.2	87.4	73.2	85.0	73.8	86.4	73.0	85.3	71.0	85.5	75.4	86.0	76.7	86.1
15.8	8.4	12.4	10.5	13.4	8.7	12.9	9.3	13.8	8.2	10.8	9.6	11.3	9.1
5.6	2.2	6.0	2.7	6.8	2.8	6.0	2.8	7.2	4.3	5.9	2.2	4.5	2.6
3.4	1.3	4.7	1.6	3.5	1.2	4.7	1.9	4.1	1.4	3.8	1.7	4.1	1.8
3.0	0.6	3.8	0.1	2.5	0.9	3.4	0.8	3.9	0.6	4.1	0.5	3.4	0.6
79.0	96.6	79.8	95.9	79.1	96.0	78.5	96.0	78.6	95.0	79.1	94.5	79.6	95.9
13.4	2.5	11.2	3.3	13.4	2.9	11.9	2.8	11.1	3.0	10.8	4.1	10.1	2.8
3.2	0.3	4.9	0.7	3.7	0.5	5.2	0.6	4.1	1.4	4.3	0.8	4.2	0.7
2.8	0.2	2.3	0.1	1.9	0.4	2.5	0.4	2.9	0.5	3.6	0.3	3.9	0.3
1.7	0.4	1.9	(a)	2.0	0.2	1.9	0.2	3.3	0.1	2.3	0.3	2.2	0.3
93.5	99.0	94.6	99.2	94.7	98.8	93.3	98.6	91.9	99.0	92.5	98.3	94.6	98.6
2.9	0.5	3.1	0.5	2.5	0.6	3.2	0.9	2.6	0.7	3.7	1.1	2.8	0.6
1.5	0.1	1.4	(a)	0.9	0.4	1.9	0.2	1.7	0.1	1.4	0.5	1.1	0.3
0.9	(a)	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.2	2.2	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.3
1.3	0.5	0.6	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.6	0.0	1.4	(a)	1.0	0.2
61.3	75.5	60.3	75.0	58.2	78.3	59.7	75.3	59.9	76.5	60.6	77.0	59.6	76.9
16.0	11.3	15.4	11.5	16.5	10.8	16.6	11.9	15.8	11.9	14.9	11.4	16.5	11.8
8.2	5.9	8.0	5.9	9.5	5.7	9.8	5.5	7.7	6.2	8.4	5.0	9.3	4.9
5.7	3.6	7.7	3.8	5.9	2.2	6.4	4.6	5.7	3.1	8.2	3.6	6.1	3.4
8.9	3.7	8.6	3.8	9.9	3.0	7.5	2.7	11.0	2.3	7.9	3.0	8.5	3.1
87.5	96.6	84.9	95.8	85.0	95.6	84.8	94.9	82.5	95.6	82.6	95.3	85.6	95.5
5.6	1.9	6.6	2.6	6.2	2.7	8.2	2.7	7.6	2.3	8.2	2.2	5.3	2.1
2.6	0.3	2.7	1.0	3.5	0.4	2.3	0.9	3.4	0.6	3.2	1.2	3.5	0.6
2.0	0.7	2.2	0.2	2.8	0.3	2.2	0.5	2.1	0.7	2.2	0.6	2.6	1.1
2.3	0.5	3.5	0.5	2.5	0.9	2.5	0.9	4.5	0.9	3.8	0.8	3.1	0.8

Table 3.48

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1983-95--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988	
	Male (N=1,671)	Female (N=1,641)	Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,580)	Male (N=1,573)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,481)	Female (N=1,591)	Male (N=1,565)	Female (N=1,679)	Male (N=1,582)	Female (N=1,651)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?												
Not at all	68.4%	79.5%	69.3%	78.6%	68.2%	79.2%	67.2%	76.8%	64.0%	76.4%	63.2%	76.2%
Once	13.9	11.9	12.8	11.3	12.6	10.5	13.5	12.0	15.5	11.6	13.8	11.9
Twice	6.7	3.4	5.8	4.0	7.5	4.3	7.5	4.6	4.8	4.1	8.5	4.5
3 or 4 times	5.6	2.6	5.9	3.8	5.4	3.2	4.9	4.0	5.8	3.8	6.2	3.5
5 or more times	5.3	2.6	6.3	2.4	6.2	2.8	6.9	2.6	9.9	4.0	8.4	3.9
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	92.3	97.0	92.4	96.3	92.2	96.6	93.3	96.6	91.9	96.9	92.9	96.2
Once	3.9	2.3	4.0	2.9	3.9	2.3	4.1	2.1	4.0	2.1	4.1	2.7
Twice	1.6	0.5	2.0	0.5	1.4	0.5	1.2	1.0	2.2	0.4	1.3	0.5
3 or 4 times	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.2
5 or more times	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.2
Taken part of a car without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	90.9	98.0	89.4	98.3	88.9	97.7	90.6	98.0	88.8	97.6	91.6	96.7
Once	4.7	1.2	6.2	1.1	5.1	1.5	5.2	1.3	5.8	1.6	4.3	2.4
Twice	2.2	0.6	1.7	0.2	3.2	0.4	2.2	0.3	3.1	0.2	1.5	0.6
3 or 4 times	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.2	0.1
5 or more times	1.1	(a)	1.4	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.2	1.4	0.2
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?												
Not at all	69.3	84.2	68.5	81.7	65.5	82.0	70.6	80.1	66.9	78.8	67.1	78.2
Once	13.6	9.1	13.6	10.7	17.5	9.2	12.2	11.8	13.9	10.8	15.0	10.4
Twice	9.5	4.2	8.5	3.6	8.3	4.8	8.4	4.4	9.9	6.2	8.2	5.4
3 or 4 times	4.5	1.6	5.4	2.5	3.7	2.4	4.3	1.9	5.6	2.5	5.4	2.8
5 or more times	3.1	0.9	4.0	1.5	4.9	1.5	4.4	1.8	3.7	1.7	4.2	3.2
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?												
Not at all	97.7	99.9	96.7	99.8	97.1	99.4	96.7	99.4	97.3	99.5	97.3	99.4
Once	1.2	0.1	1.8	0.1	1.5	0.5	1.9	0.2	1.6	0.4	1.5	0.5
Twice	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	(a)	0.5	0.1
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	(a)	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	(a)
5 or more times	0.4	(a)	0.5	(a)	0.5	(a)	0.7	0.1	0.4	(a)	0.4	(a)
Damaged school property on purpose?												
Not at all	78.5	93.3	79.9	92.4	81.1	91.5	81.3	92.4	78.6	90.8	79.8	91.8
Once	9.9	4.2	9.8	4.6	8.5	4.8	9.0	4.8	11.2	5.4	10.6	5.3
Twice	4.8	1.6	4.3	1.8	5.2	2.0	4.6	1.6	5.0	1.6	4.6	1.6
3 or 4 times	4.1	0.5	2.7	0.8	2.5	1.1	3.2	0.7	2.5	1.5	2.4	0.8
5 or more times	2.7	0.5	3.2	0.4	2.6	0.6	1.9	0.6	2.7	0.7	2.6	0.5
Damaged property at work on purpose?												
Not at all	90.1	98.9	91.4	99.0	90.1	99.0	91.0	98.3	90.7	98.3	89.6	98.4
Once	4.3	0.8	3.8	0.7	4.8	0.7	4.2	1.2	4.3	0.9	5.4	1.1
Twice	2.6	0.3	2.3	0.2	2.7	0.1	2.2	0.3	2.8	0.2	2.6	0.3
3 or 4 times	1.8	0.0	1.1	(a)	1.1	0.2	1.5	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.1
5 or more times	1.2	(a)	1.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.1	(a)	1.2	0.2	1.6	0.1
Been arrested and taken to a police station?												
Not at all	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Once	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Twice	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3 or 4 times	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5 or more times	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Note, table 3.41. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 100-102; *1985*, pp. 99-101; *1987*, pp. 103-105; *1989*, pp. 103-105; *1991*, pp. 106-109; *1993*, pp. 107-110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, pp. 99-101; *1986*, pp. 102-104; *1988*, pp. 103-105; *1990*, pp. 106-109; *1992*, pp. 106-109 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995	
Male (N=1,363)	Female (N=1,431)	Male (N=1,338)	Female (N=1,178)	Male (N=1,280)	Female (N=1,205)	Male (N=1,276)	Female (N=1,308)	Male (N=1,294)	Female (N=1,321)	Male (N=1,208)	Female (N=1,302)	Male (N=1,238)	Female (N=1,313)
65.3%	76.8%	63.1%	73.9%	60.4%	78.0%	62.5%	76.5%	62.4%	76.7%	63.9%	74.8%	64.3%	76.0%
13.8	11.7	14.3	11.9	14.7	8.7	14.2	11.3	15.1	11.5	12.7	10.4	12.8	10.8
6.8	3.9	6.9	6.1	7.6	7.2	8.6	5.0	6.1	5.1	8.2	6.0	6.7	5.0
4.5	3.7	6.3	4.1	7.7	2.9	6.6	3.8	7.1	3.0	6.2	4.1	7.0	4.4
9.7	3.9	9.4	3.9	9.7	3.3	8.1	3.4	9.4	3.6	9.0	4.7	9.2	3.9
93.0	96.3	91.5	95.6	91.7	96.1	91.5	96.6	91.2	96.2	91.6	97.3	93.4	97.0
3.4	2.3	4.4	2.3	3.8	2.9	4.0	2.0	4.3	1.7	3.7	2.1	3.6	1.7
1.7	0.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	0.4	1.9	0.8	1.7	1.3	2.3	0.4	1.5	0.5
0.6	0.4	1.1	0.1	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.3	1.4	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.5
1.3	0.4	1.4	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.4	0.2	1.4	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.9	0.3
89.5	97.0	88.7	98.3	89.4	98.3	90.4	98.0	87.5	97.9	90.3	98.3	91.9	97.7
5.9	1.9	6.4	1.0	5.6	1.1	4.6	1.4	5.9	0.7	4.5	1.2	4.1	1.3
1.8	0.6	2.4	0.4	2.0	0.4	1.9	0.2	2.1	1.0	2.0	0.1	1.9	0.5
1.5	0.3	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.7	0.3	2.3	0.1	1.3	0.3	1.0	0.2
1.2	0.2	1.5	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.4	0.1	2.2	0.3	1.8	(a)	1.1	0.3
69.4	79.2	68.3	81.8	69.3	82.7	68.7	79.6	65.9	82.5	67.8	82.6	70.4	82.9
12.9	11.2	13.0	7.8	12.8	8.7	12.4	11.8	13.9	9.4	13.0	8.9	12.4	9.1
9.6	4.7	8.2	7.1	7.5	6.0	9.4	4.4	8.2	5.4	9.5	4.0	8.2	4.0
4.3	2.6	6.0	2.3	4.9	1.3	5.0	2.4	5.2	1.7	5.4	2.8	4.4	1.9
3.8	2.3	4.4	1.0	5.6	1.3	4.5	1.8	6.8	0.9	4.3	1.6	4.6	2.1
95.7	99.3	96.5	99.3	96.4	99.4	95.3	99.1	94.1	99.1	94.7	99.2	96.3	98.8
2.6	0.4	1.9	0.5	1.6	0.5	2.6	0.6	2.4	0.4	2.6	0.5	2.4	0.6
0.8	(a)	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.4	1.1	(a)	0.5	0.1
0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.2
0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.8	(a)	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3
80.7	92.5	81.7	92.3	81.2	93.5	79.7	91.5	77.7	92.8	78.9	92.6	78.6	92.6
7.9	4.6	7.8	4.6	8.7	4.1	10.0	5.2	8.6	4.3	8.8	4.5	9.1	4.1
5.3	1.2	5.5	2.0	4.5	1.4	5.1	2.0	6.2	1.9	5.6	1.5	4.8	1.7
2.7	0.7	2.6	0.6	2.0	0.4	1.4	0.8	3.3	0.7	3.3	0.9	4.3	1.1
3.4	1.0	2.4	0.5	3.6	0.5	3.7	0.5	4.2	0.3	3.4	0.5	3.2	0.5
89.7	97.1	89.2	98.1	89.2	98.2	90.5	97.8	89.5	98.0	90.7	98.0	89.8	97.6
4.0	1.9	5.0	0.7	4.9	1.1	4.0	1.2	4.4	1.2	3.7	0.9	5.6	1.0
3.3	0.4	2.9	0.7	2.1	0.2	1.9	0.6	2.6	0.4	2.6	0.5	1.9	0.6
1.7	0.3	1.2	0.1	1.4	0.2	1.7	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.4	0.4	1.0	0.3
1.4	0.3	1.6	0.3	2.4	0.3	1.9	0.1	2.1	0.1	1.6	0.3	1.7	0.4
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	85.5	95.5	86.8	95.5	85.9	96.2
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8.2	3.3	7.1	3.6	8.8	2.9
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2.8	0.8	2.8	0.6	2.7	0.6
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2.4	0.2	1.8	0.2	1.3	0.2
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1.0	0.2	1.5	0.1	1.3	0.2

Table 3.49

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1983-95

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you. . ."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988	
	White (N=2,610)	Black (N=419)	White (N=2,491)	Black (N=453)	White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)	White (N=2,524)	Black (N=336)	White (N=2,450)	Black (N=405)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?												
Not at all	7.1%	32.0%	7.4%	33.2%	7.5%	30.1%	7.1%	30.4%	5.3%	25.6%	6.0%	25.4%
Once	8.9	19.0	9.4	11.9	7.2	16.7	7.1	17.1	7.2	14.0	7.4	13.4
Twice	12.4	7.5	11.6	10.1	12.7	10.3	10.9	15.3	11.8	14.9	10.6	11.2
3 or 4 times	25.6	16.4	25.5	22.7	24.9	18.0	25.6	17.2	23.9	21.1	25.0	20.0
5 or more times	46.0	25.1	46.2	22.1	47.7	24.8	49.3	19.9	51.7	24.3	50.9	30.1
Hit an instructor or supervisor?												
Not at all	96.9	97.2	96.7	98.1	96.9	98.4	97.3	97.1	97.6	98.4	97.8	96.5
Once	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.4	2.1	1.2	1.7	2.4	1.6	0.4	1.4	1.9
Twice	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.0
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5
5 or more times	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?												
Not at all	82.3	82.5	82.4	87.4	81.5	83.4	83.3	83.1	83.2	83.0	82.5	84.2
Once	10.4	12.0	10.5	7.8	11.5	11.5	10.9	10.3	9.8	10.7	10.7	8.3
Twice	3.8	1.9	3.6	2.8	3.7	3.4	3.7	2.9	4.3	2.9	3.8	4.7
3 or 4 times	2.8	3.1	2.3	1.1	2.2	0.9	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.2	1.9	1.9
5 or more times	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.5	0.9	2.2	1.1	1.0
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?												
Not at all	82.2	85.9	83.1	81.9	79.5	80.8	81.3	82.1	80.8	79.2	81.6	78.6
Once	10.0	7.0	9.8	9.8	11.9	10.7	11.3	10.4	11.7	9.2	10.8	11.4
Twice	4.0	4.1	3.4	4.9	4.6	4.9	3.8	4.3	4.0	5.9	3.9	5.7
3 or 4 times	2.6	1.5	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.5	1.8	2.5	1.8
5 or more times	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.0	4.0	1.2	2.5
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor?												
Not at all	89.1	88.3	90.0	91.2	88.9	88.4	89.8	88.8	89.2	87.3	90.3	89.3
Once	7.0	7.9	6.0	6.0	6.6	8.3	6.4	8.4	7.5	6.2	5.9	6.1
Twice	1.8	1.5	2.3	0.8	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.5	2.0	3.8	1.6	2.4
3 or 4 times	1.2	1.8	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.0
5 or more times	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.6	0.8	1.3
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?												
Not at all	97.9	94.9	97.3	96.1	97.1	95.4	96.9	96.5	97.5	92.1	97.9	96.0
Once	1.0	3.3	1.2	3.0	1.4	3.0	1.8	2.2	1.5	4.0	1.2	2.5
Twice	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.8	0.4	0.8
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
5 or more times	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.9	0.3	0.7
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?												
Not at all	67.2	80.0	67.9	80.8	68.8	78.3	65.2	83.6	64.1	72.4	65.3	73.3
Once	15.4	11.1	13.5	9.5	14.5	9.8	17.5	8.0	16.9	13.1	15.3	12.2
Twice	7.4	3.7	8.2	3.5	7.1	4.8	7.7	4.3	6.7	6.1	8.0	5.2
3 or 4 times	5.0	2.5	5.6	2.7	4.7	3.2	5.0	1.3	6.0	2.9	5.6	4.0
5 or more times	4.9	2.7	4.8	3.4	4.9	3.9	4.6	2.8	6.3	5.6	5.8	5.3
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?												
Not at all	94.3	92.7	93.3	95.2	93.4	93.8	93.7	95.0	91.7	91.3	92.6	90.6
Once	3.2	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.3	2.7	3.2	2.7	3.8	4.7	3.6	5.6
Twice	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.3	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.1
3 or 4 times	0.7	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.4
5 or more times	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.6	1.1	1.2

See notes at end of table.

Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995	
White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)	White (N=1,818)	Black (N=289)	White (N=1,806)	Black (N=368)	White (N=1,895)	Black (N=334)	White (N=1,815)	Black (N=282)	White (N=1,841)	Black (N=282)
5.8%	27.9%	6.3%	21.7%	6.8%	22.4%	5.5%	23.9%	7.7%	25.9%	6.0%	23.8%	6.6%	22.9%
7.2	14.7	6.9	14.4	7.7	8.4	7.5	11.1	8.5	11.3	9.0	12.9	8.9	9.8
9.7	11.4	12.0	13.7	11.9	15.0	11.1	12.3	12.5	12.7	12.4	13.5	15.9	13.1
24.5	17.7	24.8	21.8	26.1	24.4	24.3	24.0	21.1	17.0	26.5	20.3	23.9	21.6
52.8	28.3	50.0	28.4	47.6	29.9	51.5	28.7	50.2	33.0	46.1	29.5	44.7	32.5
97.0	97.5	97.7	95.9	97.3	95.9	97.2	96.4	96.9	96.1	97.5	95.2	97.7	95.2
2.1	0.4	1.1	2.7	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.1	2.9	1.0	3.2
0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.6
0.5	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.9
0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.1
79.8	84.3	80.4	82.2	83.1	76.8	82.1	80.6	82.8	83.5	85.3	77.5	86.4	82.0
12.5	9.0	11.8	12.4	9.7	13.6	10.8	12.7	10.3	9.2	8.3	11.7	7.3	11.4
4.7	5.4	5.0	2.2	4.0	5.3	4.3	2.7	3.6	4.2	3.5	6.5	3.2	3.5
2.0	0.8	2.0	1.3	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.3	1.7	1.8	3.0	2.1	2.4
1.0	0.6	0.9	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.2	2.1	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.7
80.3	79.1	78.4	80.1	80.8	76.5	79.3	76.3	78.7	75.4	81.7	74.0	82.3	76.7
12.6	11.6	12.0	8.8	11.3	9.7	11.6	12.8	11.1	9.0	10.1	10.8	10.2	9.4
3.5	5.6	4.8	3.8	4.6	6.6	4.1	4.4	6.0	8.5	4.1	3.6	3.1	7.0
2.5	1.5	3.2	3.7	2.2	3.9	2.8	3.7	2.5	2.4	2.5	6.5	2.4	5.2
1.2	2.3	1.7	3.6	1.2	3.3	2.2	2.8	1.8	4.6	1.5	5.1	1.9	1.7
88.2	89.2	87.7	85.3	88.2	84.4	87.9	84.7	87.5	85.5	88.0	77.0	88.9	83.9
8.0	5.9	7.6	9.3	7.7	10.0	7.3	7.8	7.2	6.2	6.9	12.2	5.7	7.6
1.7	2.3	2.6	3.6	2.0	1.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.0	2.1	5.6	2.7	2.8
1.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.8	2.7	1.7	4.3
0.5	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.2	0.6	2.8	1.0	4.3	1.2	2.5	1.0	1.3
97.0	96.3	97.2	94.0	97.4	94.1	97.1	93.2	96.0	94.2	96.4	90.2	97.5	92.8
1.5	0.6	1.6	3.0	1.4	1.7	1.5	2.9	1.2	3.1	1.8	5.0	1.5	3.4
0.9	0.1	0.6	1.7	0.3	2.1	0.9	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.3	2.2
0.2	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.8
0.4	2.1	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.6	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	2.6	0.4	0.7
65.5	81.4	64.8	78.7	67.2	74.9	65.3	79.0	66.1	78.3	69.4	65.7	69.4	69.9
14.5	9.0	14.4	8.6	13.9	11.2	14.9	7.8	15.4	8.4	13.1	13.9	14.2	8.4
7.5	3.9	7.2	5.7	7.9	6.5	9.2	3.9	7.2	3.4	6.7	5.5	6.9	8.5
5.2	1.8	6.8	2.5	3.8	3.0	5.7	5.3	5.0	2.8	5.3	7.8	4.6	5.2
7.3	3.9	6.8	4.5	7.2	4.5	5.0	4.0	6.3	7.0	5.6	7.1	4.9	7.9
91.8	95.7	89.6	91.4	90.5	93.2	89.9	92.2	89.2	90.6	90.2	84.1	91.6	87.6
4.1	1.0	4.8	4.7	4.4	3.0	5.2	3.4	5.4	2.1	4.5	7.8	3.5	4.0
1.4	1.5	2.2	0.8	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.6	3.4	1.8	3.7
1.3	0.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.5	2.1
1.5	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.7	0.8	1.8	1.2	2.4	4.1	2.4	3.0	1.7	2.6

Table 3.49

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1983-95--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988	
	White (N=2,610)	Black (N=419)	White (N=2,491)	Black (N=453)	White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)	White (N=2,524)	Black (N=336)	White (N=2,450)	Black (N=405)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?												
Not at all	73.7%	75.8%	74.2%	74.3%	73.5%	79.2%	71.2%	80.8%	70.1%	76.8%	69.1%	75.3%
Once	12.7	13.9	11.3	14.4	11.8	9.7	12.7	10.6	13.1	11.9	13.3	9.7
Twice	5.4	4.3	5.1	3.7	6.3	3.2	6.6	3.6	4.5	3.0	6.5	5.1
3 or 4 times	4.4	2.7	4.8	5.0	3.9	3.9	4.7	2.9	5.2	2.2	5.0	4.8
5 or more times	3.9	3.3	4.6	2.6	4.5	4.1	4.7	2.2	7.2	6.1	6.2	5.1
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	94.8	95.6	94.5	95.8	94.9	94.7	95.0	96.1	95.1	92.9	94.9	95.0
Once	3.1	3.0	3.4	2.5	3.0	3.9	3.2	2.3	2.7	3.7	3.3	3.0
Twice	1.1	0.4	1.4	0.3	0.8	0.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	2.8	0.9	1.3
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.1
5 or more times	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5
Taken part of a car without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	94.3	94.8	93.2	96.0	93.4	96.1	94.2	98.0	93.3	92.9	94.5	95.0
Once	3.1	2.1	4.1	2.3	3.2	1.8	3.3	0.8	3.9	3.6	3.3	2.7
Twice	1.3	1.8	1.0	0.6	1.9	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.4	2.5	1.0	0.8
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
5 or more times	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?												
Not at all	75.3	83.1	73.8	81.1	72.9	80.7	74.2	82.6	71.7	77.7	71.3	75.8
Once	11.8	10.0	12.6	9.5	13.9	9.8	13.0	7.3	13.0	9.3	13.2	13.4
Twice	7.9	2.7	6.3	5.0	6.8	5.3	6.5	5.5	8.4	7.0	7.2	6.1
3 or 4 times	3.1	2.7	4.5	1.5	3.2	1.9	3.3	1.7	4.1	4.1	4.5	2.7
5 or more times	1.9	1.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.3	3.0	2.9	2.7	1.9	3.8	1.9
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?												
Not at all	99.1	98.2	98.4	97.8	98.3	98.6	98.4	96.2	98.7	97.9	98.8	96.9
Once	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.0	1.2	0.9	2.4	0.9	0.6	0.7	2.0
Twice	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.7
3 or 4 times	0.1	0.0	(a)	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
5 or more times	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	(a)	0.8	0.2	0.0
Damaged school property on purpose?												
Not at all	85.3	89.3	85.4	89.2	86.0	91.7	86.7	90.2	85.0	86.0	84.1	93.0
Once	7.4	6.6	7.1	7.3	6.8	5.3	6.8	5.4	8.4	6.5	9.0	3.0
Twice	3.5	1.5	3.4	2.1	3.8	1.6	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.5	2.0
3 or 4 times	2.5	1.3	2.1	0.3	1.8	0.9	2.0	0.6	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.0
5 or more times	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.6	0.4	1.2	0.7	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.0
Damaged property at work on purpose?												
Not at all	94.5	95.6	94.9	97.5	94.4	96.5	94.7	95.9	94.9	96.4	93.7	97.0
Once	2.3	2.7	2.4	1.6	2.8	2.2	2.6	1.9	2.6	1.5	3.4	1.2
Twice	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.1	1.4	0.6	1.4	0.6	1.5	1.0
3 or 4 times	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
5 or more times	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.3
Been arrested or taken to a police station?												
Not at all	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Once	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Twice	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3 or 4 times	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5 or more times	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Notes, tables 3.41 and 3.43. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 100-102; *1985*, pp. 99-101; *1987*, pp. 103-105; *1989*, pp. 103-105; *1991*, pp. 106-109; *1993*, pp. 107-110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, pp. 99-101; *1986*, pp. 102-104; *1988*, pp. 103-105; *1990*, pp. 106-109; *1992*, pp. 106-109 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995	
White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)	White (N=1,818)	Black (N=289)	White (N=1,806)	Black (N=368)	White (N=1,895)	Black (N=334)	White (N=1,815)	Black (N=282)	White (N=1,841)	Black (N=282)
69.5%	80.2%	66.9%	74.3%	68.3%	74.5%	70.0%	74.0%	69.4%	73.4%	71.0%	65.1%	72.1%	62.2%
13.0	10.2	14.1	10.0	12.1	9.4	12.3	10.6	13.6	8.9	10.8	12.0	11.7	13.6
5.4	3.2	6.2	6.9	7.1	6.8	6.6	5.8	5.6	5.5	7.4	7.4	5.2	6.3
4.4	2.0	5.5	3.6	5.3	4.1	5.5	5.0	5.5	3.9	4.6	5.5	5.5	5.7
7.7	4.4	7.3	5.2	7.1	5.2	5.6	4.6	5.9	8.3	6.1	10.0	5.5	12.2
94.9	96.2	93.5	93.7	94.4	92.2	95.1	91.9	94.7	93.4	95.4	89.7	96.1	90.7
2.6	1.6	3.3	2.4	3.2	4.2	2.3	4.6	2.9	1.1	2.6	4.1	2.3	3.2
1.2	1.1	1.7	2.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.0	2.6	0.6	3.4
0.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.9	1.4	0.5	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.3	2.2	0.6	1.1
0.8	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.6	2.5	0.7	1.4	0.3	1.5
94.0	92.6	92.6	94.8	94.6	91.8	94.7	95.0	93.3	92.7	95.3	88.5	95.8	90.4
3.4	4.6	4.1	2.0	3.1	4.6	2.7	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.2	6.9	2.1	4.9
1.2	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.8	0.9	0.8	1.3	2.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	2.0
0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.6	1.5	0.4	1.3
0.7	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.8	2.0	0.6	1.3
72.5	83.1	72.3	80.7	75.0	78.6	71.7	81.1	72.8	80.5	75.5	72.4	77.5	74.9
12.6	9.7	11.5	6.1	11.6	8.0	13.1	8.0	12.5	9.0	11.0	9.7	10.8	11.3
7.9	2.6	8.5	7.3	6.8	5.2	8.1	3.6	7.1	3.4	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.2
4.0	1.3	4.6	3.1	3.2	3.6	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.2	4.3	5.7	3.3	2.0
3.0	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.4	4.6	2.9	3.2	4.0	3.9	2.5	6.0	2.5	6.7
98.0	96.8	98.1	97.2	98.1	98.3	97.3	98.2	96.8	96.6	97.1	95.6	97.8	96.7
1.4	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.8	0.7	1.4	2.1	1.7	2.3	1.3	2.1
0.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2
0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	(a)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.2
0.1	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.8
86.6	88.9	86.0	87.9	87.4	88.0	85.8	88.2	84.7	89.2	86.6	81.5	85.7	87.0
6.7	5.2	6.6	5.7	6.9	4.0	8.1	5.6	6.6	4.5	6.2	8.3	6.7	6.2
3.4	0.9	4.3	2.7	2.4	4.3	3.0	3.9	4.1	2.6	3.6	4.3	3.4	2.6
1.4	0.9	1.9	1.2	1.1	2.0	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.2	2.1	3.5	2.7	2.0
1.9	4.1	1.2	2.6	2.1	1.6	2.0	0.9	2.5	1.5	1.4	2.4	1.5	2.1
93.4	95.6	93.1	95.1	93.4	95.7	93.8	96.3	93.7	94.1	94.5	90.5	93.8	93.9
3.1	1.1	3.1	2.2	3.1	2.1	2.8	1.7	3.1	2.8	2.5	3.2	3.5	2.7
1.9	0.3	2.2	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.4	0.5	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.2
1.1	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.7	2.9	0.5	1.4
0.5	2.0	0.9	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.7	2.1	0.8	1.8
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	91.0	90.6	91.5	88.5	92.0	87.7
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5.7	6.1	5.4	6.2	5.7	7.8
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1.5	2.0	1.6	2.8	1.6	1.2
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.2	2.5
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0.5	0.3	0.5	2.0	0.5	0.9

Table 3.50

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months

United States, 1983-95

Question: "Within the last 12 months how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (or been stopped and warned) for moving violations, such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?"

Number of tickets/warnings	Class of 1983 (N=16,947)	Class of 1984 (N=16,499)	Class of 1985 (N=16,502)	Class of 1986 (N=15,713)	Class of 1987 (N=16,843)	Class of 1988 (N=16,795)	Class of 1989 (N=17,142)	Class of 1990 (N=15,676)	Class of 1991 (N=15,483)	Class of 1992 (N=16,251)	Class of 1993 (N=16,763)	Class of 1994 (N=15,929)	Class of 1995 (N=15,876)
None	72.8%	73.5%	72.3%	69.6%	68.1%	68.8%	68.1%	67.7%	68.4%	69.1%	71.3%	70.5%	68.9%
One	17.3	16.7	17.3	18.9	19.0	18.9	19.5	19.4	19.2	18.6	17.8	17.7	19.1
Two	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.5	7.4	7.0	7.0	7.7	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.8	6.7
Three	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.8	3.1
Four or more	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.2

Note: See Note, table 3.41. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, p. 22; *1985*, p. 22; *1987*, p. 22; *1989*, p. 22; *1991*, p. 22; *1993*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, p. 22; *1986*, p. 22; *1988*, p. 22; *1990*, p. 22; *1992*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.51

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1983-95

Question: "Within the last 12 months how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (or been stopped and warned) for moving violations, such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?"

Number of tickets/warnings	Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988	
	Male (N=8,074)	Female (N=8,227)	Male (N=7,800)	Female (N=8,029)	Male (N=7,776)	Female (N=8,164)	Male (N=7,261)	Female (N=7,855)	Male (N=7,912)	Female (N=8,340)	Male (N=7,861)	Female (N=8,342)
None	63.0%	82.3%	63.5%	83.1%	62.6%	81.5%	59.2%	79.0%	58.3%	77.5%	59.7%	77.2%
One	21.4	13.5	21.2	12.4	21.3	13.5	23.7	14.7	22.7	15.5	21.9	16.0
Two	8.7	3.0	8.8	3.2	9.1	3.2	9.2	4.0	10.1	4.8	9.8	4.5
Three	3.6	0.9	3.2	0.8	4.2	1.2	4.4	1.5	5.1	1.5	4.8	1.6
Four or more	3.2	0.4	3.2	0.5	2.8	0.6	3.4	0.8	3.8	0.8	3.9	0.7

Note: See Note, table 3.41. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, p. 22; *1985*, p. 22; *1987*, p. 22; *1989*, p. 22; *1991*, p. 22; *1993*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, p. 22; *1986*, p. 22; *1988*, p. 22; *1990*, p. 22; *1992*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.52

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1983-95

Question: "Within the last 12 months, how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (or been stopped and warned) for moving violations such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?"

Number of tickets/warnings	Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988	
	White (N=12,806)	Black (N=2,066)	White (N=12,337)	Black (N=2,244)	White (N=12,291)	Black (N=1,995)	White (N=11,713)	Black (N=1,649)	White (N=12,478)	Black (N=1,708)	White (N=12,051)	Black (N=2,063)
None	70.0%	87.8%	70.7%	89.2%	69.8%	86.7%	66.5%	84.6%	64.9%	85.3%	65.5%	82.3%
One	19.1	8.8	18.3	7.9	19.0	9.1	20.6	10.9	20.9	9.8	20.8	12.0
Two	6.4	2.3	6.7	2.0	6.5	2.9	7.1	3.4	8.2	3.0	7.6	4.1
Three	2.5	0.9	2.3	0.6	2.9	1.0	3.3	0.7	3.6	0.8	3.6	1.1
Four or more	2.0	0.2	2.0	0.4	1.8	0.3	2.4	0.5	2.4	1.0	2.6	0.5

Note: See Notes, tables 3.41 and 3.43. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, p. 22; *1985*, p. 22; *1987*, p. 22; *1989*, p. 22; *1991*, p. 22; *1993*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, p. 22; *1986*, p. 22; *1988*, p. 22; *1990*, p. 22; *1992*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(N=8,156)	(N=8,471)	(N=7,862)	(N=7,241)	(N=7,617)	(N=7,277)	(N=7,582)	(N=8,053)	(N=7,708)	(N=8,310)	(N=7,095)	(N=8,075)	(N=7,293)	(N=7,891)
59.1%	76.6%	59.3%	76.7%	59.9%	77.0%	61.1%	76.5%	64.4%	77.7%	62.9%	77.2%	61.4%	75.4%
22.9	16.3	21.8	16.8	22.3	16.1	21.6	15.9	20.0	15.6	20.3	15.6	22.0	16.8
9.7	4.5	10.9	4.4	9.4	4.4	9.5	4.8	8.9	4.8	9.0	4.8	8.7	4.8
4.3	1.7	4.3	1.4	4.5	1.8	4.2	1.7	3.5	1.3	4.1	1.7	4.3	2.0
3.9	1.0	3.7	0.8	3.9	0.7	3.7	1.0	3.3	0.6	3.7	0.8	3.6	1.0

Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995	
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
(N=12,250)	(N=2,038)	(N=11,410)	(N=1,614)	(N=10,754)	(N=1,757)	(N=11,029)	(N=2,244)	(N=11,274)	(N=2,045)	(N=10,786)	(N=1,761)	(N=11,012)	(N=1,693)
64.6%	84.7%	64.3%	82.9%	65.4%	81.8%	65.4%	82.9%	67.8%	83.1%	67.0%	83.0%	65.8%	81.1%
21.7	10.2	21.5	11.2	21.0	11.1	21.2	10.3	19.7	10.9	19.6	10.4	21.0	11.7
7.7	2.8	8.5	3.8	7.4	4.2	7.5	4.8	7.7	4.2	7.6	4.2	7.3	4.3
3.4	1.1	3.3	0.9	3.5	1.8	3.3	1.4	2.7	1.1	3.2	1.3	3.4	1.9
2.6	1.2	2.5	1.2	2.6	1.1	2.6	0.6	2.1	0.7	2.5	1.1	2.5	1.0

Table 3.53

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months while under the influence of drugs

By type of drug, United States, 1983-95

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were. . ."

Type of drug	Class of 1983	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995
Drinking alcoholic beverages?													
None	81.1%	83.1%	84.2%	85.9%	85.6%	86.2%	88.4%	89.8%	90.0%	91.2%	92.3%	91.1%	91.1%
One	14.7	12.7	12.1	11.1	11.2	10.4	8.8	8.1	8.2	6.3	5.8	6.6	6.7
Two	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4
Three	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.4
Four or more	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4
Smoking marijuana or hashish?													
None	93.5	94.6	94.4	95.1	95.8	96.1	95.8	96.9	97.1	97.9	96.6	94.9	94.7
One	4.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.1	1.1	2.6	3.6	3.6
Two	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8
Three	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4
Four or more	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6
Using other illegal drugs?													
None	98.0	98.0	97.8	98.7	98.6	98.5	98.3	98.9	99.1	99.0	98.9	98.6	98.4
One	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.2
Two	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Three	0.1	0.1	0.3	(a)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.0	0.1
Four or more	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2

Note: See Note, table 3.41. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.50 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, p. 22; **1985**, pp. 22, 23; **1987**, pp. 22, 23; **1989**, pp. 22, 23; **1991**, pp. 22, 23; **1993**, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, pp. 22, 23; **1986**, pp. 22, 23; **1988**, pp. 22, 23; **1990**, pp. 22, 23; **1992**, pp. 22, 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Table 3.54

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months while under the influence of drugs

By type of drug and sex, United States, 1983-95

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were. . ."

Type of drug	Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Drinking alcoholic beverages?												
None	79.0%	85.8%	80.7%	87.9%	82.2%	87.7%	84.1%	88.8%	83.7%	89.1%	83.5%	90.7%
One	15.9	12.5	14.5	9.3	13.3	10.1	12.1	9.5	12.3	9.1	11.7	8.2
Two	3.0	1.3	3.0	2.1	2.7	1.5	2.8	1.2	2.6	1.2	3.3	0.8
Three	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.2
Four or more	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2
Smoking marijuana or hashish?												
None	92.6	95.5	93.8	96.4	93.2	96.8	94.5	96.2	95.0	97.5	94.8	98.2
One	5.1	3.9	4.4	2.7	4.3	2.9	3.9	3.3	3.6	1.9	3.3	1.5
Two	1.5	0.6	1.1	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.3
Three	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	(a)	0.3	0.2	0.5	(a)
Four or more	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	(a)	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0
Using other illegal drugs?												
None	97.4	99.1	97.9	98.5	97.4	98.7	98.6	99.0	98.4	99.1	98.0	99.3
One	1.8	0.6	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.5
Two	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	(a)	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1
Three	0.1	0.0	0.2	(a)	0.3	0.1	(a)	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Four or more	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	(a)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0

Note: See Note, table 3.41. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.51 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, p. 22; **1985**, pp. 22, 23; **1987**, pp. 22, 23; **1989**, pp. 22, 23; **1991**, pp. 22, 23; **1993**, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, pp. 22, 23; **1986**, pp. 22, 23; **1988**, pp. 22, 23; **1990**, pp. 22, 23; **1992**, pp. 22, 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
86.8%	91.4%	88.4%	92.9%	88.6%	92.5%	89.1%	94.8%	90.4%	95.3%	88.4%	94.9%	89.1%	94.3%
9.6	7.2	9.3	5.8	9.0	6.5	7.6	4.2	7.1	3.9	8.4	4.4	7.9	4.8
2.4	1.1	1.8	1.0	1.8	1.0	2.3	0.8	1.9	0.7	1.9	0.6	1.9	0.7
0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.1
0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	(a)	0.4	0.1
94.7	97.6	96.3	98.3	96.4	98.5	97.3	98.8	95.6	97.9	94.2	96.5	93.4	96.9
3.4	1.7	2.7	1.2	2.5	1.1	1.2	0.7	3.2	1.6	4.0	3.0	4.1	2.5
1.1	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.3
0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	(a)	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	(a)	0.6	0.1
0.3	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.2
97.9	98.9	99.0	98.7	98.8	99.5	99.0	99.4	98.8	99.1	98.4	99.2	98.1	99.3
1.2	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.6
0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0
0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	(a)	(a)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table 3.55

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months while under the influence of drugs

By type of drug and race, United States, 1983-95

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were. . ."

Type of drug	Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Drinking alcoholic beverages?												
None	80.4%	93.1%	82.6%	92.5%	83.2%	94.3%	85.2%	96.1%	84.9%	96.8%	85.5%	93.0%
One	15.4	4.6	13.2	5.6	12.8	3.6	11.7	3.0	11.7	2.8	10.9	5.7
Two	2.6	1.8	2.7	1.0	2.4	1.3	2.3	0.6	2.2	0.4	2.5	1.1
Three	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.2
Four or more	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0
Smoking marijuana or hashish?												
None	93.3	95.0	94.5	96.7	94.3	97.0	94.9	98.1	96.1	98.1	95.9	96.7
One	4.9	3.6	4.1	2.1	4.0	1.3	4.0	1.3	2.9	1.7	2.9	1.6
Two	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.0
Three	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.7
Four or more	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Using other illegal drugs?												
None	97.9	98.0	98.2	99.0	98.1	98.0	98.8	99.6	98.8	100.0	98.6	97.5
One	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.9	1.3
Two	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.8
Three	(a)	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Four or more	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.41 and 3.43. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.52 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, p. 22; *1985*, pp. 22, 23; *1987*, pp. 22, 23; *1989*, pp. 22, 23; *1991*, pp. 22, 23; *1993*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, pp. 22, 23; *1986*, pp. 22, 23; *1988*, pp. 22, 23; *1990*, pp. 22, 23; *1992*, pp. 22, 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.56

High school seniors reporting involvement in driving accidents in last 12 months

United States, 1983-95

Question: "During the last 12 months, how many accidents have you had while you were driving (whether or not you were responsible)?"

Number of accidents	Class of 1983 (N=16,947)	Class of 1984 (N=16,499)	Class of 1985 (N=16,502)	Class of 1986 (N=15,713)	Class of 1987 (N=16,843)	Class of 1988 (N=16,795)	Class of 1989 (N=17,142)	Class of 1990 (N=15,676)	Class of 1991 (N=15,483)	Class of 1992 (N=16,251)	Class of 1993 (N=16,763)	Class of 1994 (N=15,929)	Class of 1995 (N=15,876)
None	77.8%	77.3%	75.6%	74.9%	74.4%	73.9%	74.0%	73.9%	75.7%	76.9%	76.1%	75.7%	75.3%
One	17.3	17.6	18.5	18.8	19.5	19.9	19.6	19.4	18.3	17.5	18.2	18.6	18.7
Two	3.7	3.9	4.5	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.3
Three	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2
Four or more	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6

Note: See Note, table 3.41. Respondents were informed that "accident" refers to "a collision involving property damage or personal injury - not bumps or scratches in parking lots" (Source, *1992*, p. 23). Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, p. 23; *1985*, p. 23; *1987*, p. 23; *1989*, p. 23; *1991*, p. 23; *1993*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, p. 23; *1986*, p. 23; *1988*, p. 23; *1990*, p. 23; *1992*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995	
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
88.2%	92.2%	89.4%	91.6%	89.3%	95.7%	91.3%	95.2%	92.0%	96.9%	90.9%	94.4%	91.0%	92.3%
9.1	3.5	8.4	7.0	8.6	3.4	6.3	2.7	6.2	1.7	6.8	3.9	6.8	7.4
1.9	2.1	1.7	0.9	1.7	0.6	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.3	0.6	1.6	0.3
0.4	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0
0.4	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.0
95.7	97.0	96.9	97.8	97.1	98.3	98.0	98.2	96.3	97.9	95.1	94.4	94.8	96.3
2.9	0.9	2.2	1.0	2.1	0.9	1.2	0.4	2.8	1.7	3.6	3.3	3.6	2.3
1.0	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.5
0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.0
0.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.0
98.6	97.0	98.9	99.0	98.9	100.0	99.2	98.7	99.0	99.3	98.7	97.8	98.8	99.7
0.9	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.0
0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	(a)	0.0	(a)	0.0	(a)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.3

Table 3.57

High school seniors reporting involvement in driving accidents while under the influence of drugs in last 12 months

By type of drug, United States, 1983-95

Question: "How many of these accidents occurred after you were. . ."

Type of drug	Class of 1983	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995
Drinking alcoholic beverages?													
None	86.2%	87.8%	89.0%	91.2%	90.2%	91.6%	91.9%	92.2%	93.5%	93.4%	94.7%	94.6%	94.6%
One	12.1	10.4	9.4	7.4	8.7	7.0	6.6	6.7	5.7	5.4	4.3	4.4	4.5
Two	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5
Three	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Four or more	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2
Smoking marijuana or hashish?													
None	94.8	96.0	95.4	96.5	97.3	96.9	97.0	97.9	98.1	98.2	97.8	97.6	97.0
One	4.3	3.2	3.8	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.7	2.4
Two	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Three	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Four or more	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1
Using other illegal drugs?													
None	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.8	98.9	98.7	98.8	99.4	99.2	98.9	98.9	99.1	99.0
One	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6
Two	0.2	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
Three	(a)	0.2	0.1	0.2	(a)	0.2	0.1	(a)	(a)	0.1	0.1	(a)	(a)
Four or more	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.41 and 3.56. This question was asked of respondents who reported involvement in one or more accidents. See table 3.56 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, p. 23; *1985*, p. 23; *1987*, p. 23; *1989*, p. 23; *1991*, p. 23; *1993*, pp. 23, 24 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, pp. 22, 23; *1986*, p. 23; *1988*, p. 23; *1990*, p. 23; *1992*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.58

Students' (grades 6 to 12) reported problem behaviorsBy grade level of respondent, 1994-95^a

	Never	Seldom	Some- times	Often	A lot
Have you been in trouble with the police?					
Total	75.3%	13.6%	6.2%	2.3%	2.7%
6th grade	83.7	8.9	3.7	1.4	2.3
7th grade	79.2	10.7	5.1	2.4	2.6
8th grade	74.0	13.7	6.6	2.7	3.0
9th grade	72.0	14.8	7.2	2.8	3.2
10th grade	72.1	15.4	7.3	2.5	2.8
11th grade	72.7	16.2	6.8	2.1	2.3
12th grade	73.5	16.3	6.2	1.8	2.2
Junior high school	78.5	11.3	5.3	2.2	2.7
Senior high school	72.5	15.5	6.9	2.4	2.7
Do you take part in gang activities?					
Total	86.2	5.8	3.8	1.6	2.6
6th grade	88.1	4.9	3.3	1.4	2.3
7th grade	86.0	6.3	3.7	1.7	2.4
8th grade	83.4	7.0	4.7	2.0	2.9
9th grade	84.7	6.5	4.1	1.7	2.9
10th grade	85.8	5.8	3.9	1.6	2.8
11th grade	88.1	4.9	3.1	1.4	2.5
12th grade	89.9	3.7	2.9	1.1	2.5
Junior high school	85.6	6.2	4.0	1.7	2.6
Senior high school	86.8	5.4	3.6	1.5	2.7
Have you thought about committing suicide?					
Total	70.0	14.0	8.9	3.2	3.9
6th grade	80.9	9.0	5.4	1.7	3.0
7th grade	76.5	10.7	6.8	2.5	3.5
8th grade	69.9	13.4	8.7	3.6	4.4
9th grade	66.9	14.8	9.8	3.9	4.7
10th grade	65.0	16.3	10.8	3.9	4.0
11th grade	64.0	17.4	11.2	3.7	3.7
12th grade	65.9	17.8	10.1	3.0	3.2
Junior high school	75.2	11.3	7.1	2.7	3.7
Senior high school	65.5	16.4	10.4	3.7	4.0

Note: These data are from a survey of 6th through 12th grade students conducted between September 1994 and June 1995 by PRIDE Surveys. Participating schools are sent the PRIDE questionnaire with explicit instructions for administering the self-report survey. Students are informed that their responses are confidential.

Schools that administer the PRIDE questionnaire do so voluntarily, or in compliance with a school district or State request. For the 1994-95 academic year there were 231,433 adolescent student respondents from 32 States who completed the questionnaire. The 1994-95 survey included States where relatively large numbers of school systems used the PRIDE questionnaire. To prevent any one State from having a disproportionate influence on the summary results, random samples of students were drawn from those States where disproportionately large numbers of students were surveyed. The 1994-95 survey results are based on a sample of 198,241 students drawn from the total number of respondents who completed the PRIDE questionnaire. After sampling, 45.3 percent of the respondents were from Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, New York, and Tennessee. The following States did not participate in the PRIDE survey: Alaska, Arizona, Delaware, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Wyoming, and the District of Columbia.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1994-95 National Summary, United States Grades 6-12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1995. (Mimeographed.) P. 8, Tables 2.14 and 2.15; p. 9, Table 2.16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.59

Students' (grades 6 to 12) reported delinquency and victimization experiences at schoolBy grade level of respondent, 1994-95^a

	Never	Seldom	Some- times	Often	A lot
Do you get into trouble at school?					
Total	34.7%	38.3%	19.2%	4.6%	3.1%
6th grade	30.2	35.7	24.2	5.7	4.2
7th grade	28.9	37.3	23.4	6.3	4.1
8th grade	27.0	39.4	23.6	6.0	4.0
9th grade	32.6	40.9	18.9	4.7	3.0
10th grade	38.1	39.4	16.4	3.9	2.2
11th grade	44.3	38.3	13.2	2.5	1.7
12th grade	50.2	35.4	10.7	2.0	1.7
Junior high school	28.5	37.7	23.7	6.0	4.1
Senior high school	40.1	38.8	15.3	3.4	2.2
Have you carried a gun to school?					
Total	95.1	1.7	1.1	0.6	1.5
6th grade	97.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.9
7th grade	96.8	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.9
8th grade	95.2	1.9	1.1	0.5	1.3
9th grade	94.4	2.0	1.2	0.6	1.7
10th grade	93.7	2.2	1.5	0.8	1.8
11th grade	93.7	2.1	1.5	0.7	2.1
12th grade	93.7	1.9	1.6	0.7	2.1
Junior high school	96.4	1.3	0.8	0.4	1.1
Senior high school	93.9	2.1	1.4	0.7	1.9
Have you threatened to harm a student or teacher?					
Total	68.2	17.5	9.3	2.5	2.5
6th grade	77.5	12.4	6.1	1.8	2.2
7th grade	70.9	15.9	8.5	2.3	2.4
8th grade	64.5	19.0	10.5	3.1	2.8
9th grade	65.7	18.6	10.1	2.8	2.7
10th grade	65.1	18.9	10.7	2.9	2.5
11th grade	67.2	18.5	9.7	2.3	2.3
12th grade	67.7	18.7	9.0	2.2	2.4
Junior high school	70.4	16.1	8.6	2.4	2.5
Senior high school	66.3	18.7	10.0	2.6	2.5
Are you afraid another student will hurt you at school?					
Total	64.4	20.3	10.7	2.2	2.4
6th grade	61.0	17.8	13.7	3.5	3.9
7th grade	60.6	20.0	13.2	3.1	3.1
8th grade	63.2	20.8	11.2	2.3	2.4
9th grade	62.2	22.7	10.8	2.1	2.1
10th grade	65.3	21.7	9.7	1.7	1.7
11th grade	69.6	19.8	7.8	1.3	1.5
12th grade	72.4	18.3	6.7	1.1	1.5
Junior high school	61.8	19.7	12.6	2.9	3.1
Senior high school	66.7	20.9	9.0	1.6	1.7
Have you been hurt by another student at school?					
Total	82.4	11.8	3.6	1.0	1.2
6th grade	74.6	15.6	5.9	1.9	2.0
7th grade	78.6	13.9	4.6	1.4	1.4
8th grade	80.6	13.1	4.0	1.1	1.2
9th grade	83.6	11.4	3.2	0.8	1.0
10th grade	86.0	9.9	2.6	0.7	0.9
11th grade	87.5	9.1	2.2	0.6	0.7
12th grade	88.7	8.1	1.9	0.5	0.8
Junior high school	78.2	14.1	4.7	1.5	1.5
Senior high school	86.1	9.8	2.6	0.6	0.8

Note: See Note, table 3.58.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1994-95 National Summary, United States Grades 6-12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1995. (Mimeographed.) P. 4, Table 2.2; p. 5, Table 2.6; p. 6, Tables 2.7-2.9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.60

Reported alcohol use and most recent use among high school seniors

By sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1994 and 1995

Questions: "On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink in your lifetime? On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink during the last 12 months? On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink during the last 30 days?"

	1994					1995				
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use			Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		
			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months
All seniors	19.6%	80.4%	50.1%	22.9%	7.4%	19.3%	80.7%	51.3%	22.4%	7.0%
Sex										
Male	19.0	81.0	55.5	18.6	6.9	19.1	80.9	55.7	18.8	6.4
Female	19.9	80.1	45.2	26.9	8.0	19.9	80.1	47.0	25.7	7.4
Region										
Northeast	15.6	84.4	53.1	24.7	6.6	15.1	84.9	55.0	24.0	5.9
North Central	17.4	82.6	53.8	21.9	6.9	17.1	82.9	55.3	22.2	5.4
South	20.5	79.5	49.2	22.3	8.0	19.3	80.7	50.6	22.0	8.1
West	24.2	75.8	44.2	23.6	8.0	26.7	73.3	43.2	21.6	8.5
Population density										
Large SMSA	20.3	79.7	49.5	23.8	6.4	19.2	80.8	50.6	23.1	7.1
Other SMSA	19.5	80.5	49.2	23.4	7.9	19.6	80.4	50.6	22.6	7.2
Non-SMSA	18.8	81.2	52.5	21.0	7.7	19.2	80.8	63.4	11.0	6.4
College plans										
None or under 4 years	15.7	84.3	53.6	22.5	8.2	15.0	85.0	55.9	22.7	6.4
Complete 4 years	20.5	79.5	48.9	23.3	7.3	20.9	79.1	49.6	22.4	7.1

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research for the National Institute on Drug Abuse from 1975 through 1995. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools. Depending on the survey year, from 58 to 80 percent of the schools initially invited to participate agreed to do so. Completed questionnaires were obtained from 77 to 86 percent of all sampled students in participating schools each year. Beginning in 1991, eighth and tenth grade students were also included in the survey. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the N's that are shown in the tables also refer to the approximate

number (i.e., rounded to the nearest hundred) of weighted cases. The number of respondents for 1994 and 1995 was approximately 15,400 for both years, excluding cases with missing data. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Tables provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Monitoring the Future Project, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.61

Reported marijuana, cocaine, and heroin use and most recent use among high school seniors

By sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1994 and 1995

Questions: "On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marijuana, cocaine, heroin) in your lifetime? On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marijuana, cocaine, heroin) during the last 12 months? On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marijuana, cocaine, heroin) during the last 30 days?"

	Marijuana					Cocaine					Heroin ^a				
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use			Never used	Ever used	Most recent use			Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		
			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months
1994															
All seniors (N=15,400)	61.9%	38.2%	19.0%	11.7%	7.5%	94.1%	5.9%	1.5%	2.1%	2.3%	98.8%	1.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%
Sex															
Male	57.2	42.8	23.0	12.1	7.7	93.0	7.0	1.9	2.6	2.5	98.4	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.8
Female	66.3	33.7	15.1	11.3	7.3	95.2	4.8	1.1	1.7	2.0	99.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4
Region															
Northeast	55.7	44.3	22.7	13.3	8.3	95.2	4.8	1.3	1.8	1.7	98.9	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
North Central	62.7	37.3	19.3	11.2	6.8	93.9	6.1	1.7	2.0	2.4	98.5	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.6
South	63.9	36.1	17.3	11.4	7.4	94.4	5.6	1.3	2.1	2.2	98.8	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.6
West	62.3	37.7	18.6	11.4	7.7	92.7	7.3	1.6	2.9	2.8	99.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.5
Population density															
Large SMSA	61.4	38.6	20.7	11.3	6.6	95.0	5.0	1.2	2.1	1.7	99.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.5
Other SMSA	59.3	40.7	19.8	12.9	8.0	93.2	6.8	1.7	2.4	2.7	98.6	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.6
Non-SMSA	66.8	33.2	15.7	10.1	7.4	94.6	5.4	1.3	1.9	2.2	98.8	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.7
College plans															
None or under 4 years	55.4	44.6	21.6	12.8	10.2	91.1	8.9	2.4	2.9	3.6	97.9	2.1	0.5	0.6	1.0
Complete 4 years	64.4	35.6	17.7	11.4	6.5	95.1	4.9	1.1	1.9	1.9	99.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.4
1995															
All seniors (N=15,400)	58.3	41.7	21.2	13.5	7.0	94.0	6.0	1.8	2.2	2.0	98.4	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Sex															
Male	54.8	45.2	24.6	13.5	7.1	93.0	7.0	2.2	2.6	2.2	98.1	1.9	0.6	0.8	0.5
Female	62.3	37.7	17.2	13.4	7.1	95.1	4.9	1.3	1.8	1.8	98.7	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.5
Region															
Northeast	55.5	44.5	23.8	13.9	6.8	94.7	5.3	1.8	2.0	1.5	98.4	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.6
North Central	56.7	43.3	22.6	14.3	6.4	94.7	5.3	1.5	1.9	1.9	98.8	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
South	60.8	39.2	19.4	12.4	7.4	94.6	5.4	1.5	2.1	1.8	98.1	1.9	0.8	0.6	0.5
West	58.5	41.5	19.8	14.0	7.7	91.2	8.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	98.4	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.6
Population density															
Large SMSA	55.9	44.1	23.6	13.9	6.6	93.8	6.2	2.3	2.1	1.8	98.1	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.5
Other SMSA	57.9	42.1	21.5	13.4	7.2	94.0	6.0	1.5	2.4	2.1	98.5	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
Non-SMSA	61.7	38.3	17.8	13.2	7.3	94.2	5.8	1.8	2.1	1.9	98.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
College plans															
None or under 4 years	51.2	48.8	23.7	15.3	9.8	91.3	8.7	3.1	2.5	3.1	97.7	2.3	0.6	0.9	0.8
Complete 4 years	61.2	38.8	19.6	13.0	6.2	95.0	5.0	1.3	2.1	1.6	98.6	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.5

Note: See Note, table 3.60. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

^aIn 1995, the heroin question was changed in half of the questionnaire forms. Separate questions were asked for use with injection and without injection. Data presented here represent the combined data from all forms.

Table 3.62

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 12 months among high school seniors

By type of drug, United States, 1983-95

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used. . . during the last 12 months?"

(Percent who used in last 12 months)

Type of drug	Class of 1983 (N=16,300)	Class of 1984 (N=15,900)	Class of 1985 (N=16,000)	Class of 1986 (N=15,200)	Class of 1987 (N=16,300)	Class of 1988 (N=16,300)	Class of 1989 (N=16,700)	Class of 1990 (N=15,200)	Class of 1991 (N=15,000)	Class of 1992 (N=15,800)	Class of 1993 (N=16,300)	Class of 1994 (N=15,400)	Class of 1995 (N=15,400)
Marijuana/hashish	42.3%	40.0%	40.6%	38.8%	36.3%	33.1%	29.6%	27.0%	23.9%	21.9%	26.0%	30.7%	34.7%
Inhalants ^a	4.3	5.1	5.7	6.1	6.9	6.5	5.9	6.9	6.6	6.2	7.0	7.7	8.0
Adjusted ^b	6.2	7.2	7.5	8.9	8.1	7.1	6.9	7.5	6.9	6.4	7.4	8.2	8.4
Amyl and butyl nitrites ^{c,d}	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.7	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.1
Hallucinogens	7.3	6.5	6.3	6.0	6.4	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	7.4	7.6	9.3
Adjusted ^e	8.3	7.3	7.6	7.6	6.7	5.8	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.2	7.8	7.8	9.7
LSD	5.4	4.7	4.4	4.5	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.6	6.8	6.9	8.4
PCP ^{c,d}	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.4	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8
Cocaine	11.4	11.6	13.1	12.7	10.3	7.9	6.5	5.3	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.0
"Crack" ^f	NA	NA	NA	4.1	3.9	3.1	3.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.1
Other cocaine ^g	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.8	7.4	5.2	4.6	3.2	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.4
Heroin ^h	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1
Other opiates ⁱ	5.1	5.2	5.9	5.2	5.3	4.6	4.4	4.5	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.7
Stimulants ^j	17.9	17.7	15.8	13.4	12.2	10.9	10.8	9.1	8.2	7.1	8.4	9.4	9.3
Crystal methamphetamine ^j	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.8	2.4
Sedatives ^{i,k}	7.9	6.6	5.8	5.2	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.9	3.4	4.2	4.9
Barbiturates ^l	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.7
Methaqualone ^{i,l}	5.4	3.8	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.7
Tranquilizers ⁱ	6.9	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.5	4.8	3.8	3.5	3.6	2.8	3.5	3.7	4.4
Alcohol ^m	87.3	86.0	85.6	84.5	85.7	85.3	82.7	80.6	77.7	76.8	72.7	73.0	73.7
Steroids ^j	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5

Note: See Note, table 3.60. Data for the categories "inhalants" and "hallucinogens" are underestimated because some users of amyl and butyl nitrites, and PCP fail to report in these drug categories. Since 1979, the survey addresses this issue by asking specific questions about amyl and butyl nitrites (inhalants) and PCP (a hallucinogen) on one survey alternate form. The results of this survey are used to adjust for underreporting in these drug categories. Since 1982, new questions were introduced on the use of controlled and non-controlled stimulants in order to exclude over-the-counter amphetamines, which were believed to have been inflating the statistic. Figures presented for "stimulants" are based on the data obtained from the new questions. "Crack" is a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine. "Other cocaine" refers to noncrack forms of this drug. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aData based on four questionnaire forms in 1976-88; N is four-fifths of N indicated. Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1989-95; N is five-sixths of N indicated.

^bAdjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

^cData based on a single questionnaire form; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1979-88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989-95.

^dQuestion text changed slightly in 1987.

^eAdjusted for underreporting of PCP.

^fData based on a single questionnaire form in 1986; N is one-fifth of N indicated. Data based on two questionnaire forms in 1987-89; N is two-fifths of N indicated in 1987-88 and one-third of N indicated in 1989. Data based on six questionnaire forms in 1990-95.

^gData based on a single questionnaire form in 1987-89; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1987-88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989. Data based on four questionnaire forms in 1990-95; N is two-thirds of N indicated.

^hIn 1995, the heroin question was changed in half of the questionnaire forms. Separate questions were asked for use with injection and without injection. Data presented here represent the combined data from all forms.

ⁱOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^jData based on two questionnaire forms; N is one-third of N indicated. Steroid data based on a single questionnaire form in 1989-90; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1989-90. Beginning in 1991, steroid data are based on two questionnaire forms; N is one-third of N indicated.

^kData based on five questionnaire forms in 1975-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989, and one questionnaire form in 1990; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1990; and six questionnaire forms of data adjusted by one-form data beginning in 1991.

^lData based on five questionnaire forms in 1975-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989, one questionnaire form beginning in 1990; N is one-sixth of N indicated beginning in 1990.

^mData based on five questionnaire forms in 1975-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989-92, three of six questionnaire forms in 1993; N is one-half of N indicated in 1993. In 1993, the question was changed slightly in three forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." In 1994 and 1995, all forms included the revised wording. Data for 1993-95 are from the revised question.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1995*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.63

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 30 days among high school seniors

By type of drug, United States, 1983-95

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used. . .during the last 30 days?"

(Percent who used in last 30 days)

Type of drug	Class of 1983 (N=16,300)	Class of 1984 (N=15,900)	Class of 1985 (N=16,000)	Class of 1986 (N=15,200)	Class of 1987 (N=16,300)	Class of 1988 (N=16,300)	Class of 1989 (N=16,700)	Class of 1990 (N=15,200)	Class of 1991 (N=15,000)	Class of 1992 (N=15,800)	Class of 1993 (N=16,300)	Class of 1994 (N=15,400)	Class of 1995 (N=15,400)
Marijuana/hashish	27.0%	25.2%	25.7%	23.4%	21.0%	18.0%	16.7%	14.0%	13.8%	11.9%	15.5%	19.0%	21.2%
Inhalants ^a	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.2
Adjusted ^b	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.5
Amyl and butyl nitrites ^{c,d}	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4
Hallucinogens	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.7	3.1	4.4
Adjusted ^e	3.5	3.2	3.8	3.5	2.8	2.3	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.3	3.3	3.2	4.6
LSD	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.6	4.0
PCP ^{c,d}	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.6
Cocaine	4.9	5.8	6.7	6.2	4.3	3.4	2.8	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8
"Crack" ^f	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0
Other cocaine ^g	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1	3.2	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3
Heroin ^h	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6
Other opiates ⁱ	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.8
Stimulants ^j	8.9	8.3	6.8	5.5	5.2	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.2	2.8	3.7	4.0	4.0
Crystal methamphetamine ^j	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.1
Sedatives ^{i,k}	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.8	2.3
Barbiturates ^l	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.2
Methaqualone ^{i,j}	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4
Tranquilizers ⁱ	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.8
Alcohol ^m	69.4	67.2	65.9	65.3	66.4	63.9	60.0	57.1	54.0	51.3	48.6	50.1	51.3
Steroids ^j	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7
Cigarettes	30.3	29.3	30.1	29.6	29.4	28.7	28.6	29.4	28.3	27.8	29.9	31.2	33.5

Note: See Notes, tables 3.60 and 3.62. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aData based on four questionnaire forms in 1976-88; N is four-fifths of N indicated. Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1989-95; N is five-sixths of N indicated.

^bAdjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

^cData based on a single questionnaire form; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1979-88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989-95.

^dQuestion text changed slightly in 1987.

^eAdjusted for underreporting of PCP.

^fData based on a single questionnaire form in 1986; N is one-fifth of N indicated. Data based on two questionnaire forms in 1987-89; N is two-fifths of N indicated in 1987-88 and one-third of N indicated in 1989. Data based on six questionnaire forms in 1990-95.

^gData based on a single questionnaire form in 1987-89; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1987-88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989. Data based on four questionnaire forms in 1990-95; N is two-thirds of N indicated.

^hIn 1995, the heroin question was changed in half of the questionnaire forms. Separate questions were asked for use with injection and without injection. Data presented here represent the combined data from all forms.

ⁱOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^jData based on two questionnaire forms; N is one-third of N indicated. Steroid data based on a single questionnaire form in 1989-90; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1989-90. Beginning in 1991, steroid data are based on two questionnaire forms; N is one-third of N indicated.

^kData based on five questionnaire forms in 1975-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989, and one questionnaire form in 1990; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1990; six questionnaire forms of data adjusted by one-form data beginning in 1991.

^lData based on five questionnaire forms in 1975-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989, one questionnaire form beginning in 1990; N is one-sixth of N indicated beginning in 1990.

^mData based on five questionnaire forms in 1975-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989-92, three of six questionnaire forms in 1993; N is one-half of N indicated in 1993. In 1993, the question was changed slightly in three forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." In 1994 and 1995, all forms included the revised wording. Data for 1993-95 are from the revised question.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1995*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.64

Reported drug, alcohol, and cigarette use and most recent use among students

By type of drug and grade level, United States, 1992-95

Type of drug	Ever used				Used in last 12 months				Used in last 30 days			
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995
Marijuana/hashish												
Eighth grade	11.2%	12.6%	16.7%	19.9%	7.2%	9.2%	13.0%	15.8%	3.7%	5.1%	7.8%	9.1%
Tenth grade	21.4	24.4	30.4	34.1	15.2	19.2	25.2	28.7	8.1	10.9	15.8	17.2
Twelfth grade	32.6	35.3	38.2	41.7	21.9	26.0	30.7	34.7	11.9	15.5	19.0	21.2
Inhalants^{a,b}												
Eighth grade	17.4	19.4	19.9	21.6	9.5	11.0	11.7	12.8	4.7	5.4	5.6	6.1
Tenth grade	16.6	17.5	18.0	19.0	7.5	8.4	9.1	9.6	2.7	3.3	3.6	3.5
Twelfth grade	16.6	17.4	17.7	17.4	6.2	7.0	7.7	8.0	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.2
Hallucinogens^b												
Eighth grade	3.8	3.9	4.3	5.2	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.6	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.7
Tenth grade	6.4	6.8	8.1	9.3	4.3	4.7	5.8	7.2	1.8	1.9	2.4	3.3
Twelfth grade	9.2	10.9	11.4	12.7	5.9	7.4	7.6	9.3	2.1	2.7	3.1	4.4
LSD												
Eighth grade	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.4	2.1	2.3	2.4	3.2	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.4
Tenth grade	5.8	6.2	7.2	8.4	4.0	4.2	5.2	6.5	1.6	1.6	2.0	3.0
Twelfth grade	8.6	10.3	10.5	11.7	5.6	6.8	6.9	8.4	2.0	2.4	2.6	4.0
Cocaine												
Eighth grade	2.9	2.9	3.6	4.2	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.2
Tenth grade	3.3	3.6	4.3	5.0	1.9	2.1	2.8	3.5	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.7
Twelfth grade	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.0	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8
"Crack"												
Eighth grade	1.6	1.7	2.4	2.7	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7
Tenth grade	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.8	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.8	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9
Twelfth grade	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.0	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.1	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0
Other cocaine^c												
Eighth grade	2.4	2.4	3.0	3.4	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.1	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.0
Tenth grade	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.4	1.7	1.8	2.4	3.0	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.4
Twelfth grade	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.1	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.4	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3
Heroin^d												
Eighth grade	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.3	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6
Tenth grade	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6
Twelfth grade	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6
Stimulants^e												
Eighth grade	10.8	11.8	12.3	13.1	6.5	7.2	7.9	8.7	3.3	3.6	3.6	4.2
Tenth grade	13.1	14.9	15.1	17.4	8.2	9.6	10.2	11.9	3.6	4.3	4.5	5.3
Twelfth grade	13.9	15.1	15.7	15.3	7.1	8.4	9.4	9.3	2.8	3.7	4.0	4.0
Tranquilizers^e												
Eighth grade	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.5	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2
Tenth grade	5.9	5.7	5.4	6.0	3.5	3.3	3.3	4.0	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.7
Twelfth grade	6.0	6.4	6.6	7.1	2.8	3.5	3.7	4.4	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.8
Alcohol^f												
Eighth grade	69.3	55.7	55.8	54.5	53.7	45.4	46.8	45.3	26.1	24.3	25.5	24.6
Tenth grade	82.3	71.6	71.1	70.5	70.2	63.4	63.9	63.5	39.9	38.2	39.2	38.8
Twelfth grade	87.5	80.0	80.4	80.7	76.8	72.7	73.0	73.7	51.3	48.6	50.1	51.3
Steroids^g												
Eighth grade	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Tenth grade	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Twelfth grade	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7
Cigarettes												
Eighth grade	45.2	45.3	46.1	46.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	15.5	16.7	18.6	19.1
Tenth grade	53.5	56.3	56.9	57.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	21.5	24.7	25.4	27.9
Twelfth grade	61.8	61.9	62.0	64.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	27.8	29.9	31.2	33.5

Note: See Notes, tables 3.60 and 3.62. Approximate Ns were eighth grade: 18,600 in 1992; 18,300 in 1993; 17,300 in 1994; 17,500 in 1995; tenth grade: 14,800 in 1992; 15,300 in 1993; 15,800 in 1994; 17,000 in 1995; twelfth grade: 15,800 in 1992; 16,300 in 1993; 15,400 in 1994; 15,400 in 1995. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aFor twelfth graders, data based on five questionnaire forms; N is five-sixths of N indicated.

^bInhalants are unadjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites; hallucinogens are unadjusted for underreporting of PCP.

^cFor twelfth graders, data based on four questionnaire forms; N is two-thirds of N indicated.

^dIn 1995, the heroin question was changed in half of the questionnaire forms. Separate questions were asked for use with injection and without injection. Data presented here represent the combined data from all forms.

^eOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^fIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Data for 1993 and 1994 are from forms including the revised question. In 1993, data are based on one of two questionnaire forms for the eighth and tenth graders and on three of six questionnaire forms for the twelfth graders; N is one-half of N indicated for all groups. In 1994 and 1995, all forms included the revised wording.

^gFor twelfth graders, data based on two questionnaire forms; N is one-third of N indicated.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1995*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.65

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 12 months among college students

By type of drug, United States, 1981-95

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used. . . during the last 12 months?"

Type of drug	Percent who used in last 12 months														
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Marijuana	51.3%	44.7%	45.2%	40.7%	41.7%	40.9%	37.0%	34.6%	33.6%	29.4%	26.5%	27.7%	27.9%	29.3%	31.2%
Inhalants ^a	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.4	3.1	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.8	3.0	3.9
Hallucinogens	7.0	8.7	6.5	6.2	5.0	6.0	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.4	6.3	6.8	6.0	6.2	8.1
LSD	4.6	6.3	4.3	3.7	2.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.4	4.3	5.1	5.7	5.1	5.2	6.8
Cocaine	16.0	17.2	17.3	16.3	17.3	17.1	13.7	10.0	8.2	5.6	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.0	3.6
"Crack" ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.9
Heroin	0.2	0.1	(c)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Other opiates ^d	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.8	2.4	4.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	3.7
Stimulants ^d	NA	21.1	17.3	15.7	11.9	10.3	7.2	6.2	4.6	4.5	3.9	3.6	4.2	4.2	5.3
Crystal meth- amphetamine ^e	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.8	1.1
Sedatives ^d	8.0	8.0	4.5	3.5	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.5	1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates ^d	2.8	3.2	2.2	1.9	1.3	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2	2.0
Methaqualone ^d	6.5	6.6	3.1	2.5	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers ^d	4.8	4.7	4.6	3.5	3.6	4.4	3.8	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.9	2.4	1.8	2.9
Alcohol ^f	92.5	92.2	91.6	90.0	92.0	91.5	90.9	89.6	89.6	89.0	88.3	86.9	86.5	82.7	84.5
Cigarettes	37.6	34.3	36.1	33.2	35.0	35.3	38.0	36.6	34.2	35.5	35.6	37.3	38.8	37.6	39.3

Note: See Note, table 3.60. These data are from a followup survey of respondents 1 to 4 years past high school who are presently enrolled in college. Included are those registered as full-time students in March of the year in question and who report that they are enrolled in a 2- or 4-year college. Those individuals previously in college and those who have already completed college are excluded. The approximate N for each year is as follows: 1981, 1,130; 1982, 1,150; 1983, 1,170; 1984, 1,110; 1985, 1,080; 1986, 1,190; 1987, 1,220; 1988, 1,310; 1989, 1,300; 1990, 1,400; 1991, 1,410; 1992, 1,490; 1993, 1,490; 1994, 1,410; 1995, 1,450.

Since 1982, new questions were introduced on the use of controlled and non-controlled stimulants in order to exclude over-the-counter amphetamines, which were believed to have been inflating the statistic during 1980 and 1981. Figures presented for "stimulants" are based on the data obtained from these new questions. "Crack" is a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aThis drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1980-89, and in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-95. Total N in 1995 for college students is 1,210.

^bThis drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six forms in 1990-95.

^cLess than 0.05 percent.

^dOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^eThis drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms. Total N in 1995 for college students is 500.

^fIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording. Data for 1993 are from the revised question.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1995*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.66

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 30 days among college students

By type of drug, United States, 1981-95

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used. . . during the last 30 days?"

Type of drug	Percent who used in last 30 days														
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Marijuana	33.2%	26.8%	26.2%	23.0%	23.6%	22.3%	20.3%	16.8%	16.3%	14.0%	14.1%	14.6%	14.2%	15.1%	18.6%
Inhalants ^a	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.6	1.6
Hallucinogens	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.3	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.2	2.3	2.5	2.1	3.3
LSD	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.5
Cocaine	7.3	7.9	6.5	7.6	6.9	7.0	4.6	4.2	2.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7
"Crack" ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Heroin	0.0	0.0	0.0	(c)	(c)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	(c)	0.0	0.1
Other opiates ^d	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.2
Stimulants ^d	NA	9.9	7.0	5.5	4.2	3.7	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.5	2.2
Crystal meth- amphetamine ^e	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3
Sedatives ^d	3.4	2.5	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates ^d	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5
Methaqualone ^d	3.0	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers ^d	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5
Alcohol ^f	81.9	82.8	80.3	79.1	80.3	79.7	78.4	77.0	76.2	74.5	74.7	71.4	70.1	67.5	68.4
Cigarettes	25.9	24.4	24.7	21.5	22.4	22.4	24.0	22.6	21.1	21.5	23.2	23.5	24.5	23.5	26.9

Note: See Notes, tables 3.60 and 3.65. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aThis drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1980-89, and in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-95. Total N in 1995 for college students is 1,210.

^bThis drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six forms in 1990-95.

^cLess than 0.05 percent.

^dOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^eThis drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms. Total N in 1995 for college students is 500.

^fIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording. Data for 1993 are from the revised question.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1995*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.67

Reported daily use in last 30 days of drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes among college students

By type of drug, United States, 1981-95

Type of drug	Percent who used daily in last 30 days														
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Marijuana	5.6%	4.2%	3.8%	3.6%	3.1%	2.1%	2.3%	1.8%	2.6%	1.7%	1.8%	1.6%	1.9%	1.8%	3.7%
Cocaine	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.0	(a)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Stimulants ^b	NA	0.3	0.2	0.2	(a)	0.1	0.1	(a)	(a)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
<u>Alcohol</u>															
Daily ^c	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.6	5.0	4.6	6.0	4.9	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.7	3.2	3.6	3.3
5 or more drinks in a row in last 2 weeks	43.6	44.0	43.1	45.4	44.6	45.0	42.8	43.2	41.7	41.0	42.8	41.4	40.2	40.0	39.6
<u>Cigarettes</u>															
Daily	17.1	16.2	15.3	14.7	14.2	12.7	13.9	12.4	12.2	12.1	13.8	14.1	15.2	13.2	16.0
Half-pack or more per day	11.9	10.5	9.6	10.2	9.4	8.3	8.2	7.3	6.7	8.2	8.0	8.9	8.9	8.0	10.2

Note: See Notes, tables 3.60 and 3.65. For drugs not included in this table, daily use was below 0.05 percent in all years. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

^bOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^cIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording. Data for 1993 are from the revised question.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1995*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.68

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 12 months among young adults

By type of drug, United States, 1986-95

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used. . . during the last 12 months?"

Type of drug	Percent who used in last 12 months									
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Marijuana	36.5%	34.8%	31.8%	29.0%	26.1%	23.8%	25.2%	25.1%	25.5%	26.5%
Inhalants ^a	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.4
Adjusted ^b	3.0	2.8	2.4	NA	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.2	NA
Nitrites ^c	2.0	1.3	1.0	NA	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	NA
Hallucinogens	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.5	5.0	4.5	4.8	5.6
Adjusted ^d	4.9	4.1	3.9	NA	4.2	4.6	5.1	4.6	4.9	5.6
LSD	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.8	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.6
PCP ^c	0.8	0.4	0.4	NA	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Cocaine	19.7	15.7	13.8	10.8	8.6	6.2	5.7	4.7	4.3	4.3
"Crack" ^e	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0
Other cocaine ^f	NA	13.6	11.9	10.3	8.1	5.4	5.1	3.9	3.6	3.8
Heroin	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4
Other opiates ^g	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.9
Stimulants ^g	10.6	8.7	7.3	5.8	5.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.5	4.5
Crystal metham- phetamine ^h	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.1
Sedatives ^g	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates ^g	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.1
Methaqualone ^g	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers ^g	5.4	5.1	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.3
Alcohol ⁱ	88.6	89.4	88.6	88.1	87.4	86.9	86.2	85.3	83.7	85.2
Steroids ^c	NA	NA	NA	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5
Cigarettes	40.1	40.3	37.7	38.0	37.1	37.7	37.9	37.8	38.3	39.0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.60 and 3.65. "Young adults" includes high school graduates 1 to 10 years beyond high school. These data present the prevalence for young adults combined. The approximate N for each year is as follows: 1986, 6,900; 1987, 6,800; 1988, 6,700; 1989, 6,600; 1990, 6,700; 1991, 6,600; 1992, 6,800; 1993, 6,700; 1994, 6,500; 1995, 6,400. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aThis drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1986-89, and five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-95. Total N in 1995 is approximately 5,300.

^bAdjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

^cThis drug was asked about in one questionnaire form. Total N in 1995 is approximately 1,200. Questions about nitrates were dropped in 1995.

^dAdjusted for underreporting of PCP.

^eThis drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990-95.

^fThis drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in four of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-95. Total N in 1995 is approximately 4,300.

^gOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^hThis drug was asked about in two questionnaire forms. Total N in 1994 is approximately 2,400.

ⁱIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording. Data for 1993 are from the revised question.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1995*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.69

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 30 days among young adults

By type of drug, United States, 1986-95

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used. . .during the last 30 days?"

Type of drug	Percent who used in last 30 days									
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Marijuana	22.0%	20.7%	17.9%	15.5%	13.9%	13.5%	13.3%	13.4%	14.1%	14.0%
Inhalants ^a	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7
Adjusted ^b	0.7	0.9	0.9	NA	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	NA
Nitrites ^c	0.5	0.5	0.4	NA	0.1	(d)	0.1	0.2	0.1	NA
Hallucinogens	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.6
Adjusted ^e	1.4	1.2	1.1	NA	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.6
LSD	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.3
PCP ^c	0.2	0.1	0.3	NA	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Cocaine	8.2	6.0	5.7	3.8	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.4
"Crack" ^f	NA	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Other cocaine ^g	NA	4.8	4.8	3.4	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.3
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(d)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other opiates ^h	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9
Stimulants ^h	4.0	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7
Crystal methamphetamine ⁱ	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	(d)	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3
Sedatives ^h	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates ^h	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8
Methaqualone ^h	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers ^h	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.1
Alcohol ^j	75.1	75.4	74.0	72.4	71.2	70.6	69.0	68.3	67.7	68.5
Steroids ^c	NA	NA	NA	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Cigarettes	31.1	30.9	28.9	28.6	27.7	28.2	28.3	28.0	28.0	29.4

Note: See Notes, tables 3.60, 3.65, and 3.68. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aThis drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1986-89, and five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-95. Total N in 1995 is approximately 5,300.

^bAdjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

^cThis drug was asked about in one questionnaire form. Total N in 1994 is approximately 1,200. Questions about nitrates were dropped in 1995.

^dLess than 0.05 percent.

^eAdjusted for underreporting of PCP.

^fThis drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990-95.

^gThis drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in four of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-95. Total N in 1995 is approximately 4,300.

^hOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

ⁱThis drug was asked about in two questionnaire forms. Total N in 1995 is approximately 2,100.

^jIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording. Data for 1993 are from the revised question.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1995*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.70

Reported daily use within last 30 days of drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes among young adults

By type of drug, United States, 1986-95

Type of drug	Percent using daily in last 30 days									
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Marijuana	4.1%	4.2%	3.3%	3.2%	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%	2.8%	3.3%
Cocaine	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	(a)	0.1	(a)	0.1	(a)	0.1
Stimulants ^b	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
<u>Alcohol</u>										
Daily ^c	6.1	6.6	6.1	5.5	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.5	3.8	3.9
5 or more drinks in a row in last 2 weeks	36.1	36.2	35.2	34.8	34.3	34.7	34.2	34.4	33.7	32.8
<u>Cigarettes</u>										
Daily	25.2	24.8	22.7	22.4	21.3	21.7	20.9	20.8	20.7	21.4
Half-pack or more per day	20.2	19.8	17.7	17.3	16.7	16.0	15.7	15.5	15.3	15.9

Note: See Notes, tables 3.60, 3.65, and 3.68. For drugs not included in this table, daily use was below 0.2 percent in all years. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

^bOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^cIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording. Data for 1993 are from the revised question.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1995*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.71

Students' (grades 6 to 12) reported age at first use of alcohol and drugsBy grade level of respondent, 1994-95^a

Question: "When did you first. . .?"

	Age at first use								Age at first use								
	Less than 10 years	10 to 11 years	12 to 13 years	14 to 15 years	16 to 17 years	18 to 19 years	Never used		Less than 10 years	10 to 11 years	12 to 13 years	14 to 15 years	16 to 17 years	18 to 19 years	Never used		
<u>Drink beer</u>									<u>Use cocaine^b</u>								
Total	13.0%	8.4%	14.5%	12.4%	3.9%	0.3%	47.3%		Total	0.6%	0.3%	0.7%	1.0%	0.7%	0.1%	96.6%	
6th grade	13.1	7.6	3.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	75.6		6th grade	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	98.7	
7th grade	13.9	9.3	10.2	1.0	0.0	0.1	65.3		7th grade	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	98.3	
8th grade	15.2	10.8	17.8	5.1	0.1	0.0	50.8		8th grade	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	97.5	
9th grade	13.9	9.7	19.8	14.4	0.9	0.0	41.2		9th grade	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.5	0.2	0.0	96.4	
10th grade	12.3	7.7	18.3	22.6	4.1	0.1	34.8		10th grade	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.9	0.8	0.0	95.6	
11th grade	11.4	6.6	15.5	25.3	11.0	0.4	29.6		11th grade	0.7	0.2	0.6	1.7	2.4	0.1	94.3	
12th grade	9.3	5.2	14.4	25.1	17.9	2.0	25.9		12th grade	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.1	2.8	0.5	93.9	
Junior high school	14.2	9.4	11.1	2.4	0.1	0.1	62.7		Junior high school	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	98.1	
Senior high school	12.0	7.6	17.4	21.1	7.3	0.5	33.9		Senior high school	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.6	1.4	0.1	95.2	
<u>Drink liquor</u>									<u>Use hallucinogens^c</u>								
Total	5.5	5.3	12.9	13.3	4.7	0.3	57.8		Total	0.6	0.3	1.0	2.0	1.3	0.1	94.5	
6th grade	4.3	4.3	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	88.7		6th grade	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	98.6	
7th grade	5.3	5.5	9.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	78.7		7th grade	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	98.0	
8th grade	6.4	6.7	16.8	5.7	0.1	0.0	64.1		8th grade	0.5	0.4	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	96.5	
9th grade	6.3	6.3	18.0	16.7	1.0	0.0	51.5		9th grade	0.6	0.4	1.4	3.1	0.2	0.0	94.1	
10th grade	5.5	5.2	16.4	25.2	4.5	0.1	43.0		10th grade	0.6	0.3	1.1	4.2	1.4	0.0	92.2	
11th grade	5.2	4.2	13.4	26.6	13.5	0.4	36.4		11th grade	0.7	0.2	0.9	3.5	4.2	0.2	90.2	
12th grade	4.4	3.3	11.8	24.8	21.6	2.3	31.6		12th grade	0.8	0.3	0.7	2.7	5.6	0.7	89.0	
Junior high school	5.5	5.6	10.2	2.5	0.1	0.0	76.0		Junior high school	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	97.6	
Senior high school	5.5	4.9	15.3	22.8	8.7	0.6	42.0		Senior high school	0.7	0.3	1.1	3.4	2.5	0.2	91.7	
<u>Smoke marijuana</u>																	
Total	1.4	1.5	5.7	8.5	3.9	0.3	78.6										
6th grade	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	96.3										
7th grade	1.0	1.5	4.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	91.6										
8th grade	1.4	2.0	8.5	4.4	0.1	0.0	83.4										
9th grade	1.6	1.7	8.2	12.3	0.8	0.0	75.2										
10th grade	1.5	1.5	6.3	17.0	4.0	0.1	69.5										
11th grade	1.5	1.3	4.6	15.1	11.5	0.3	65.5										
12th grade	1.6	1.1	4.0	12.1	17.3	1.9	61.8										
Junior high school	1.2	1.6	5.2	2.0	0.1	0.0	89.8										
Senior high school	1.6	1.4	6.0	14.2	7.3	0.5	68.9										

Note: See Note, table 3.58.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bIncludes crack.^cIncludes LSD and PCP.

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1994-95 National Summary, United States Grades 6-12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1995. (Mimeographed.) P. 10, Table 3.2; p. 11, Tables 3.4-3.6; p. 12, Table 3.9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.72

Students' (grades 6 to 12) reported frequency of use of alcohol and drugs within last 12 monthsBy grade level of respondent, 1994-95^a

Question: "Within the past year how often have you . . . ?"

	Frequency of use						Didn't use
	Once	6 times per year	Once or twice a month	Once a week	3 times a week	Daily	
Drank beer							
Total	14.0%	7.7%	12.0%	6.7%	3.2%	1.4%	55.0%
6th grade	11.1	2.8	2.5	0.9	0.7	0.9	81.1
7th grade	13.7	4.5	5.5	2.5	1.3	0.8	71.7
8th grade	16.0	7.4	10.1	4.7	2.3	1.2	58.3
9th grade	15.3	8.9	14.2	7.2	3.5	1.6	49.2
10th grade	14.3	10.1	16.8	9.9	4.4	1.6	42.9
11th grade	13.1	10.9	17.9	11.9	5.3	1.8	39.0
12th grade	12.7	10.7	19.2	13.0	6.0	2.3	36.0
Junior high school	13.8	5.1	6.4	2.9	1.5	1.0	69.2
Senior high school	14.1	10.0	16.7	10.1	4.6	1.8	42.6
Drank liquor							
Total	12.1	6.7	10.7	4.7	1.9	1.2	62.6
6th grade	5.5	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	90.2
7th grade	9.0	2.8	3.7	1.5	0.8	0.8	81.4
8th grade	12.9	5.3	8.0	3.4	1.6	1.1	67.8
9th grade	14.0	7.8	12.4	5.6	2.4	1.6	56.3
10th grade	14.3	9.2	15.9	7.3	2.9	1.4	49.0
11th grade	14.8	10.4	18.2	8.2	2.9	1.5	44.1
12th grade	14.9	12.0	19.6	8.3	2.8	1.8	40.5
Junior high school	9.5	3.4	4.7	1.9	1.0	0.9	78.7
Senior high school	14.5	9.6	16.0	7.1	2.7	1.6	48.5
Smoked marijuana							
Total	4.5	2.5	4.4	2.6	2.6	2.9	80.5
6th grade	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.8	96.6
7th grade	2.3	1.0	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.1	92.2
8th grade	4.1	1.8	3.6	2.2	2.0	1.9	84.5
9th grade	5.2	2.7	5.4	3.2	3.2	3.4	76.9
10th grade	5.8	3.5	6.7	3.9	4.3	4.1	71.7
11th grade	6.5	4.3	7.0	4.3	4.2	4.9	68.8
12th grade	7.4	4.9	7.2	4.1	4.3	5.3	66.8
Junior high school	2.6	1.1	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	90.5
Senior high school	6.1	3.7	6.5	3.8	3.9	4.3	71.8
Used cocaine^b							
Total	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	96.7
6th grade	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	98.7
7th grade	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	98.3
8th grade	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	97.5
9th grade	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.8	96.5
10th grade	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.8	95.8
11th grade	1.6	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.4	1.0	94.7
12th grade	1.7	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.4	1.1	94.7
Junior high school	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	98.1
Senior high school	1.4	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.9	95.5
Used hallucinogens^c							
Total	1.5	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.7	94.8
6th grade	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	98.6
7th grade	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	97.6
8th grade	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.6	96.6
9th grade	1.4	0.8	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	94.4
10th grade	2.2	1.2	2.0	0.9	0.5	0.7	92.5
11th grade	2.7	1.8	2.4	0.8	0.5	0.9	90.9
12th grade	2.9	2.0	2.6	0.8	0.4	1.0	90.3
Junior high school	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	97.6
Senior high school	2.2	1.4	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.9	92.3

Note: See Note, table 3.58.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bIncludes crack.^cIncludes LSD and PCP.

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1994-95 National Summary, United States Grades 6-12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1995. (Mimeographed.) P. 13, Table 4.2; p. 14, Tables 4.4-4.6; p. 16, Table 4.10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.73

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of alcohol and marijuana

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1994

	Alcohol				Marijuana			
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		Never used	Ever used	Most recent use	
			Within last year	Within last 30 days			Within last year	Within last 30 days
Total (N=17,809)	15.8%	84.2%	66.9%	53.9%	68.9%	31.1%	8.5%	4.8%
Sex								
Male	11.6	88.4	71.8	60.3	64.1	35.9	11.3	6.7
Female	19.7	80.3	62.4	47.9	73.2	26.8	5.9	3.1
Race, ethnicity								
White	12.4	87.6	69.8	56.7	66.5	33.5	8.6	4.8
Black	26.1	73.9	55.8	43.8	72.5	27.5	10.2	5.9
Hispanic	23.8	76.2	63.0	47.7	78.4	21.6	7.5	4.1
Age								
12 to 17 years	58.3	41.7	36.2	21.6	86.4	13.6	11.4	6.0
18 to 25 years	13.7	86.3	78.5	63.1	58.1	41.9	21.8	12.1
26 to 34 years	8.2	91.8	78.8	65.3	47.3	52.7	11.5	6.9
35 years and older	11.0	89.0	66.2	54.1	74.6	25.4	4.1	2.3
Region								
Northeast	13.4	86.6	71.2	56.3	70.9	29.1	6.9	4.3
North Central	14.2	85.8	69.1	56.2	70.0	30.0	8.7	4.6
South	18.7	81.3	61.7	49.6	69.4	30.6	8.8	5.1
West	15.1	84.9	69.1	56.0	64.8	35.2	9.2	5.1

Note: These data are from the 1994 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Households were randomly sampled from all households in the United States and interviews conducted throughout the year. In 1994, the sample consisted of 17,809 persons. The 1994 survey is the fourteenth in a series of surveys measuring the prevalence of drug and alcohol use among the American household population age 12 and older. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1994* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), pp. 25-29, 85-89. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.74

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of cocaine and crack

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1994

	Cocaine ^a				Crack			
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		Never used	Ever used	Most recent use	
			Within last year	Within last 30 days			Within last year	Within last 30 days
Total (N=17,809)	89.6%	10.4%	1.7%	0.7%	98.1%	1.9%	0.6%	0.2%
Sex								
Male	87.1	12.9	2.4	0.9	97.4	2.6	0.9	0.3
Female	91.8	8.2	1.1	0.4	98.7	1.3	0.4	0.2
Race, ethnicity								
White	88.7	11.3	1.5	0.5	98.2	1.8	0.5	0.2
Black	92.2	7.8	2.9	1.3	96.7	3.3	1.6	0.7
Hispanic	91.9	8.1	2.4	1.1	98.1	1.9	0.7	0.4
Age								
12 to 17 years	98.3	1.7	1.1	0.3	99.4	0.6	0.4	0.1
18 to 25 years	87.9	12.1	3.6	1.2	97.1	2.9	1.0	0.3
26 to 34 years	77.0	23.0	3.5	1.3	95.5	4.5	1.3	0.6
35 years and older	92.1	7.9	0.9	0.4	98.8	1.2	0.3	0.2
Region								
Northeast	91.5	8.5	1.4	0.5	98.9	1.1	0.4	0.2
North Central	91.1	8.9	1.7	0.6	98.5	1.5	0.5	0.2
South	90.2	9.8	1.7	0.7	97.7	2.3	0.7	0.3
West	85.1	14.9	2.1	0.8	97.4	2.6	0.7	0.3

Note: See Note, table 3.73. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

^aThe estimates for cocaine include crack.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1994* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), pp. 31-35, 37-41. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.75

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of inhalants and hallucinogens

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1994

	Inhalants				Hallucinogens ^a			
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		Never used	Ever used	Most recent use	
			Within last year	Within last 30 days			Within last year	Within last 30 days
Total (N=17,809)	94.2%	5.8%	1.1%	0.4%	91.3%	8.7%	1.3%	0.5%
Sex								
Male	92.1	7.9	1.4	0.5	88.8	11.2	1.9	0.6
Female	96.1	3.9	0.7	0.3	93.6	6.4	0.7	0.3
Race, ethnicity								
White	93.3	6.7	1.2	0.4	89.9	10.1	1.5	0.5
Black	97.4	2.6	0.5	0.2	96.9	3.1	0.5	0.2
Hispanic	96.5	3.5	0.8	0.3	94.5	5.5	1.2	0.5
Age								
12 to 17 years	93.0	7.0	4.0	1.6	96.0	4.0	2.7	1.1
18 to 25 years	90.0	10.0	3.0	0.8	85.5	14.5	5.1	1.8
26 to 34 years	88.9	11.1	0.9	0.4	84.5	15.5	1.1	0.4
35 years and older	96.9	3.1	0.1	0.1	93.8	6.2	0.3	0.1
Region								
Northeast	95.2	4.8	0.9	0.3	93.4	6.6	0.8	0.4
North Central	94.0	6.0	1.3	0.6	91.7	8.3	1.3	0.5
South	93.9	6.1	1.1	0.4	91.9	8.1	1.4	0.4
West	94.0	6.0	0.9	0.3	87.9	12.1	1.7	0.5

Note: See Note, table 3.73. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

^aIncludes LSD and PCP, as well as other hallucinogens.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1994* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), pp. 43-47, 49-53. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.76

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of psychotherapeutics, stimulants, and tranquilizers

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1994

	Any psychotherapeutics ^a				Stimulants				Tranquilizers			
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		Never used	Ever used	Most recent use	
			Within last year	Within last 30 days			Within last year	Within last 30 days			Within last year	Within last 30 days
Total (N=17,809)	90.0%	10.0%	2.9%	1.2%	95.4%	4.6%	0.7%	0.3%	96.0%	4.0%	1.1%	0.5%
Sex												
Male	88.8	11.2	2.9	1.3	93.9	6.1	0.9	0.5	95.6	4.4	1.2	0.5
Female	91.1	8.9	2.9	1.1	96.8	3.2	0.5	0.2	96.4	3.6	1.1	0.4
Race, ethnicity												
White	88.8	11.2	3.2	1.4	94.6	5.4	0.7	0.3	95.5	4.5	1.3	0.5
Black	94.3	5.7	1.9	0.9	97.9	2.1	0.5	0.3	97.8	2.2	0.6	0.1
Hispanic	93.7	6.3	2.2	1.0	97.6	2.4	0.5	0.3	97.4	2.6	0.8	0.4
Age												
12 to 17 years	93.5	6.5	3.7	1.7	98.1	1.9	1.2	0.5	98.1	1.9	0.9	0.2
18 to 25 years	88.9	11.1	5.0	1.6	96.7	3.3	1.3	0.5	95.5	4.5	1.9	0.4
26 to 34 years	83.4	16.6	4.5	1.8	92.2	7.8	1.0	0.4	91.8	8.2	1.9	0.6
35 years and older	91.6	8.4	1.8	0.9	95.5	4.5	0.4	0.2	97.0	3.0	0.8	0.5
Region												
Northeast	92.9	7.1	1.8	0.7	96.9	3.1	0.4	0.3	97.0	3.0	0.7	0.2
North Central	90.4	9.6	2.7	1.2	95.2	4.8	0.7	0.3	96.5	3.5	1.0	0.4
South	90.1	9.9	3.2	1.4	96.1	3.9	0.6	0.3	95.2	4.8	1.6	0.7
West	86.8	13.2	3.6	1.4	92.9	7.1	1.1	0.5	95.8	4.2	0.9	0.4

Note: See Note, table 3.73. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

^aIncludes nonmedical use of one or more of the following: sedatives, analgesics, stimulants, or tranquilizers.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1994* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), pp. 55-59, 61-65, 73-77. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.77

Estimated prevalence and past year use of PCP, LSD, heroin, anabolic steroids, and needle use

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1994

	PCP		LSD		Heroin		Anabolic steroids		Needle use	
	Ever used	Used within past year	Ever used	Used within past year	Ever used	Used within past year	Ever used	Used within past year	Ever used	Used within past year
Total (N=17,809)	2.8%	0.1%	7.0%	0.8%	1.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	1.2%	0.1%
Sex										
Male	3.6	0.1	9.3	1.1	1.6	0.1	0.9	0.3	1.8	0.2
Female	2.1	0.1	4.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	(a)	0.7	0.1
Race, ethnicity										
White	3.2	0.1	8.2	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.1
Black	1.8	0.1	2.4	0.3	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.2
Hispanic	2.1	0.1	4.4	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.1
Age										
12 to 17 years	1.0	0.4	3.4	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	(a)
18 to 25 years	2.5	0.3	11.1	3.3	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.3
26 to 34 years	5.4	0.1	12.4	0.6	1.5	0.3	1.0	0.1	1.9	0.2
35 years and older	2.5	(a)	5.2	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.2	(a)	1.3	0.1
Region										
Northeast	2.3	0.1	4.9	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.1
North Central	2.5	0.1	6.7	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.1
South	2.6	0.1	6.8	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.2
West	4.1	0.1	9.7	0.8	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.1

Note: See Note, table 3.73. "Needle use" is derived from questions about use of any illegal or nonprescribed drug(s) with a needle; primarily includes heroin, cocaine, and stimulants. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1994* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), pp. 103-107. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aEstimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because a high degree of confidence cannot be placed in their statistical accuracy.

Table 3.78

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine among the rural population

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1994

	Alcohol				Marijuana				Cocaine ^a			
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		Never used	Ever used	Most recent use	
			Within last year	Within last 30 days			Within last year	Within last 30 days			Within last year	Within last 30 days
Total (N=2,228)	22.1%	77.9%	55.7%	44.8%	76.3%	23.7%	5.3%	3.1%	94.7%	5.3%	1.2%	0.4%
Sex												
Male	14.2	85.8	64.4	53.0	72.7	27.3	6.7	4.3	93.8	6.2	1.6	0.5
Female	29.5	70.5	47.4	37.1	79.7	20.3	3.9	1.9	95.5	4.5	0.7	0.3
Race, ethnicity												
White	21.2	78.8	56.3	45.5	76.0	24.0	5.1	3.0	94.7	5.3	1.0	0.3
Black	35.1	64.9	42.5	34.7	82.9	17.1	5.8	3.5	96.5	3.5	1.9	1.5
Hispanic	18.7	81.3	64.7	49.0	72.9	27.1	8.0	2.8	91.5	8.5	1.8	(b)
Age												
12 to 17 years	58.8	41.2	33.6	21.6	90.5	9.5	7.1	3.8	98.5	1.5	0.8	(b)
18 to 25 years	15.8	84.2	71.1	56.4	66.5	33.5	10.7	5.4	93.9	6.1	2.2	0.6
26 to 34 years	10.2	89.8	68.8	54.2	49.5	50.5	9.9	6.7	84.9	15.1	3.7	1.3
35 years and older	19.3	80.7	53.7	44.7	82.1	17.9	2.8	1.6	96.5	3.5	0.4	(b)
Region												
Northeast	NA	NA	NA	NA	74.3	25.7	4.4	3.1	95.8	4.2	0.8	(b)
North Central	20.2	79.8	60.0	49.2	79.0	21.0	3.9	1.7	94.7	5.3	1.0	0.3
South	25.4	74.6	46.6	36.4	75.7	24.3	6.3	3.9	95.0	5.0	1.2	0.6
West	NA	NA	NA	NA	68.9	31.1	8.0	(b)	89.3	10.7	(b)	(b)

Note: See Note, table 3.73. The 1994 NHSDA sample design did not oversample the rural population, therefore the design was modified and augmented with 1,000 additional rural interviews. These data are based on 2,228 interviews, including the 1,000 additional rural interviews. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Rural Population Estimates 1994* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1996), pp. 25-35, 85-89. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aThe estimates for cocaine include crack.

^bEstimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because a high degree of confidence cannot be placed in their statistical accuracy.

Table 3.79

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of selected drugs among the rural population

United States, 1994

Type of drug	Ever used	Most recent use	
		Within last year	Within last 30 days
Crack	1.2%	0.6%	0.2%
Inhalants	4.1	0.9	0.4
Hallucinogens	5.5	0.7	0.3
Any psychotherapeutics	8.9	2.8	1.4
Stimulants	3.8	0.4	0.2
Tranquilizers	4.0	1.4	0.8
PCP	1.6	(a)	NA
LSD	4.3	0.2	NA
Heroin	0.6	(a)	NA
Anabolic steroids	0.4	0.1	NA
Needle use	0.7	(a)	NA

Note: See Notes, tables 3.73 and 3.78. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

^aEstimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because a high degree of confidence cannot be placed in their statistical accuracy.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Rural Population Estimates 1994* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1996), pp. 37, 43, 49, 55, 61, 73, 103-107. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.80

Respondents reporting problems associated with alcohol use during the past yearBy age group and type of problem, United States, 1993^a

Type of problem	Total all ages (N=16,620)	Age group			
		12 to 17 years (N=2,186)	18 to 25 years (N=4,196)	26 to 34 years (N=6,530)	35 years and older (N=3,708)
Aggressive or cross while drinking	9.6%	15.3%	18.2%	12.1%	5.6%
Unable to remember what happened	9.3	22.9	21.0	10.2	4.2
Tossed down drinks fast to get effect	9.3	25.6	22.2	10.7	3.5
Got high or tight while drinking alone	9.1	9.8	12.7	11.9	6.9
Heated argument while drinking	7.5	13.5	16.2	9.9	3.5
Partner told me I should cut down	6.5	8.7	8.9	8.7	4.8
Afraid I might be or become alcoholic	6.2	9.6	8.5	7.1	4.8
Relative told me I should cut down	4.6	7.0	7.4	6.5	2.9
Difficult for me to stop drinking	4.3	10.1	8.3	5.4	2.1
Kept on drinking after promising myself not to	4.1	7.4	6.5	5.6	2.6
Stayed away from work or school	3.3	4.8	9.9	3.6	1.1
Quick drink when no one was looking	3.1	18.7	4.5	2.4	1.4
High or tight on job or at school	3.1	10.5	7.4	3.4	0.9
Friend told me I should cut down	2.5	6.3	4.0	2.9	1.5
Stayed drunk for more than one day	2.3	4.7	5.0	3.1	0.9
Hands shook after drinking day before	2.0	3.9	4.2	2.4	1.0
Drink first thing in morning	1.0	2.0	1.3	1.0	0.7
Lost or nearly lost job	0.7	0.1	1.2	1.3	0.3

Note: These data are from the 1993 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Households were randomly sampled from all households in the United States and interviews were conducted throughout the year. In 1993, the sample consisted of 26,489 persons. The 1993 survey is the thirteenth in a series of surveys measuring the prevalence of drug and alcohol use among the American household population age 12 and older.

Respondents with missing data on problems are coded as not having problems. This approach represents a conservative strategy that errs, if at all, in the direction of underestimating the prevalence of problems thought by respondents to have been caused by their alcohol use. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

^aOnly respondents who report having had at least one drink in the past 12 months are included.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1993* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), p. 139. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.81

Respondents reporting problems associated with alcohol use during the past yearBy frequency of alcohol use and type of problem, United States, 1993^a

Type of problem	Frequency of alcohol use		
	Drunk more than twice a month (N=1,469)	Drunk about twice a month or less often (N=5,507)	Not drunk in past year (N=8,264)
Unable to remember what happened	42.6%	20.4%	1.6%
Got high or tight while drinking alone	42.3	17.2	2.7
Aggressive or cross while drinking	41.7	20.0	2.2
Tossed down drinks fast to get effect	38.1	20.4	2.2
Heated argument while drinking	35.4	15.5	1.6
Partner told me I should cut down	32.2	12.2	1.6
Afraid I might be or become alcoholic	29.3	9.2	2.7
Relative told me I should cut down	29.2	7.5	1.0
Difficult for me to stop drinking	25.0	8.2	0.6
Kept on drinking after promising myself not to	23.9	7.0	1.1
High or tight on job or at school	20.7	5.2	0.5
Stayed drunk for more than one day	20.6	2.9	0.2
Stayed away from work or school	19.6	6.3	0.4
Friend told me I should cut down	17.0	3.5	0.6
Hands shook after drinking day before	16.4	3.0	0.2
Quick drink when no one was looking	14.1	4.7	1.1
Drink first thing in morning	7.9	1.2	0.1
Lost or nearly lost job	6.3	0.6	0.1

Note: See Note, table 3.80. "Drunk more than twice a month" includes respondents who reported getting very high or drunk on alcohol 25 or more days in the past 12 months. "Drunk about twice a month or less often" includes respondents who reported getting very high or drunk on alcohol at least once but not more than 24 days in the past 12 months. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

^aOnly respondents who reported having at least one drink in the past 12 months and who reported their frequency of being drunk in the past year are included.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1993* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), p. 140. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.82

Respondents reporting problems associated with alcohol, drug, or cigarette use during the past year

By age group and type of problem, United States, 1993

Type of problem	Total all ages	Age group			
		12 to 17 years	18 to 25 years	26 to 34 years	35 years and older
Became depressed or lost interest in things	2.9%	2.8%	6.1%	4.1%	1.8%
Had arguments and fights with family or friends	4.2	4.6	9.6	6.7	2.0
Felt completely alone and isolated	2.0	1.4	4.4	3.0	1.3
Felt very nervous and anxious	3.5	3.2	6.8	4.8	2.3
Had health problems	3.1	1.9	4.1	3.7	2.9
Found it difficult to think clearly	4.3	5.4	11.1	5.8	2.1
Felt irritable and upset	4.7	3.0	9.4	6.8	3.3
Got less work done than usual at school or on the job	2.3	2.2	4.8	2.9	1.5
Felt suspicious and mistrustful of people	1.7	1.7	3.7	2.4	1.0
Found it harder to handle my problems	1.7	1.4	3.0	3.0	1.0
Had to get emergency medical help	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.5

Note: See Note, table 3.80. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1993* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), p. 133. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.83

Respondents reporting problems associated with alcohol, marijuana, or cocaine use during the past year

By type of problem, United States, 1993

Type of problem	Drug used in past year		
	Alcohol (N=16,620)	Marijuana (N=3,732)	Cocaine (N=1,070)
Became depressed or lost interest in things	2.6%	2.7%	8.8%
Had arguments and fights with family or friends	4.3	2.6	7.7
Felt completely alone and isolated	1.9	1.1	7.2
Felt very nervous and anxious	1.6	4.0	14.1
Had health problems	0.9	0.9	3.5
Found it difficult to think clearly	4.4	7.9	7.0
Felt irritable and upset	4.0	2.3	9.0
Got less work done than usual at school or on the job	1.9	3.4	3.9
Felt suspicious and mistrustful of people	1.2	3.1	7.5
Found it harder to handle my problems	1.5	1.3	8.1
Had to get emergency medical help	0.4	0.1	1.4

Note: See Note, table 3.80. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, **National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1993** (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), p. 134. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.84

Respondents reporting whether drug abuse has ever been a source of family trouble

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "Has drug abuse ever been a cause of trouble in your family?"

	Yes	No
National	19%	81%
Sex		
Male	18	82
Female	19	81
Race		
White	19	81
Nonwhite ^a	20	80
Black	25	75
Age		
18 to 29 years	20	80
30 to 49 years	22	78
50 to 64 years	21	79
65 years and older	8	92
Education		
College post graduate	23	77
College graduate	19	81
Some college	18	82
No college	19	81
Income		
\$75,000 and over	21	79
\$50,000 and over	22	78
\$30,000 to 49,999	19	81
\$20,000 to \$29,999	21	79
Under \$20,000	15	85
Community		
Urban area	20	80
Suburban area	18	82
Rural area	16	84
Region		
East	19	81
Midwest	18	82
South	17	82
West	20	80
Politics		
Republican	17	83
Democrat	24	76
Independent	17	83

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.85

Type of drug mentioned in drug abuse-related emergency department episodes

By patient and episode characteristics, United States, 1993 and 1994

Patient and episode characteristics	Type of drug					
	Marijuana/hashish		Heroin/morphine		Cocaine ^a	
	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994
Total number of drug mentions ^b	28,873	40,183	63,232	64,013	123,423	142,878
Sex						
Male	20,241	28,053	44,672	44,000	82,687	96,125
Female	8,368	11,762	18,159	19,515	39,936	45,663
Age						
12 to 17 years	4,247	6,539	280	507	1,570	2,054
18 to 25 years	9,545	13,860	8,019	8,370	22,159	25,392
26 to 34 years	9,278	11,452	21,203	21,618	52,658	60,500
35 years and older	5,624	8,277	33,613	33,359	46,614	54,238
Race, ethnicity						
White	13,483	18,882	23,027	23,383	32,718	40,843
Black	10,104	15,053	23,347	25,989	68,706	76,984
Hispanic	2,690	3,109	11,327	9,452	12,713	13,373
Other race ^c	202	302	699	282	561	890
Race unknown	2,409	2,880	4,959	4,982	8,876	10,927
Drug use motive						
Recreational use	7,339	10,515	5,337	4,154	14,006	16,113
Dependence	10,780	15,014	47,911	50,505	77,892	91,265
Suicide	2,367	3,934	2,115	2,282	9,397	11,718
Other/unknown motive ^d	8,387	10,719	7,869	7,071	22,068	23,782
Reason for emergency room contact						
Unexpected reaction	8,846	11,484	6,848	6,306	27,852	33,762
Overdose	4,708	7,059	16,557	13,752	18,991	22,191
Chronic effects	2,553	4,185	14,280	16,532	22,944	27,029
Seeking detoxification	5,382	6,185	14,396	14,831	31,801	35,687
Withdrawal	360	612	5,559	6,933	3,071	3,355
Other/unknown reason	7,023	10,658	5,591	5,659	18,764	20,854

Note: These data were gathered through the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. The data are weighted estimates representing all drug abuse-related emergency department episodes from a stratified random sample of hospitals in the 48 contiguous States, the District of Columbia, and 21 metropolitan areas. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

For 1993, there was an estimated total of 460,910 drug abuse-related emergency department episodes involving 796,762 drug mentions. For 1994, there was an estimated total of 518,521 episodes involving 900,317 drug mentions. A "drug mention" refers to a substance that was mentioned during a drug-related emergency department episode. In addition to alcohol-in-combination, up to four substances may be reported for each emergency department drug abuse episode; thus, the total number of mentions exceeds the number of total episodes. It should be noted that a particular drug mention may or may not be the confirmed "cause" of the episode in multiple-drug abuse cases. Even when only one substance is reported for an episode, allowance should still be made for reportable drugs not mentioned or for other contributory factors. (Source, p. 16.)

Data for 1993 have been revised by the Source and may differ from data shown in the 1994 SOURCEBOOK. For information on methodology, estimation procedures, and data limitations, see Appendix 10.

^aIncludes crack.

^bTotal includes patients whose sex or age was unknown.

^cIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

^dIncludes self-medication for physical ailment, to prevent pregnancy, induce abortion, accident, used knowingly, etc.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Preliminary Estimates from the Drug Abuse Warning Network: January-June 1995 Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes*, Advance Report Number 14 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, May 1996), pp. 44, 46, 48. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.86

Type and rate (per 100,000 population) of drug mentioned in drug abuse-related emergency department episodes

By patient characteristics, United States, 1993 and 1994

Patient characteristics	Type of drug					
	Marijuana/hashish		Heroin/morphine		Cocaine	
	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994
Total rate of drug mentions ^a	12.6	17.5	27.6	27.8	53.9	62.0
Sex						
Male	18.3	25.2	40.3	39.6	74.6	86.5
Female	7.1	9.9	15.4	16.4	33.8	38.3
Age						
12 to 17 years	20.2	30.2	1.3	2.3	7.5	9.5
18 to 25 years	34.6	49.6	29.0	30.0	80.2	90.9
26 to 34 years	24.8	31.5	56.7	59.5	140.9	166.4
35 years and older	4.7	6.8	27.9	27.3	38.7	44.4

Note: See Note, table 3.85. For information on methodology, estimation procedures, and data limitations, see Appendix 10.

^aTotal rate includes patients whose sex or age was unknown.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Preliminary Estimates from the Drug Abuse Warning Network: January-June 1995 Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes*, Advance Report Number 14 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, May 1996), pp. 68, 70, 72. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.87

Reported alcohol use

By sex, United States, selected years 1939-96

Question: "Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?"

(Percent of respondents reporting that they use alcoholic beverages)

	National	Male	Female
1939	58%	70%	45%
1945	67	75	60
1946	67	NA	NA
1947	63	72	54
1949	58	66	49
1950	60	NA	NA
1951	59	70	46
1952	60	68	53
1956	60	NA	NA
1957	58	67	50
1958	55	66	45
1960	62	NA	NA
1964	63	NA	NA
1966	65	70	61
1969	64	NA	NA
1974	68	77	61
1976	71	NA	NA
1977	71	77	65
1978	71	75	64
1979	69	74	64
1981	70	75	66
1982	65	69	61
1983	65	71	58
1984	64	73	57
1985	67	72	62
1987	65	72	57
1988	63	72	55
1989	56	64	48
1990	57	64	51
1992	64	72	57
1994	65	70	61
1996	61	66	55

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 288, p. 14; *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 303, p. 4; No. 317, p. 46 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll); *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 16, 1994), p. 2; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.88

Reported alcohol use

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1996

Question: "Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?"

	Yes	No, total abstainer
National	61%	39%
Sex		
Male	66	33
Female	55	45
Race		
White	63	36
Nonwhite ^a	46	54
Black	36	64
Age		
18 to 29 years	66	34
30 to 49 years	67	32
50 to 64 years	58	42
50 years and older	50	50
65 years and older	42	58
Education		
College post graduate	73	27
College graduate	66	32
Some college	66	34
No college	51	48
Income		
\$75,000 and over	79	21
\$50,000 and over	79	21
\$30,000 to \$49,999	64	36
\$20,000 to \$29,999	57	43
Under \$20,000	44	55
Community		
Urban area	60	40
Suburban area	66	33
Rural area	52	47
Region		
East	63	37
Midwest	66	34
South	54	45
West	62	37
Politics		
Republican	66	34
Democrat	52	47
Independent	65	34

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.89

Respondents reporting whether they drink more than they should

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1996

Question: "Do you sometimes drink more than you think you should?"

	Yes	No
National	25%	75%
Sex		
Male	29	71
Female	22	78
Race		
White	26	74
Nonwhite ^a	19	80
Black	19	79
Age		
18 to 29 years	37	63
30 to 49 years	27	73
50 to 64 years	17	83
50 years and older	14	86
65 years and older	11	89
Education		
College post graduate	25	74
College graduate	21	79
Some college	30	70
No college	24	76
Income		
\$75,000 and over	20	79
\$50,000 and over	23	77
\$30,000 to \$49,999	28	72
\$20,000 to \$29,999	33	67
Under \$20,000	23	77
Community		
Urban area	25	75
Suburban area	21	79
Rural area	34	66
Region		
East	20	80
Midwest	25	75
South	28	72
West	29	70
Politics		
Republican	24	76
Democrat	25	75
Independent	27	73

Note: This question was asked of the 61 percent of respondents answering "yes" to the question: "Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?" presented in table 3.88. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.90		
Respondents reporting whether drinking has ever been a source of family trouble		
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1996		
Question: "Has drinking ever been a cause of trouble in your family?"		
	Yes	No
National	23%	77%
Sex		
Male	23	77
Female	24	76
Race		
White	23	77
Nonwhite ^a	22	78
Black	24	76
Age		
18 to 29 years	17	83
30 to 49 years	27	73
50 to 64 years	24	76
50 years and older	23	77
65 years and older	21	79
Education		
College post graduate	19	81
College graduate	19	81
Some college	29	71
No college	22	76
Income		
\$75,000 and over	24	76
\$50,000 and over	19	81
\$30,000 to \$49,999	26	74
\$20,000 to \$29,999	23	77
Under \$20,000	25	74
Community		
Urban area	26	74
Suburban area	21	79
Rural area	24	75
Region		
East	23	77
Midwest	22	78
South	25	75
West	22	78
Politics		
Republican	21	79
Democrat	25	75
Independent	23	77
Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.		
^a Includes black respondents.		
Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.		

Table 3.91

College students reporting drinking behavior, by sex, United States, 1993

Source: Henry Wechsler et al., "Health and Behavioral Consequences of Binge Drinking in College: A National Survey of Students at 140 Campuses," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 272, No. 21 (Dec. 7, 1994), p. 1674. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 3.92

College students reporting drinking-related problems, by level of drinking, United States, 1993

Source: Henry Wechsler et al., "Health and Behavioral Consequences of Binge Drinking in College: A National Survey of Students at 140 Campuses," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 272, No. 21 (Dec. 7, 1994), p. 1675, Table 2. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 3.93

College students reporting alcohol-related driving behavior, by level of drinking and sex, United States, 1993

Source: Henry Wechsler et al., "Health and Behavioral Consequences of Binge Drinking in College: A National Survey of Students at 140 Campuses," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 272, No. 21 (Dec. 7, 1994), p. 1675, Table 3. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 3.94

College students who binge drink

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

	Percent who binge drink ^a
Sex	
Male	50%
Female	39
Race, ethnicity	
White	48
Black/African American	16
Hispanic	38
Asian/Pacific Islander	21
Native American/Native Alaskan	34
Other	34
Age	
Less than 21 years	45
21 to 23 years	48
24 years and older	28
College residence	
Single-sex dorm	38
Coed dorm	52
Fraternity or sorority	84
Off-campus housing	40
Religion	
Considers religion to be very important	21
Does not consider religion to be very important	48

Note: Binge drinking was defined as the consumption of five or more drinks in a row for men and four or more drinks in a row for women during the 2 weeks prior to the survey. These data are from a survey, conducted in 1993, of college students selected from a national sample of 179 accredited 4-year colleges and universities. The sample was selected using probability proportionate to enrollment size sampling. All full-time undergraduate students at a university were eligible to be chosen for this study, regardless of the college in which they were enrolled. The sample contained few women-only colleges and few colleges with less than 1,000 students. To correct for this problem, an oversample of 15 additional colleges with enrollments of less than 1,000 students and 10 all-women's colleges were added to the sample. Nine colleges were subsequently dropped because they were considered inappropriate. These included seminary schools, military schools, and allied health schools.

One hundred forty (72 percent) of the final sample of 195 colleges agreed to participate. At each school a random sample of students was selected based on the total enrollment of full-time undergraduates. The final student sample included 28,709 students. Overall, 3,082 students were eliminated from the sample because of school reports of incorrect addresses, withdrawal from school, or leaves of absence, reducing the sample size to 25,627. A total of 17,592 students returned questionnaires, yielding an overall student response rate of approximately 69 percent. There were 496 students excluded from binge analyses because of missing responses, making the total 17,096. In addition, 16 percent of the sample consists of abstainers; these cases are not included in these tables. Ns may vary because of missing values.

^aBased on total number of students responding to the survey.

Source: Harvard School of Public Health, *Binge Drinking on American College Campuses: A New Look at an Old Problem* (Boston, MA: Harvard School of Public Health, August 1995), p. 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.95

Respondents reporting driving after drinking alcohol

By frequency of activity, United States, selected years 1983-95

(Percents based on those who drive)

	Frequency of driving after drinking alcohol			Don't drink ^a
	All the time	Sometimes	Never	
1983	5%	25%	52%	16%
1985	3	25	59	12
1987	2	23	49	25
1988	3	19	60	18
1989	2	19	56	23
1990	2	18	61	18
1991	2	19	62	17
1992	1	18	61	20
1993	2	15	68	15
1994	3	14	66	16
1995	1	16	70	13

Note: The survey data for each year are based on telephone interviews with approximately 1,200 randomly selected adults across the country. The 1995 survey was conducted by Princeton Survey Research Associates (PSRA) from Oct. 27 to Nov. 9, 1995. Each survey from 1983 to 1995 followed the same procedures in order to facilitate comparisons. PSRA's national public cross-sections are weighted based on the U.S. Bureau of the Census' latest population parameters on sex, race, education, and region for each year. This procedure adjusts these key variables, where necessary, to their actual proportions in the population in order to correct for subgroup variations in homes with telephones and nonresponse rates. (Source, p. 31.) Data for 1995 are based on 591 respondents because a split sample design was used in order to test new question wording. The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

^aResponse volunteered.

Source: Prevention Magazine, *The Prevention Index* (Emmaus, PA: Rodale Press, Inc., 1995), p. 27 and data provided by Prevention Magazine. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.96

Fatalities in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes

By blood alcohol concentration level, United States, 1982-94

	Total fatalities	Total fatalities in alcohol-related crashes		Blood alcohol concentration level					
				No alcohol (0.00%)		Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)		Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1982	43,945	25,165	57.3%	18,780	42.7%	4,809	10.9%	20,356	46.3%
1983	42,589	23,646	55.5	18,943	44.5	4,472	10.5	19,174	45.0
1984	44,257	23,758	53.7	20,499	46.3	4,766	10.8	18,992	42.9
1985	43,825	22,715	51.8	21,109	48.2	4,604	10.5	18,111	41.3
1986	46,087	24,045	52.2	22,042	47.8	5,109	11.1	18,936	41.1
1987	46,390	23,641	51.0	22,749	49.0	5,112	11.0	18,529	39.9
1988	47,087	23,626	50.2	23,461	49.8	4,895	10.4	18,731	39.8
1989	45,582	22,404	49.2	23,178	50.8	4,541	10.0	17,863	39.2
1990	44,599	22,084	49.5	22,515	50.5	4,434	9.9	17,650	39.6
1991	41,508	19,887	47.9	21,621	52.1	3,957	9.5	15,930	38.4
1992	39,250	17,859	45.5	21,392	54.5	3,625	9.2	14,234	36.3
1993	40,150	17,473	43.5	22,677	56.5	3,496	8.7	13,977	34.8
1994	40,676	16,589	40.8	24,087	59.2	3,495	8.6	13,094	32.2

Note: These data are based on information from two of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's data systems: the Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS) and the National Accident Sampling System/General Estimates System (GES). FARS contains data from a census of fatal traffic crashes occurring in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. FARS data include crashes involving motor vehicles traveling on a trafficway customarily open to the public and resulting in the death of a vehicle occupant or a nonmotorist within 30 days of the crash. GES data are obtained from a nationally representative probability sample selected from all police-reported crashes. To be eligible for the GES sample, a police accident report must be com-

pleted and the crash must involve at least one motor vehicle traveling on a trafficway and result in property damage, injury, or death.

A fatal crash is defined as alcohol-related or alcohol-involved if either a driver or a nonmotorist (usually a pedestrian) had a measurable or estimated blood alcohol concentration of 0.01 or more grams per deciliter.

Data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Traffic Safety Facts 1994* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1995), p. 32. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.97

Blood alcohol concentration level of motor vehicle drivers involved in fatal crashes

By age, United States, 1984-94

Blood alcohol concentration	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Ages 16 to 20											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	39.6	35.5	36.5	33.3	32.3	29.9	31.7	29.8	26.8	24.5	22.6
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	26.6	23.9	23.7	21.0	20.7	19.5	21.1	20.0	17.6	16.1	14.1
Total number	9,804	9,386	10,163	9,910	10,171	9,442	8,821	8,002	7,192	7,256	7,711
Ages 21 to 24											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	49.0	45.9	47.3	45.4	46.1	45.0	44.8	44.5	41.0	39.4	37.4
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	37.3	35.3	36.1	34.1	35.2	34.5	34.7	33.8	30.7	30.7	28.1
Total number	8,963	9,046	9,129	8,808	8,555	7,723	7,195	6,748	6,323	6,406	6,280
Ages 25 to 34											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	41.7	41.0	41.5	41.6	41.1	40.1	41.3	40.1	38.4	36.1	33.9
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	33.0	32.4	33.0	32.9	32.7	31.9	33.0	32.3	30.9	28.6	26.8
Total number	15,233	15,257	16,179	16,562	16,398	15,928	15,764	14,151	13,049	13,038	12,882
Ages 35 to 44											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	32.4	30.5	30.6	31.4	31.4	31.2	32.0	31.2	30.0	29.3	27.3
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	25.9	24.3	24.5	25.4	25.4	25.2	25.8	25.2	24.2	23.5	22.3
Total number	8,563	8,892	9,240	9,778	10,077	10,106	10,177	9,482	9,284	9,738	9,935
Ages 45 to 54											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	24.9	24.0	23.7	22.4	23.1	23.8	22.5	23.0	21.0	20.1	19.5
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	19.7	18.9	18.2	17.5	18.2	18.9	17.6	18.1	16.3	15.8	15.5
Total number	5,084	5,150	5,077	5,470	5,761	6,038	5,867	5,458	5,672	5,970	6,486
Ages 55 to 64											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	20.1	18.5	18.5	18.1	18.5	18.0	16.7	15.6	15.6	16.0	13.6
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	15.3	13.8	13.6	13.8	14.1	13.7	12.5	12.0	11.5	12.4	10.5
Total number	4,059	4,112	4,019	4,223	4,320	4,202	4,068	3,695	3,688	3,824	3,826
Ages 65 to 74											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	15.3	13.9	13.6	12.6	13.8	12.4	11.9	12.1	11.9	10.2	10.8
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	11.3	9.9	9.4	8.7	9.3	8.5	8.2	8.4	8.4	7.3	7.7
Total number	2,620	2,650	2,844	2,987	3,079	3,107	3,161	3,017	3,024	3,031	3,189
Ages 75 and older											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	8.0	6.8	6.2	6.4	7.1	6.5	6.7	6.5	5.4	5.8	4.7
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	4.8	4.2	3.1	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.0
Total number	1,696	1,829	2,037	2,091	2,297	2,324	2,340	2,454	2,450	2,817	2,866

Note: See Note, table 3.96. Data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, **Traffic Safety Facts 1994** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1995), p. 36. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.98

Fatalities in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes

By blood alcohol concentration level and jurisdiction, 1994

Jurisdiction	Total fatalities	Total fatalities in alcohol-related crashes		Blood alcohol concentration level					
				No alcohol (0.00%)		Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)		Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	41,274	16,892	40.9%	24,382	59.1%	3,579	8.7%	13,313	32.3%
Alabama	1,083	436	40.3	647	59.7	80	7.4	356	32.9
Alaska	85	48	56.5	37	43.5	9	10.8	39	45.7
Arizona	903	401	44.4	502	55.6	82	9.1	319	35.3
Arkansas	610	200	32.7	411	67.3	51	8.3	149	24.4
California	4,226	1,674	39.6	2,551	60.4	379	9.0	1,295	30.7
Colorado	585	276	47.2	309	52.8	55	9.3	221	37.8
Connecticut	310	145	46.9	165	53.1	33	10.7	112	36.1
Delaware	112	63	56.0	49	44.0	16	14.0	47	42.0
District of Columbia	69	32	47.4	36	52.6	7	10.6	25	36.8
Florida	2,687	1,049	39.1	1,637	60.9	201	7.5	848	31.6
Georgia	1,426	529	37.1	897	62.9	132	9.3	397	27.8
Hawaii	122	59	48.4	63	51.6	10	8.5	49	39.9
Idaho	249	87	35.2	161	64.8	16	6.5	71	28.7
Illinois	1,554	656	42.2	898	57.8	129	8.3	527	33.9
Indiana	974	340	34.8	635	65.2	67	6.8	273	28.0
Iowa	478	212	44.4	266	55.6	66	13.7	146	30.6
Kansas	442	168	38.0	274	62.0	31	7.1	137	30.9
Kentucky	778	284	36.6	493	63.4	76	9.8	208	26.8
Louisiana	838	425	50.7	413	49.3	84	10.1	341	40.7
Maine	188	65	34.2	124	65.8	18	9.3	47	24.9
Maryland	651	210	32.1	442	67.9	59	9.0	151	23.2
Massachusetts	440	214	48.5	226	51.5	56	12.6	158	35.9
Michigan	1,419	579	40.8	839	59.2	122	8.6	457	32.2
Minnesota	644	244	37.9	400	62.1	56	8.7	188	29.2
Mississippi	791	344	43.4	447	56.6	78	9.8	266	33.6
Missouri	1,089	543	49.9	546	50.1	122	11.2	421	38.7
Montana	202	102	50.5	100	49.5	14	7.0	88	43.5
Nebraska	271	116	42.8	155	57.2	36	13.2	80	29.6
Nevada	294	147	50.2	146	49.8	28	9.6	119	40.6
New Hampshire	119	47	39.8	72	60.2	10	8.4	37	31.5
New Jersey	761	278	36.6	483	63.4	65	8.6	213	28.0
New Mexico	447	237	52.8	211	47.2	45	10.0	192	42.9
New York	1,658	503	30.3	1,155	69.7	123	7.4	380	22.9
North Carolina	1,431	511	35.7	920	64.3	93	6.5	418	29.2
North Dakota	88	44	49.9	44	50.1	6	7.3	38	42.6
Ohio	1,371	396	28.9	975	71.1	82	6.0	314	22.9
Oklahoma	687	269	39.2	418	60.8	61	8.9	208	30.3
Oregon	490	196	40.1	294	59.9	39	8.0	157	32.1
Pennsylvania	1,441	585	40.6	856	59.4	109	7.6	476	33.1
Rhode Island	63	28	44.7	35	55.3	9	14.5	19	30.2
South Carolina	847	208	24.6	639	75.4	28	3.3	180	21.3
South Dakota	154	72	46.7	82	53.3	11	7.1	61	39.6
Tennessee	1,214	486	40.1	727	59.9	97	8.0	389	32.0
Texas	3,186	1,754	55.0	1,433	45.0	345	10.8	1,409	44.2
Utah	342	91	26.6	251	73.4	23	6.7	68	20.0
Vermont	77	35	46.2	41	53.8	10	13.6	25	32.6
Virginia	930	363	39.1	566	60.9	78	8.4	285	30.7
Washington	638	307	48.2	331	51.8	57	9.0	250	39.2
West Virginia	356	152	42.7	204	57.3	23	6.5	129	36.2
Wisconsin	712	304	42.7	408	57.3	58	8.1	246	34.6
Wyoming	144	71	49.0	73	51.0	9	5.9	62	43.1
Puerto Rico	598	303	50.7	295	49.3	84	14.1	219	36.7

Note: See Note, table 3.96. The totals presented above include crashes occurring in Puerto Rico and therefore differ from totals presented in table 3.96.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, **Traffic Safety Facts 1994** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1995), pp. 154, 155. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.99

Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior^a

By offense, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

	1979 Ages 14 to 20 (N=1,543)	1980 Ages 15 to 21 (N=1,494)	1983 Ages 18 to 24 (N=1,496)	1986 Ages 21 to 27 (N=1,383)	1989 Ages 24 to 30 (N=1,436)	1992 Ages 27 to 33 (N=1,338)
Felony assault						
Aggravated assault	4%	4%	3%	3%	2%	2%
Sexual assault	0	0	0	1	0	0
Gang fights	6	5	2	1	0	NA
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2
Minor assault						
Hit teacher	3	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	2	NA	1	0	0	0
Hit student	18	NA	4	NA	NA	NA
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	2	2	1
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	11	8	6
Robbery						
Strongarmed students	1	1	0	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	2	1	0	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0
Felony theft						
Stole motor vehicle	1	1	0	0	0	0
Stole something over \$50	3	3	2	2	1	1
Broke into building or vehicle	3	2	2	1	0	0
Bought stolen goods	6	6	6	4	3	3
Minor theft						
Stole something under \$5	10	10	8	8	5	5
Stole something \$5 to \$50	5	4	3	3	1	2
Joyriding	5	6	3	1	1	1
Damaged property						
Damaged family property	7	NA	2	1	1	NA
Damaged school property	7	NA	2	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	2	1	NA
Damaged other property	10	NA	4	3	2	NA
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2
Illegal services						
Sold marijuana	10	NA	7	6	3	4
Sold hard drugs	2	NA	2	2	1	1
White collar crime						
Credit card fraud	1	NA	1	0	0	0
Used checks illegally	1	NA	1	1	1	2
Fraud	3	NA	2	2	1	1
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	0	1	1
Other delinquency						
Stole at school	4	3	2	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	8	6	4
Stole from family	6	5	2	1	1	NA
Carried hidden weapon	6	NA	9	9	9	9
Arson	NA	1	0	0	0	0
Drug use						
Marijuana	41	44	43	37	26	23
Hallucinogens	6	8	6	5	3	2
Amphetamines	NA	NA	NA	7	4	3
Barbiturates	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	3	2	2
Inhalants	2	1	1	0	0	0
Angel dust	4	2	1	1	0	0
Heroin	1	0	0	1	0	1
Crack	NA	NA	NA	1	2	2
Cocaine	8	10	14	15	9	6

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.99

Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior^a

By offense, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992--Continued

Note: These data are from the National Youth Survey Project, an ongoing longitudinal panel study involving a national probability sample of adolescents in the United States. The sample was drawn in 1976 and comprised 2,360 eligible youth ages 11 to 17 at the time of the initial interview. Of these, 1,725 (73 percent) agreed to participate in the initial survey conducted in 1977. This sample of American youth constituted a national youth panel and each member of the panel was interviewed in successive years during 1977-81, 1984, 1987, 1990, and 1993 about their involvement in delinquent and criminal activity during the previous calendar year. Prevalence figures reflect the proportion of persons in the population who reported involvement in the particular offense during the calendar year indicated. Beginning in 1979, the data were revised

to remove inappropriate and trivial responses. Therefore, data from surveys prior to 1979 are not presented due to lack of comparability. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 11.

^aEstimates have been adjusted to remove inappropriate and trivial responses and therefore will differ from previous presentations.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Youth Survey Project, University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science, David Huizinga and Delbert S. Elliott, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.100

Reported frequency of delinquent behavior^a

By offense, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992

(Median number of offenses per person)

	1979	1980	1983	1986	1989	1992
	Ages 14 to 20	Ages 15 to 21	Ages 18 to 24	Ages 21 to 27	Ages 24 to 30	Ages 27 to 33
Felony assault						
Aggravated assault	2	2	1	1	1	1
Sexual assault	B	1	B	1	B	B
Gang fights	1	2	1	1	B	NA
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
Minor assault						
Hit teacher	2	NA	B	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	2	NA	1	B	B	B
Hit student	2	NA	2	NA	NA	NA
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	1	1	1	1
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	2	2	1
Robbery						
Strongarmed students	1	2	B	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	1	3	B	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	B	B	B
Felony theft						
Stole motor vehicle	2	2	B	B	B	B
Stole something over \$50	1	2	2	1	1	2
Broke into building or vehicle	1	1	1	1	B	B
Bought stolen goods	2	1	2	1	1	2
Minor theft						
Stole something under \$5	2	2	2	2	2	2
Stole something \$5 to \$50	2	2	2	2	2	2
Joyriding	1	1	1	1	1	1
Damaged property						
Damaged family property	2	NA	2	1	1	NA
Damaged school property	2	NA	1	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	2	1	NA
Damaged other property	2	NA	2	1	1	NA
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
Illegal services						
Sold marijuana	5	NA	6	10	10	5
Sold hard drugs	3	NA	6	6	22	12
White collar crime						
Credit card fraud	1	NA	1	B	B	B
Used checks illegally	2	NA	2	2	2	3
Fraud	2	NA	2	2	2	3
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	B	3	4
Other delinquency						
Stole at school	1	1	1	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	2	2	2	2
Stole from family	2	2	3	1	1	NA
Carried hidden weapon	3	NA	5	5	12	11
Arson	NA	1	B	B	B	B
Drug use						
Marijuana	12	12	12	10	10	10
Hallucinogens	4	4	3	2	1	1
Amphetamines	NA	NA	NA	6	6	14
Barbiturates	NA	NA	NA	12	10	10
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	2	10	4
Inhalants	1	1	2	4	8	20
Angel dust	1	2	4	1	B	12
Heroin	3	5	2	4	2	5
Crack	NA	NA	NA	2	10	12
Cocaine	3	3	4	4	3	3

Note: See Note, table 3.99. Frequency figures reflect the median number of offenses committed per person among those who engaged in the offense during the calendar year indicated. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 11.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Youth Survey Project, University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science, David Huizinga and Delbert S. Elliott, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

^aEstimates have been adjusted to remove inappropriate and trivial responses and therefore will differ from previous presentations.

Table 3.101

Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior^a

By offense and sex, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

	1979		1980		1983		1986		1989		1992	
	Ages 14 to 20		Ages 15 to 21		Ages 18 to 24		Ages 21 to 27		Ages 24 to 30		Ages 27 to 33	
	Male (N=805)	Female (N=738)	Male (N=783)	Female (N=711)	Male (N=770)	Female (N=726)	Male (N=700)	Female (N=683)	Male (N=734)	Female (N=702)	Male (N=673)	Female (N=665)
Felony assault												
Aggravated assault	6%	2%	6%	2%	6%	1%	6%	1%	3%	1%	2%	1%
Sexual assault	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gang fights	8	3	7	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	NA	NA
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	0
Minor assault												
Hit teacher	3	2	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	2	2	NA	NA	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Hit student	27	8	NA	NA	6	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	0	3	0	2	0
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14	9	10	5	6	5
Robbery												
Strongarmed students	2	0	1	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	3	0	2	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	1	0	1	0
Felony theft												
Stole motor vehicle	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Stole something over \$50	5	1	5	1	3	1	2	1	1	0	2	0
Broke into building or vehicle	5	1	3	1	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Bought stolen goods	10	2	10	3	9	3	6	2	6	1	4	1
Minor theft												
Stole something under \$5	13	6	13	5	11	5	10	5	6	3	7	3
Stole something \$5 to \$50	7	3	6	2	5	2	5	1	2	1	3	2
Joyriding	7	3	8	3	4	1	2	1	2	0	2	0
Damaged property												
Damaged family property	9	4	NA	NA	3	1	1	0	1	0	NA	NA
Damaged school property	11	3	NA	NA	3	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	0	2	0	NA	NA
Damaged other property	16	3	NA	NA	7	1	5	1	3	0	NA	NA
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	1
Illegal services												
Sold marijuana	15	5	NA	NA	12	3	9	2	5	1	6	2
Sold hard drugs	3	1	NA	NA	3	1	3	1	3	0	2	0
White collar crime												
Credit card fraud	1	1	NA	NA	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Used checks illegally	1	0	NA	NA	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Fraud	5	1	NA	NA	3	1	2	1	2	0	1	0
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	6
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	1	0	1	1
Other delinquency												
Stole at school	4	3	4	2	3	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	5	8	3	5	3
Stole from family	6	5	6	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	10	3	NA	NA	12	5	12	6	13	4	14	4
Arson	NA	NA	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug use												
Marijuana	44	38	46	41	48	39	42	31	30	23	28	18
Hallucinogens	9	4	9	7	9	4	7	3	4	1	3	1
Amphetamines	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	5	5	2	3	3
Barbiturates	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	0	1	1	0
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	3	2	1	3	1
Inhalants	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Angel dust	4	4	2	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	1	4	1	3	0
Cocaine	10	6	12	7	17	11	19	12	13	5	8	4

Note: See Note, table 3.99. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 11.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Youth Survey Project, University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science, David Huizinga and Delbert S. Elliott, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

^aEstimates have been adjusted to remove inappropriate and trivial responses and therefore will differ from previous presentations.

Table 3.102

Reported frequency of delinquent behavior^a

By offense and sex, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992

(Median number of offenses per person)

	1979		1980		1983		1986		1989		1992	
	Ages 14 to 20		Ages 15 to 21		Ages 18 to 24		Ages 21 to 27		Ages 24 to 30		Ages 27 to 33	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Felony assault												
Aggravated assault	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sexual assault	NA	B	1	B	B	B	1	B	B	B	B	B
Gang fights	2	1	1	2	1	B	1	B	B	B	NA	NA
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	B
Minor assault												
Hit teacher	2	2	NA	NA	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	2	1	NA	NA	1	1	B	B	B	B	B	B
Hit student	3	2	NA	NA	2	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	B	1	B	1	B
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2	1	2	1	2
Robbery												
Strongarmed students	B	B	1	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	1	B	3	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	B	3	B	B	B
Felony theft												
Stole motor vehicle	2	B	2	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Stole something over \$50	1	2	2	6	2	1	1	B	1	B	2	B
Broke into building or vehicle	1	1	1	1	1	B	1	B	B	B	B	B
Bought stolen goods	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2
Minor theft												
Stole something under \$5	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Stole something \$5 to \$50	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	3	3	B	2	4
Joyriding	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	B	1	B	1	B
Damaged property												
Damaged family property	2	2	NA	NA	1	2	1	B	1	B	NA	NA
Damaged school property	2	4	NA	NA	2	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	1	2	B	1	B	NA	NA
Damaged other property	2	3	NA	NA	2	B	1	1	1	B	NA	NA
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	2
Illegal services												
Sold marijuana	5	5	NA	NA	7	4	10	10	10	10	5	5
Sold hard drugs	3	5	NA	NA	9	B	5	12	27	B	11	B
White collar crime												
Credit card fraud	1	1	NA	NA	1	B	B	B	2	B	1	B
Used checks illegally	2	B	NA	NA	2	2	1	2	2	5	4	2
Fraud	2	2	NA	NA	2	1	3	2	3	B	4	B
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	B	2	B	6	B
Other delinquency												
Stole at school	1	1	1	2	2	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	3
Stole from family	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	B	1	B	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	3	19	B	B	5	10	5	5	14	12	12	5
Arson	NA	NA	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Drug use												
Marijuana	18	10	20	10	20	10	20	6	12	4	12	5
Hallucinogens	5	2	5	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	1
Amphetamines	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	12	5	10	8	20
Barbiturates	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	B	B	10	5	B
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2	8	10	4	6
Inhalants	1	2	1	B	2	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Angel dust	1	2	2	2	2	5	B	B	B	B	B	B
Heroin	2	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	7	B
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	2	10	9	15	B
Cocaine	4	3	3	3	3	4	5	3	3	3	4	2

Note: See Notes, tables 3.99 and 3.100. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 11.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Youth Survey Project, University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science, David Huizinga and Delbert S. Elliott, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

^aEstimates have been adjusted to remove inappropriate and trivial responses and therefore will differ from previous presentations.

Table 3.103

Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior^a

By offense and race, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

	1979		1980		1983		1986		1989		1992	
	Ages 14 to 20		Ages 15 to 21		Ages 18 to 24		Ages 21 to 27		Ages 24 to 30		Ages 27 to 33	
	White (N=1,222)	Black (N=232)	White (N=1,182)	Black (N=236)	White (N=1,177)	Black (N=233)	White (N=1,124)	Black (N=190)	White (N=1,153)	Black (N=203)	White (N=1,082)	Black (N=189)
Felony assault												
Aggravated assault	4%	7%	4%	4%	3%	4%	3%	5%	2%	3%	1%	4%
Sexual assault	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1
Gang fights	5	6	4	5	2	2	1	1	0	0	NA	NA
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	4
Minor assault												
Hit teacher	2	3	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	2	1	NA	NA	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Hit student	18	20	NA	NA	4	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	4	2	1	1	2
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	12	7	10	5	8
Robbery												
Strongarmed students	1	1	1	1	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	1	3	1	2	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	1
Felony theft												
Stole motor vehicle	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stole something over \$50	3	3	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
Broke into building or vehicle	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Bought stolen goods	7	4	6	6	6	7	3	7	3	5	2	7
Minor theft												
Stole something under \$5	10	5	10	6	9	3	8	4	5	2	6	4
Stole something \$5 to \$50	5	4	4	4	3	0	3	2	1	1	3	2
Joyriding	5	4	6	6	2	5	1	3	0	3	1	4
Damaged property												
Damaged family property	6	8	NA	NA	2	3	0	3	1	0	NA	NA
Damaged school property	8	4	NA	NA	2	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	1	1	1	NA	NA
Damaged other property	10	7	NA	NA	4	3	3	3	2	3	NA	NA
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	3
Illegal services												
Sold marijuana	11	7	NA	NA	8	6	6	4	3	3	4	4
Sold hard drugs	2	1	NA	NA	2	1	2	4	1	5	1	4
White collar crime												
Credit card fraud	0	1	NA	NA	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Used checks illegally	1	0	NA	NA	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	3
Fraud	3	4	NA	NA	2	3	1	3	1	2	1	1
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	2
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	4
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	1	1	1
Other delinquency												
Stole at school	4	0	3	3	2	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	1	6	4	5	1
Stole from family	6	3	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	6	8	NA	NA	8	10	8	13	8	13	8	14
Arson	NA	NA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Drug use												
Marijuana	43	32	45	41	45	41	38	34	27	26	24	21
Hallucinogens	7	1	9	1	7	1	5	2	3	1	2	1
Amphetamines	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	3	4	1	3	2
Barbiturates	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	1	0	1	0
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	2	2	1	3	1
Inhalants	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Angel dust	4	3	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1
Heroin	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	4	1	7	1	8
Cocaine	8	4	11	6	15	7	16	9	8	9	6	7

Note: See Note, table 3.99. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 11.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Youth Survey Project, University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science, David Huizinga and Delbert S. Elliott, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

^aEstimates have been adjusted to remove inappropriate and trivial responses and therefore will differ from previous presentations.

Table 3.104

Reported frequency of delinquent behavior^a

By offense and race, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992

(Median number of offenses per person)

	1979		1980		1983		1986		1989		1992	
	Ages 14 to 20		Ages 15 to 21		Ages 18 to 24		Ages 21 to 27		Ages 24 to 30		Ages 27 to 33	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	Black	White	White	Black
Felony assault												
Aggravated assault	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sexual assault	B	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	2	B	B
Gang fights	1	1	1	2	1	B	1	B	B	B	NA	NA
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	2
Minor assault												
Hit teacher	2	2	NA	NA	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	2	2	NA	NA	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Hit student	2	3	NA	NA	2	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	2	1	1
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2	2	1	1	1
Robbery												
Strongarmed students	1	2	2	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	1	3	3	1	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	B	B	B	B	B
Felony theft												
Stole motor vehicle	2	B	2	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Stole something over \$50	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	B	1	3	2	2
Broke into building or vehicle	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	B	B	B	B	B
Bought stolen goods	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	2
Minor theft												
Stole something under \$5	2	1	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	3	2	1
Stole something \$5 to \$50	2	1	3	1	2	B	2	B	2	2	2	2
Joyriding	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Damaged property												
Damaged family property	2	1	NA	NA	2	1	B	1	1	B	B	NA
Damaged school property	2	2	NA	NA	2	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	4	1	B	B	NA
Damaged other property	2	2	NA	NA	2	2	1	2	2	1	B	NA
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1
Illegal services												
Sold marijuana	5	2	NA	NA	6	14	10	7	10	8	5	3
Sold hard drugs	5	1	NA	NA	5	7	8	4	11	60	13	12
White collar crime												
Credit card fraud	B	4	NA	NA	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	7
Used checks illegally	2	B	NA	NA	2	B	2	B	2	2	2	4
Fraud	2	2	NA	NA	1	4	2	B	2	4	3	8
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	B
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	B	B	1	4	8
Other delinquency												
Stole at school	1	B	2	1	2	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	B	3	2	2	B
Stole from family	2	2	2	2	3	B	1	B	2	B	B	B
Carried hidden weapon	3	8	NA	NA	6	5	5	5	15	2	24	2
Arson	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	2
Drug use												
Marijuana	12	8	15	6	12	10	10	11	10	5	12	6
Hallucinogens	4	29	4	2	3	12	2	6	1	B	2	B
Amphetamines	5	2	10	5	10	4	5	3	8	9	14	30
Barbiturates	8	51	5	5	8	12	12	B	9	B	10	B
Tranquilizers	3	3	5	1	5	3	3	1	8	4	5	6
Inhalants	1	B	1	B	2	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Angel dust	1	2	2	1	2	B	B	1	B	B	B	B
Heroin	2	B	B	B	B	B	4	B	B	B	B	1
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2	9	16	24	10
Cocaine	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	2	3	8

Note: See Notes, tables 3.99 and 3.100. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 11.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Youth Survey Project, University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science, David Huizinga and Delbert S. Elliott, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

^aEstimates have been adjusted to remove inappropriate and trivial responses and therefore will differ from previous presentations.

Table 3.105

Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior^a

By offense and place of residence, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

	Urban						Suburban		
	1979 Ages 14 to 20 (N=407)	1980 Ages 15 to 21 (N=391)	1983 Ages 18 to 24 (N=408)	1986 Ages 21 to 27 (N=451)	1989 Ages 24 to 30 (N=439)	1992 Ages 27 to 33 (N=394)	1979 Ages 14 to 20 (N=682)	1980 Ages 15 to 21 (N=651)	1983 Ages 18 to 24 (N=675)
Felony assault									
Aggravated assault	5%	5%	3%	4%	2%	3%	5%	4%	3%
Sexual assault	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Gang fights	6	6	2	1	1	NA	6	5	3
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	NA
Minor assault									
Hit teacher	3	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	3	NA	0
Hit parent	2	NA	1	0	0	0	2	NA	2
Hit student	19	NA	3	NA	NA	NA	18	NA	5
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	3	1	1	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	12	6	8	NA	NA	NA
Robbery									
Strongarmed students	1	1	0	NA	NA	NA	1	1	0
Strongarmed others	2	1	0	NA	NA	NA	1	1	0
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA
Felony theft									
Stole motor vehicle	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Stole something over \$50	3	3	3	2	1	2	3	4	2
Broke into building or vehicle	2	2	2	1	0	0	4	3	2
Bought stolen goods	8	7	8	6	5	5	6	7	8
Minor theft									
Stole something under \$5	10	10	9	8	6	7	10	12	8
Stole something \$5 to \$50	6	6	4	3	2	3	6	4	4
Joyriding	6	7	4	1	1	2	6	7	2
Damaged property									
Damaged family property	7	NA	3	1	0	NA	8	NA	1
Damaged school property	8	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	8	NA	3
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	2	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	10	NA	4	4	3	NA	11	NA	5
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	NA
Illegal services									
Sold marijuana	12	NA	8	7	3	5	10	NA	8
Sold hard drugs	3	NA	2	3	2	2	2	NA	2
White collar crime									
Credit card fraud	1	NA	1	0	1	1	0	NA	1
Used checks illegally	0	NA	2	2	2	3	1	NA	1
Fraud	4	NA	2	2	1	1	3	NA	2
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	NA	NA	NA
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	0	1	1	NA	NA	NA
Other delinquency									
Stole at school	4	4	1	NA	NA	NA	4	3	2
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	8	6	4	NA	NA	NA
Stole from family	6	5	3	2	1	NA	6	5	3
Carried hidden weapon	8	NA	10	10	10	11	5	NA	8
Arson	NA	1	0	0	0	0	NA	1	1
Drug use									
Marijuana	44	49	50	40	32	28	44	48	46
Hallucinogens	8	11	6	7	4	3	6	7	8
Amphetamines	NA	NA	NA	7	4	4	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	4	3	3	NA	NA	NA
Inhalants	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	1
Angel dust	4	3	1	1	0	0	5	3	1
Heroin	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Crack	NA	NA	NA	2	3	3	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	9	13	17	18	11	10	8	10	16

Note: See Note, table 3.99. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 11.

Source: Tables provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Youth Survey Project, University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science, David Huizinga and Delbert S. Elliott, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

^aEstimates have been adjusted to remove inappropriate and trivial responses and therefore will differ from previous presentations.

Rural								
1986 Ages 21 to 27 (N=678)	1989 Ages 24 to 30 (N=726)	1992 Ages 27 to 33 (N=694)	1979 Ages 14 to 20 (N=453)	1980 Ages 15 to 21 (N=445)	1983 Ages 18 to 24 (N=413)	1986 Ages 21 to 27 (N=226)	1989 Ages 24 to 30 (N=246)	1992 Ages 27 to 33 (N=228)
2%	2%	1%	3%	2%	3%	7%	3%	2%
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	NA	5	3	2	0	0	NA
NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2
NA	NA	NA	1	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
0	0	0	2	NA	0	0	1	0
NA	NA	NA	16	NA	3	NA	NA	NA
2	2	1	NA	NA	NA	3	1	1
10	8	4	NA	NA	NA	16	9	6
NA	NA	NA	1	1	0	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	1	1	0	NA	NA	NA
0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	1	1
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1		2	2	1	2	0	1
1	0	0	3	2	1	1	0	0
3	3	1	6	4	2	2	1	2
7	5	5	8	7	7	5	1	3
3	1	2	3	2	2	3	0	2
1	1	0	3	3	2	1	0	1
0	1	NA	4	NA	1	0	1	NA
NA	NA	NA	6	NA	1	NA	NA	NA
1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	NA
2	1	NA	7	NA	2	2	1	NA
NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3
5	3	3	8	NA	6	5	2	4
2	1	1	1	NA	2	2	2	1
0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0
2	1	2	0	NA	2	1	1	2
1	1	0	2	NA	2	1	1	1
NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
NA	NA	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7
NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
0	1	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0
NA	NA	NA	2	2	1	NA	NA	NA
8	6	5	NA	NA	NA	5	2	2
1	1	NA	5	3	1	0	0	NA
7	8	7	6	NA	8	13	8	11
0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	1
38	28	21	33	33	33	28	14	19
4	2	2	5	6	4	4	1	2
7	4	3	NA	NA	NA	8	2	4
0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	1	0	1
3	1	1	NA	NA	NA	3	0	1
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	2	2
16	9	5	6	6	9	8	4	3

Table 3.106

Reported frequency of delinquent behavior^a

By offense and place of residence, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992

(Median number of offenses per person)

	Urban						Suburban		
	1979 Ages 14 to 20	1980 Ages 15 to 21	1983 Ages 18 to 24	1986 Ages 21 to 27	1989 Ages 24 to 30	1992 Ages 27 to 33	1979 Ages 14 to 20	1980 Ages 15 to 21	1983 Ages 18 to 24
Felony assault									
Aggravated assault	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Sexual assault	B	B	B	B	B	B	1	B	B
Gang fights	2	1	1	B	B	NA	2	2	1
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA
Minor assault									
Hit teacher	1	NA	B	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA
Hit parent	2	NA	1	B	B	B	1	NA	1
Hit student	2	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	3	NA	2
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	1	B	B	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	2	2	1	NA	NA	NA
Robbery									
Strongarmed students	2	1	B	NA	NA	NA	1	2	B
Strongarmed others	2	4	B	NA	NA	NA	1	3	B
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA
Felony theft									
Stole motor vehicle	2	B	B	B	B	B	1	1	B
Stole something over \$50	2	2	1	1	B	2	1	2	3
Broke into building or vehicle	1	2	1	1	B	B	1	1	2
Bought stolen goods	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
Minor theft									
Stole something under \$5	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	3	2
Stole something \$5 to \$50	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	3	2
Joyriding	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Damaged property									
Damaged family property	1	NA	1	1	B	NA	2	NA	2
Damaged school property	2	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	1
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	2	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	1	NA	2	1	1	NA	2	NA	2
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA
Illegal services									
Sold marijuana	5	NA	6	5	18	5	5	NA	5
Sold hard drugs	5	NA	7	8	10	11	3	NA	6
White collar crime									
Credit card fraud	1	NA	1	B	B	B	B	NA	2
Used checks illegally	B	NA	1	1	2	2	2	NA	2
Fraud	2	NA	3	6	3	B	1	NA	1
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	NA	NA	NA
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	NA	NA	NA
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	B	5	B	NA	NA	NA
Other delinquency									
Stole at school	1	1	B	NA	NA	NA	1	2	2
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	2	2	2	NA	NA	NA
Stole from family	2	2	2	1	B	B	2	3	3
Carried hidden weapon	4	NA	5	4	20	16	B	NA	6
Arson	NA	B	B	B	B	B	NA	1	1
Drug use									
Marijuana	15	13	12	12	6	10	12	15	15
Hallucinogens	4	5	3	2	2	2	5	5	3
Amphetamines	NA	NA	NA	6	10	14	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates	NA	NA	NA	20	12	8	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	3	10	3	NA	NA	NA
Inhalants	2	B	20	B	B	11	2	2	2
Angel dust	2	1	4	1	B	B	5	4	5
Heroin	B	16	B	10	B	1	4	5	32
Crack	NA	NA	NA	4	20	2	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	3	3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.99 and 3.100. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 11.

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^aEstimates have been adjusted to remove inappropriate and trivial responses and therefore will differ from previous presentations.

Rural								
1986 Ages 21 to 27	1989 Ages 24 to 30	1992 Ages 27 to 33	1979 Ages 14 to 20	1980 Ages 15 to 21	1983 Ages 18 to 24	1986 Ages 21 to 27	1989 Ages 24 to 30	1992 Ages 27 to 33
1	B	1	1	1	1	1	1	B
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
B	B	NA	1	1	1	B	B	NA
NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B
NA	NA	NA	2	NA	B	NA	NA	NA
B	B	B	2	NA	B	B	B	B
NA	NA	NA	2	NA	3	NA	NA	NA
1	1	1	NA	NA	NA	1	B	B
2	1	1	NA	NA	NA	2	2	2
NA	NA	NA	1	B	B	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	1	2	B	NA	NA	NA
B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	B	B	B
B	B	B	5	B	B	B	B	B
2	B	B	1	1	B	B	B	B
1	B	B	1	3	B	B	B	B
1	1	2	2	1	2	1	B	1
2	2	3	2	2	2	3	B	4
2	2	2	2	1	2	3	B	B
1	1	B	1	1	1	B	B	B
B	2	NA	1	NA	2	B	B	NA
NA	NA	NA	1	NA	2	NA	NA	NA
2	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	B	NA
1	2	NA	2	NA	1	B	B	NA
NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2
11	5	6	10	NA	10	2	25	5
5	24	10	27	NA	9	B	8	B
B	B	B	B	NA	B	B	B	B
2	2	3	B	NA	2	B	B	B
2	1	B	1	NA	2	B	B	B
NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B
NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B
B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	B	B	B
NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	NA	NA	NA
2	3	2	NA	NA	NA	2	1	B
2	2	NA	1	1	B	B	B	NA
5	5	6	3	NA	6	6	30	18
B	B	B	NA	B	B	B	B	B
10	10	10	10	10	9	6	9	8
2	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	1
5	5	5	NA	NA	NA	7	20	20
16	13	8	NA	NA	NA	5	B	9
2	6	3	NA	NA	NA	1	B	B
2	B	B	1	1	B	B	B	B
3	B	B	4	2	2	B	B	B
2	B	B	1	B	B	B	B	B
3	7	75	NA	NA	NA	B	15	20
B	3	2	3	2	3	4	12	2

Table 3.107

Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior^a

By offense and age, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

	1979							1980						
	Age 14 (N=230)	Age 15 (N=237)	Age 16 (N=249)	Age 17 (N=222)	Age 18 (N=219)	Age 19 (N=210)	Age 20 (N=176)	Age 15 (N=231)	Age 16 (N=231)	Age 17 (N=245)	Age 18 (N=212)	Age 19 (N=207)	Age 20 (N=204)	Age 21 (N=167)
Felony assault														
Aggravated assault	3%	3%	4%	7%	6%	3%	3%	3%	3%	5%	5%	5%	3%	4%
Sexual assault	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Gang fights	6	8	6	6	5	5	2	6	4	7	5	5	3	2
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Minor assault														
Hit teacher	2	3	4	4	3	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	3	1	4	3	2	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit student	26	22	25	20	17	9	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Robbery														
Strongarmed students	0	2	1	2	1	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
Strongarmed others	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	0
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Felony theft														
Stole motor vehicle	1	1	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	0
Stole something over \$50	2	4	3	5	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	3	3	1
Broke into building or vehicle	4	3	4	4	4	1	1	4	3	1	2	2	2	0
Bought stolen goods	3	4	8	6	10	6	7	5	6	5	9	8	3	8
Minor theft														
Stole something under \$5	10	12	11	9	9	9	7	12	13	9	9	7	9	6
Stole something \$5 to \$50	5	5	4	6	5	7	3	5	5	5	4	2	4	1
Joyriding	3	6	10	5	5	4	3	6	6	11	6	4	2	2
Damaged property														
Damaged family property	10	7	8	7	8	3	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged school property	14	10	10	5	7	4	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	13	8	10	10	11	10	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Illegal services														
Sold marijuana	6	8	9	14	11	11	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sold hard drugs	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
White collar crime														
Credit card fraud	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Used checks illegally	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fraud	4	3	2	5	4	3	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other delinquency														
Stole at school	4	6	4	3	2	2	3	4	3	4	3	3	2	1
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from family	8	9	8	5	5	2	1	10	6	5	3	3	2	2
Carried hidden weapon	3	5	7	9	6	6	9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Drug use														
Marijuana	22	31	35	46	50	52	56	30	35	42	53	51	49	52
Hallucinogens	2	3	7	7	10	8	9	5	6	7	9	9	9	8
Amphetamines	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Inhalants	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Angel dust	2	4	4	4	3	5	5	2	1	2	2	4	3	2
Heroin	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	3	3	4	10	11	11	14	3	6	7	13	13	14	15

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.107

Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior^a

By offense and age, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992--Continued

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

	1983							1986						
	Age 18 (N=229)	Age 19 (N=230)	Age 20 (N=239)	Age 21 (N=218)	Age 22 (N=210)	Age 23 (N=208)	Age 24 (N=163)	Age 21 (N=210)	Age 22 (N=218)	Age 23 (N=215)	Age 24 (N=195)	Age 25 (N=195)	Age 26 (N=190)	Age 27 (N=160)
<u>Felony assault</u>														
Aggravated assault	3%	3%	4%	3%	4%	3%	2%	4%	4%	4%	3%	4%	2%	3%
Sexual assault	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Gang fights	4	2	4	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	2	1	0	0
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<u>Minor assault</u>														
Hit teacher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hit student	12	6	3	2	1	0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	2	4	3	1	2	1
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	17	10	13	10	8	9
<u>Robbery</u>														
Strongarmed students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<u>Felony theft</u>														
Stole motor vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Stole something over \$50	2	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	1
Broke into building or vehicle	3	2	3	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	0
Bought stolen goods	9	7	6	7	7	4	3	7	2	6	4	3	5	2
<u>Minor theft</u>														
Stole something under \$5	12	8	8	7	8	5	7	10	9	7	10	6	6	3
Stole something \$5 to \$50	6	2	4	2	4	3	1	5	2	5	3	2	2	2
Joyriding	6	3	4	2	0	1	0	3	2	0	2	1	1	2
<u>Damaged property</u>														
Damaged family property	3	3	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Damaged school property	6	3	3	1	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	2	2	2	1	1	0
Damaged other property	7	5	5	3	1	4	0	5	1	3	4	2	4	1
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<u>Illegal services</u>														
Sold marijuana	9	8	8	10	6	6	6	7	5	8	6	5	3	6
Sold hard drugs	1	2	2	2	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	3	1
<u>White collar crime</u>														
Credit card fraud	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Used checks illegally	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	3
Fraud	4	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	1
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
<u>Other delinquency</u>														
Stole at school	4	3	2	2	1	0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	7	8	10	7	8	7
Stole from family	4	3	3	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	2	1	1	1
Carried hidden weapon	10	8	10	10	6	7	9	9	7	6	11	11	9	12
Arson	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<u>Drug use</u>														
Marijuana	41	44	46	47	40	44	40	37	41	40	42	32	28	36
Hallucinogens	8	6	7	7	6	6	3	7	6	7	4	4	4	1
Amphetamines	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	8	10	5	8	6	4
Barbiturates	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	2	1	1	1	1	1
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	3	4	3	2	2	1
Inhalants	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Angel dust	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Heroin	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1	0	2	4	3	1
Cocaine	9	13	14	15	16	15	18	16	15	17	14	16	13	14

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.107

Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior^a

By offense and age, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992--Continued

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

	1989							1992						
	Age 24 (N=216)	Age 25 (N=221)	Age 26 (N=227)	Age 27 (N=205)	Age 28 (N=204)	Age 29 (N=198)	Age 30 (N=165)	Age 27 (N=201)	Age 28 (N=209)	Age 29 (N=213)	Age 30 (N=184)	Age 31 (N=194)	Age 32 (N=188)	Age 33 (N=149)
Felony assault														
Aggravated assault	2%	3%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	3%
Sexual assault	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gang fights	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2	2	1	2	1	3
Minor assault														
Hit teacher	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Hit student	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit someone at work	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Hit anyone else	8	6	11	5	8	5	9	9	4	5	6	4	4	7
Robbery														
Strongarmed students	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed anyone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Felony theft														
Stole motor vehicle	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stole something over \$50	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	1
Broke into building or vehicle	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bought stolen goods	3	3	3	3	4	3	2	2	4	3	2	2	3	1
Minor theft														
Stole something under \$5	7	3	4	5	5	5	3	9	5	6	3	5	5	5
Stole something \$5 to \$50	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	3	1	3	2
Joyriding	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Damaged property														
Damaged family property	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged school property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	3	1	2	1	3	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	3	3	3	2	2	3
Illegal services														
Sold marijuana	3	2	4	4	3	3	3	2	4	7	4	3	3	3
Sold hard drugs	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	2
White collar crime														
Credit card fraud	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Used checks illegally	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	3
Fraud	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	1	3	0	1
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	7	8	9	9	8	9
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Embezzlement	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
Other delinquency														
Stole at school	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	9	4	4	5	7	5	5	4	5	6	2	5	3	4
Stole from family	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	7	7	7	11	9	10	10	10	9	6	11	11	7	9
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Drug use														
Marijuana	30	29	34	28	22	21	18	26	26	27	28	18	17	18
Hallucinogens	2	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Amphetamines	4	3	3	4	5	3	3	2	4	3	1	5	3	4
Barbiturates	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Tranquilizers	1	1	2	1	4	1	0	2	1	1	3	3	2	2
Inhalants	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1
Angel dust	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Heroin	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
Crack	3	1	2	5	3	1	2	1	0	2	2	3	1	3
Cocaine	12	5	11	10	7	10	7	6	6	7	4	7	5	7

Note: See Note, table 3.99. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 11.

Source: Tables provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Youth Survey Project, University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science, David Huizinga and Delbert S. Elliott, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

^aEstimates have been adjusted to remove inappropriate and trivial responses and therefore will differ from previous presentations.

Table 3.108

Reported frequency of delinquent behavior^a

By offense and age, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992

(Median number of offenses per person)

	1979							1980						
	Age 14	Age 15	Age 16	Age 17	Age 18	Age 19	Age 20	Age 15	Age 16	Age 17	Age 18	Age 19	Age 20	Age 21
<u>Felony assault</u>														
Aggravated assault	3	1	2	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	6	1
Sexual assault	1	B	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Gang fights	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	2
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<u>Minor assault</u>														
Hit teacher	5	2	2	2	3	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	2	1	1	1	2	5	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit student	3	2	2	4	3	1	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<u>Robbery</u>														
Strongarmed students	B	2	1	1	2	2	B	3	B	B	B	B	B	B
Strongarmed others	1	8	1	2	2	2	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<u>Felony theft</u>														
Stole motor vehicle	1	4	2	1	B	3	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Stole something over \$50	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	B	2	2	3	2	1	B
Broke into building or vehicle	1	1	1	2	2	B	1	1	3	5	B	1	1	B
Bought stolen goods	2	1	2	3	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Minor theft</u>														
Stole something under \$5	2	3	2	3	2	4	2	3	2	3	2	4	5	2
Stole something \$5 to \$50	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	3	4	2	4	3
Joyriding	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
<u>Damaged property</u>														
Damaged family property	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged school property	2	B	2	3	2	2	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	3	B	2	2	2	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<u>Illegal services</u>														
Sold marijuana	3	5	6	10	4	5	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sold hard drugs	2	7	1	5	3	14	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<u>White collar crime</u>														
Credit card fraud	B	2	1	4	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Used checks illegally	B	2	1	2	2	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fraud	2	2	3	2	1	2	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<u>Other delinquency</u>														
Stole at school	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	B
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from family	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	1	3	B	B
Carried hidden weapon	2	2	2	8	8	12	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
<u>Drug use</u>														
Marijuana	22	31	35	46	50	52	56	5	10	12	12	20	25	20
Hallucinogens	2	3	7	7	10	8	9	2	5	5	3	5	6	5
Amphetamines	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Inhalants	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	B	B	B	2
Angel dust	2	4	4	4	3	5	5	10	10	1	1	2	1	1
Heroin	B	B	2	1	B	1	1	23	B	2	B	B	B	B
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	3	3	4	10	11	11	14	2	1	3	4	5	3	3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.108

Reported frequency of delinquent behavior^a

By offense and age, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992--Continued

(Median number of offenses per person)

	1983							1986						
	Age 18	Age 19	Age 20	Age 21	Age 22	Age 23	Age 24	Age 21	Age 22	Age 23	Age 24	Age 25	Age 26	Age 27
Felony assault														
Aggravated assault	2	1	1	1	1	1	B	1	1	1	1	1	B	1
Sexual assault	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Gang fights	2	1	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Minor assault														
Hit teacher	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	1	1	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Hit student	2	2	1	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	B	1	1	B	B	B
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2	2	2	3	2	1
Robbery														
Strongarmed students	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Felony theft														
Stole motor vehicle	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Stole something over \$50	B	B	4	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Broke into building or vehicle	2	1	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Bought stolen goods	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	B
Minor theft														
Stole something under \$5	3	2	2	3	1	5	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	3
Stole something \$5 to \$50	2	1	2	1	1	4	B	3	2	2	1	B	B	B
Joyriding	1	2	2	1	B	B	B	1	B	B	B	B	B	B
Damaged property														
Damaged family property	2	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Damaged school property	1	2	2	B	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	B	B	B	B	B	B
Damaged other property	2	2	2	3	B	1	B	2	B	3	1	B	1	B
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Illegal services														
Sold marijuana	3	2	8	7	30	11	12	10	5	10	15	10	25	4
Sold hard drugs	B	B	5	B	10	B	B	6	B	B	B	B	B	B
White collar crime														
Credit card fraud	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Used checks illegally	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Fraud	2	2	B	2	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	2	B	B
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Other delinquency														
Stole at school	2	1	B	B	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	1	2	2	2	1	2
Stole from family	3	3	2	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Carried hidden weapon	5	10	3	5	5	5	91	4	65	3	12	5	4	3
Arson	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Drug use														
Marijuana	11	16	12	9	12	15	24	10	12	10	10	10	11	10
Hallucinogens	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	6	2	1	3	1	2
Amphetamines	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	3	10	5	7	10	6
Barbiturates	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	20	16	B	50	B	12
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2	5	1	B	5	2
Inhalants	6	1	13	11	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Angel dust	5	30	51	5	2	1	B	1	B	B	B	B	B	B
Heroin	B	B	31	B	B	B	B	B	B	4	B	6	B	B
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	2	B	8	3	2	B
Cocaine	2	2	5	4	4	6	3	3	3	5	3	4	10	3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.108

Reported frequency of delinquent behavior^a

By offense and age, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992--Continued

(Median number of offenses per person)

	1989							1992						
	Age 24	Age 25	Age 26	Age 27	Age 28	Age 29	Age 30	Age 27	Age 28	Age 29	Age 30	Age 31	Age 32	Age 33
Felony assault														
Aggravated assault	B	1	B	1	1	B	B	B	1	B	B	B	B	B
Sexual assault	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Gang fights	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	B	1	B	B	B	B
Minor assault														
Hit teacher	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Hit student	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit someone at work	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Hit anyone else	1	5	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	2
Robbery														
Strongarmed students	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed anyone	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Felony theft														
Stole motor vehicle	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Stole something over \$50	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Broke into building or vehicle	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Bought stolen goods	1	1	2	2	1	1	B	2	1	2	B	B	2	B
Minor theft														
Stole something under \$5	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	5	2	3	2	2
Stole something \$5 to \$50	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	4	B	4	1	B	1	B
Joyriding	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Damaged property														
Damaged family property	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged school property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	B	B	B	B	1	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	1	B	2	B	1	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	1	1	B	B	B	B
Illegal services														
Sold marijuana	23	B	3	26	55	10	B	2	2	6	3	B	B	B
Sold hard drugs	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
White collar crime														
Credit card fraud	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Used checks illegally	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Fraud	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Embezzlement	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Other delinquency														
Stole at school	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	2	3	3	6	3	2	1	3	2	3	B	4	4	4
Stole from family	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	5	95	6	11	50	20	8	9	40	4	24	16	5	3
Arson	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Drug use														
Marijuana	5	12	12	5	10	5	12	10	18	14	5	10	8	6
Hallucinogens	3	1	1	1	2	2	12	2	3	1	1	2	2	2
Amphetamines	5	12	5	3	6	6	15	14	20	30	5	23	12	13
Barbiturates	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	10	30	7	B	5	B	B
Tranquilizers	B	B	B	B	6	B	B	2	B	B	B	4	B	B
Inhalants	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Angel dust	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	11	B	B	7
Heroin	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Crack	4	33	10	6	B	B	B	B	B	39	21	26	13	2
Cocaine	7	5	5	2	5	3	5	3	2	8	6	4	2	4

Note: See Notes, tables 3.99 and 3.100. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Source: Tables provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Youth Survey Project, University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science, David Huizinga and Delbert S. Elliott, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

^aEstimates have been adjusted to remove inappropriate and trivial responses and therefore will differ from previous presentations.

Table 3.109

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, United States, 1960-94

	Total Crime Index ^a	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Number of offenses										
1960	3,384,200	288,460	3,095,700	9,110	17,190	107,840	154,320	912,100	1,855,400	328,200
1961	3,488,000	289,390	3,198,600	8,740	17,220	106,670	156,760	949,600	1,913,000	336,000
1962	3,752,200	301,510	3,450,700	8,530	17,550	110,860	164,570	994,300	2,089,600	366,800
1963	3,109,500	316,970	3,792,500	8,640	17,650	116,470	174,210	1,086,400	2,297,800	408,300
1964	4,564,600	364,220	4,200,400	9,360	21,420	130,390	203,050	1,213,200	2,514,400	472,800
1965	4,739,400	387,390	4,352,000	9,960	23,410	138,690	215,330	1,282,500	2,572,600	496,900
1966	5,223,500	430,180	4,793,300	11,040	25,820	157,990	235,330	1,410,100	2,822,000	561,200
1967	5,903,400	499,930	5,403,500	12,240	27,620	202,910	257,160	1,632,100	3,111,600	659,800
1968	6,720,200	595,010	6,125,200	13,800	31,670	262,840	286,700	1,858,900	3,482,700	783,600
1969	7,410,900	661,870	6,749,000	14,760	37,170	298,850	311,090	1,981,900	3,888,600	878,500
1970	8,098,000	738,820	7,359,200	16,000	37,990	349,860	334,970	2,205,000	4,225,800	928,400
1971	8,588,200	816,500	7,771,700	17,780	42,260	387,700	368,760	2,399,300	4,424,200	948,200
1972	8,248,800	834,900	7,413,900	18,670	46,850	376,290	393,090	2,375,500	4,151,200	887,200
1973	8,718,100	875,910	7,842,200	19,640	51,400	384,220	420,650	2,565,500	4,347,900	928,800
1974	10,253,400	974,720	9,278,700	20,710	55,400	442,400	456,210	3,039,200	5,262,500	977,100
1975	11,292,400	1,039,710	10,252,700	20,510	56,090	470,500	492,620	3,265,300	5,977,700	1,009,600
1976	11,349,700	1,004,210	10,345,500	18,780	57,080	427,810	500,530	3,108,700	6,270,800	966,000
1977	10,984,500	1,029,580	9,955,000	19,120	63,500	412,610	534,350	3,071,500	5,905,700	977,700
1978	11,209,000	1,085,550	10,123,400	19,560	67,610	426,930	571,460	3,128,300	5,991,000	1,004,100
1979	12,249,500	1,208,030	11,041,500	21,460	76,390	480,700	629,480	3,327,700	6,601,000	1,112,800
1980	13,408,300	1,344,520	12,063,700	23,040	82,990	565,840	672,650	3,795,200	7,136,900	1,131,700
1981	13,423,800	1,361,820	12,061,900	22,520	82,500	592,910	663,900	3,779,700	7,194,400	1,087,800
1982	12,974,400	1,322,390	11,652,000	21,010	78,770	553,130	669,480	3,447,100	7,142,500	1,062,400
1983	12,108,600	1,258,090	10,850,500	19,310	78,920	506,570	653,290	3,129,900	6,712,800	1,007,900
1984	11,881,800	1,273,280	10,608,500	18,960	84,230	485,010	685,350	2,984,400	6,591,900	1,032,200
1985	12,431,400	1,328,800	11,102,600	18,980	88,670	497,870	723,250	3,073,300	6,926,400	1,102,900
1986	13,211,900	1,489,170	11,722,700	20,610	91,460	542,780	834,320	3,241,400	7,257,200	1,224,100
1987	13,508,700	1,484,000	12,024,700	20,100	91,110	517,700	855,090	3,236,200	7,499,900	1,288,700
1988	13,923,100	1,566,220	12,356,900	20,680	92,490	542,970	910,090	3,218,100	7,705,900	1,432,900
1989	14,251,400	1,646,040	12,605,400	21,500	94,500	578,330	951,710	3,168,200	7,872,400	1,564,800
1990	14,475,600	1,820,130	12,655,500	23,440	102,560	639,270	1,054,860	3,073,900	7,945,700	1,635,900
1991	14,872,900	1,911,770	12,961,100	24,700	106,590	687,730	1,092,740	3,157,200	8,142,200	1,661,700
1992	14,438,200	1,932,270	12,505,900	23,760	109,060	672,480	1,126,970	2,979,900	7,915,200	1,610,800
1993 ^c	14,141,800	1,926,020	12,218,800	24,530	106,010	659,870	1,135,610	2,834,800	7,820,900	1,563,100
1994	13,991,700	1,864,170	12,127,500	23,310	102,100	618,820	1,119,950	2,712,200	7,876,300	1,539,100
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants^d										
1960	1,887.2	160.9	1,726.3	5.1	9.6	60.1	86.1	508.6	1,034.7	183.0
1961	1,906.1	158.1	1,747.9	4.8	9.4	58.3	85.7	518.9	1,045.4	183.6
1962	2,019.8	162.3	1,857.5	4.6	9.4	59.7	88.6	535.2	1,124.8	197.4
1963	2,180.3	168.2	2,012.1	4.6	9.4	61.8	92.4	576.4	1,219.1	216.6
1964	2,388.1	190.6	2,197.5	4.9	11.2	68.2	106.2	634.7	1,315.5	247.4
1965	2,449.0	200.2	2,248.8	5.1	12.1	71.7	111.3	662.7	1,329.3	256.8
1966	2,670.8	220.0	2,450.9	5.6	13.2	80.8	120.3	721.0	1,442.9	286.9
1967	2,989.7	253.2	2,736.5	6.2	14.0	102.8	130.2	826.6	1,575.8	334.1
1968	3,370.2	298.4	3,071.8	6.9	15.9	131.8	143.8	932.3	1,746.6	393.0
1969	3,680.0	328.7	3,351.3	7.3	18.5	148.4	154.5	984.1	1,930.9	436.2
1970	3,984.5	363.5	3,621.0	7.9	18.7	172.1	164.8	1,084.9	2,079.3	456.8
1971	4,164.7	396.0	3,768.8	8.6	20.5	188.0	178.8	1,163.5	2,145.5	459.8
1972	3,961.4	401.0	3,560.4	9.0	22.5	180.7	188.8	1,140.8	1,993.6	426.1
1973	4,154.4	417.4	3,737.0	9.4	24.5	183.1	200.5	1,222.5	2,071.9	442.6
1974	4,850.4	461.1	4,389.3	9.8	26.2	209.3	215.8	1,437.7	2,489.5	462.2
1975	5,298.5	487.8	4,810.7	9.6	26.3	220.8	231.1	1,532.1	2,804.8	473.7
1976	5,287.3	467.8	4,819.5	8.8	26.6	199.3	233.2	1,448.2	2,921.3	450.0
1977	5,077.6	475.9	4,601.7	8.8	29.4	190.7	240.0	1,419.8	2,729.9	451.9
1978	5,140.3	497.8	4,642.5	9.0	31.0	195.8	262.1	1,434.6	2,747.4	460.5
1979	5,565.5	548.9	5,016.6	9.7	34.7	218.4	286.0	1,511.9	2,999.1	505.6
1980	5,950.0	596.6	5,353.3	10.2	36.8	251.1	298.5	1,684.1	3,167.0	502.2
1981	5,858.2	594.3	5,263.9	9.8	36.0	258.7	289.7	1,649.5	3,139.7	474.7
1982	5,603.6	571.1	5,032.5	9.1	34.0	238.9	289.2	1,488.8	3,084.8	458.8
1983	5,175.0	537.7	4,637.4	8.3	33.7	216.5	279.2	1,337.7	2,868.9	430.8
1984	5,031.3	539.2	4,492.1	7.9	35.7	205.4	290.2	1,263.7	2,791.3	437.1
1985	5,207.1	556.6	4,650.5	7.9	37.1	208.5	302.9	1,287.3	2,901.2	462.0
1986	5,480.4	617.7	4,862.6	8.6	37.9	225.1	346.1	1,344.6	3,010.3	507.8
1987	5,550.0	609.7	4,940.3	8.3	37.4	212.7	351.3	1,329.6	3,081.3	529.4
1988	5,664.2	637.2	5,027.1	8.4	37.6	220.9	370.2	1,309.2	3,134.9	582.9
1989	5,741.0	663.7	5,077.9	8.7	38.1	233.0	383.4	1,276.3	3,171.3	630.4
1990	5,820.3	731.8	5,088.5	9.4	41.2	257.0	424.1	1,235.9	3,194.8	657.8
1991	5,897.8	758.1	5,139.7	9.8	42.3	272.7	433.3	1,252.0	3,228.8	659.0
1992	5,660.2	757.5	4,902.7	9.3	42.8	263.6	441.8	1,168.2	3,103.0	631.5
1993 ^c	5,484.4	746.8	4,737.6	9.5	41.1	255.9	440.3	1,099.2	3,032.4	606.1
1994	5,374.4	716.0	4,658.3	9.0	39.2	237.7	430.2	1,041.8	3,025.4	591.2

See notes on next page.

Table 3.109

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, United States, 1960-94--Continued

Note: These data were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. On a monthly basis, law enforcement agencies (police, sheriffs, and State police) report the number of offenses that become known to them in the following crime categories: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. A count of these crimes, which are known as Part I offenses, is taken from records of all complaints of crime received by law enforcement agencies from victims or other sources and/or from officers who discovered the offenses. Whenever complaints of crime are determined through investigation to be unfounded or false, they are eliminated from an agency's count (Source, 1994, p. 376).

The UCR Program uses seven crime categories to establish a "crime index" in order to measure the trend and distribution of crime in the United States. Crime index offenses include murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft; the "Total Crime Index" is a simple sum of the index offenses. Arson was designated as a Part I Index offense in October 1978; data collection was begun in 1979. However, due to the incompleteness of arson reporting by police in 1979-94, arson data are not displayed nor are they included in the Total Crime Index of the offenses known to the police.

The figures in this table are subject to updating by the UCR Program. The number of agencies reporting and populations represented may vary from year to year. This table and tables 3.110 and 3.111 present data from all law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program, including those submitting less than 12 months of data. Estimates for nonreporting areas are included and are based on agencies reporting.

Due to ongoing National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) conversion efforts, complete data were not available for a small number of States beginning in 1991. As a result, the Source estimated State totals for certain States for the years in question, but did not include these States in detailed breakdowns of the data. For instance, in 1994, complete data were not available for Illinois, Kansas, and Montana. Therefore, estimates for these States were included in tables displaying State totals by offense type. However, these States were omitted from tables displaying detailed breakdowns. For a list of States supplying incomplete data due to NIBRS conversion, see Appendix 3.

For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, the offenses may not add to totals.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

^cThe forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and motor vehicle theft categories have been adjusted by the Source.

^dAll rates were calculated on the offenses before rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1975*, p. 49, Table 2; 1994, p. 58 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.110

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense and extent of urbanization, 1994

Area	Population ^a	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
United States, total	260,341,000	13,991,675	1,864,168	12,127,507	23,305	102,096	618,817	111,950	2,712,156	7,876,254	1,539,097
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,374.4	716.0	4,658.3	9.0	39.2	237.7	430.2	1,041.8	3,025.4	591.2
Metropolitan Statistical Area	207,136,441										
Area actually reporting ^c	97.4%	12,032,121	1,665,643	10,366,478	20,543	83,997	594,474	966,629	2,272,607	6,656,460	1,437,411
Estimated totals	100.0%	12,209,050	1,682,021	10,527,029	20,629	85,326	597,567	978,436	2,304,742	6,770,254	1,452,033
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,894.2	812.0	5,082.2	10.0	41.2	288.5	472.4	1,112.7	3,268.5	701.0
Other cities	21,329,287										
Area actually reporting ^c	90.6%	1,025,262	95,885	929,377	912	7,548	14,268	73,157	188,430	696,849	44,098
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,134,269	106,719	1,027,550	1,021	8,385	15,903	81,410	205,841	772,728	48,981
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,317.9	500.3	4,817.6	4.8	39.3	74.6	381.7	965.1	3,622.8	229.6
Rural	31,875,272										
Area actually reporting ^c	87.8%	584,341	67,372	516,969	1,360	7,619	4,785	53,608	180,512	302,439	34,018
Estimated totals	100.0%	648,356	75,428	572,928	1,592	8,385	5,347	60,104	201,573	333,272	38,083
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,034.0	236.6	1,797.4	5.0	26.3	16.8	188.6	632.4	1,045.6	119.5

Note: See Note, table 3.109. These figures are aggregated from individual State statistics presented in table 3.111. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports (Source, p. 379). Complete data for 1994 were not available for Illinois, Kansas, and Montana; crime counts for these States were estimated by the Source. For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 3.

^aPopulations are U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1, 1994 and are subject to change.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

^cThe percentage representing area actually reporting will not coincide with the ratio between reported and estimated crime totals, since these data represent the sum of the calculations for individual States that have varying populations, portions reporting, and crime rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United*

Table 3.111

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1994

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
ALABAMA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,844,620										
Area actually reporting	99.3%	165,960	22,992	142,968	384	1,195	6,478	14,935	34,407	96,232	12,329
Estimated totals	100.0%	166,986	23,123	143,860	385	1,202	6,512	15,024	34,598	96,869	12,393
Cities outside metropolitan areas	580,449										
Area actually reporting	94.9%	29,283	4,177	25,106	64	176	575	3,362	5,767	18,261	1,078
Estimated totals	100.0%	30,867	4,403	26,464	67	186	606	3,544	6,079	19,249	1,136
Rural	793,931										
Area actually reporting	91.1%	8,206	1,201	7,005	45	90	96	970	3,085	3,491	429
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,009	1,318	7,691	49	99	105	1,065	3,387	3,833	471
State total	4,219,000	206,859	28,844	178,015	501	1,487	7,223	19,633	44,064	119,951	14,000
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,903.0	683.7	4,219.4	11.9	35.2	171.2	465.3	1,044.4	2,843.1	331.8
ALASKA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	253,667										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	18,662	2,478	16,184	22	198	729	1,529	2,276	11,717	2,191
Cities outside metropolitan areas	161,730										
Area actually reporting	83.6%	8,260	943	7,317	5	62	105	771	909	5,852	556
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,880	1,128	8,752	6	74	126	922	1,087	7,000	665
Rural	190,603										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,049	1,038	5,011	10	146	31	851	1,485	3,107	419
State total	606,000	34,591	4,644	29,947	38	418	886	3,302	4,848	21,824	3,275
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,708.1	766.3	4,941.7	6.3	69.0	146.2	544.9	800.0	3,601.3	540.4
ARIZONA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,449,492										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	292,699	26,037	266,662	385	1,315	6,281	18,056	54,258	170,514	41,890
Estimated totals	100.0%	294,162	26,136	268,026	385	1,320	6,303	18,128	54,543	171,427	42,056
Cities outside metropolitan areas	312,782										
Area actually reporting	90.3%	19,422	1,291	18,131	13	81	233	964	3,240	13,972	919
Estimated totals	100.0%	21,515	1,430	20,085	14	90	258	1,068	3,589	15,478	1,018
Rural	312,726										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	7,249	1,087	6,162	27	55	40	965	2,025	3,744	393
State total	4,075,000	322,926	28,653	294,273	426	1,465	6,601	20,161	60,157	190,649	43,467
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,924.6	703.1	7,221.4	10.5	36.0	162.0	494.7	1,476.2	4,678.5	1,066.7
ARKANSAS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,097,217										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	74,732	10,567	64,165	165	668	2,413	7,321	16,074	42,872	5,219
Estimated totals	100.0%	74,937	10,584	64,353	165	670	2,418	7,331	16,111	43,009	5,233
Cities outside metropolitan areas	534,246										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	30,069	2,953	27,116	62	217	633	2,041	6,465	19,045	1,606
Estimated totals	100.0%	30,161	2,962	27,199	62	218	635	2,047	6,485	19,103	1,611
Rural	821,537										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	12,615	1,052	11,563	67	140	105	740	4,315	6,366	882
State total	2,453,000	117,713	14,598	103,115	294	1,028	3,158	10,118	26,911	68,478	7,726
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,798.7	595.1	4,203.6	12.0	41.9	128.7	412.5	1,097.1	2,791.6	315.0
CALIFORNIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	30,378,451										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	1,887,635	312,223	1,575,412	3,653	10,675	111,500	186,395	370,189	901,626	303,597
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,888,153	312,294	1,575,859	3,654	10,678	111,524	186,438	370,291	901,894	303,674
Cities outside metropolitan areas	431,338										
Area actually reporting	98.7%	30,887	3,506	27,381	21	136	497	2,852	6,944	17,966	2,471
Estimated totals	100.0%	31,301	3,553	27,748	21	138	504	2,890	7,037	18,207	2,504
Rural	621,211										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	21,043	2,548	18,495	28	168	132	2,220	6,929	9,539	2,027
State total	31,431,000	1,940,497	318,395	1,622,102	3,703	10,984	112,160	191,548	384,257	929,640	308,205
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,173.8	1,013.0	5,160.8	11.8	34.9	356.8	609.4	1,222.5	2,957.7	980.6
COLORADO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,980,831										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	163,062	16,722	146,340	170	1,405	3,760	11,387	28,830	104,236	13,274
Estimated totals	100.0%	163,395	16,759	146,636	170	1,408	3,766	11,415	28,881	104,460	13,295
Cities outside metropolitan areas	310,324										
Area actually reporting	95.2%	20,774	1,118	19,656	12	109	115	882	2,860	16,177	619
Estimated totals	100.0%	21,826	1,176	20,650	13	115	121	927	3,005	16,995	650
Rural	364,845										
Area actually reporting	95.9%	8,842	668	8,174	15	54	22	577	1,877	5,894	403
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,219	697	8,522	16	56	23	602	1,957	6,145	420
State total	3,656,000	194,440	18,632	175,808	199	1,579	3,910	12,944	33,843	127,600	14,365
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,318.4	509.6	4,808.8	5.4	43.2	106.9	354.0	925.7	3,490.2	392.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.111

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1994--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
CONNECTICUT											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,017,408										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	143,330	14,278	129,052	209	741	6,081	7,247	27,732	81,522	19,798
Cities outside metropolitan areas	66,775										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,095	140	1,955	1	15	36	88	425	1,419	111
Rural	190,817										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,521	498	3,023	5	50	33	410	985	1,780	258
State total	3,275,000	148,946	14,916	134,030	215	806	6,150	7,745	29,142	84,721	20,167
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,548.0	455.5	4,092.5	6.6	24.6	187.8	236.5	889.8	2,586.9	615.8
DELAWARE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	587,470										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	24,444	3,180	21,264	23	418	795	1,944	4,275	14,619	2,370
Estimated totals	100.0%	24,456	3,181	21,275	23	418	795	1,945	4,277	14,627	2,371
Cities outside metropolitan areas	29,401										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,884	216	1,668	0	12	42	162	339	1,293	36
Rural	89,129										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,942	564	2,378	10	104	52	398	964	1,350	64
State total	706,000	29,282	3,961	25,321	33	534	889	2,505	5,580	17,270	2,471
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,147.6	561.0	3,586.5	4.7	75.6	125.9	354.8	790.4	2,446.2	350.0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA^c											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	570										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	63,186	15,177	48,009	399	249	6,311	8,218	10,037	29,711	8,261
Cities outside metropolitan areas	NONE										
Rural	NONE										
State total	570,000	63,186	15,177	48,009	399	249	6,311	8,218	10,037	29,711	8,261
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	11,085.3	2,662.6	8,422.6	70.0	43.7	1,107.2	1,441.8	1,760.9	5,212.5	1,449.3
FLORIDA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	12,975,795										
Area actually reporting	98.3%	1,083,977	151,110	932,867	1,100	6,723	44,259	99,028	220,679	589,850	122,338
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,102,504	153,172	949,332	1,113	6,803	44,878	100,378	224,296	600,670	124,366
Cities outside metropolitan areas	220,734										
Area actually reporting	95.1%	17,747	2,272	15,475	17	99	506	1,650	3,807	10,677	991
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,655	2,388	16,267	18	104	532	1,734	4,002	11,223	1,042
Rural	756,471										
Area actually reporting	98.9%	29,619	4,405	25,214	34	389	456	3,526	8,939	14,517	1,758
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,962	4,456	25,506	34	394	461	3,567	9,043	14,685	1,778
State total	13,953,000	1,151,121	160,016	991,105	1,165	7,301	45,871	105,679	237,341	626,578	127,186
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	8,250.0	1,146.8	7,103.2	8.3	52.3	328.8	757.4	1,701.0	4,490.6	911.5
GEORGIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,780,950										
Area actually reporting	97.0%	321,809	35,545	286,264	539	1,855	13,556	19,595	58,922	193,602	33,740
Estimated totals	100.0%	330,278	36,194	294,084	549	1,899	13,797	19,949	60,402	199,090	34,592
Cities outside metropolitan areas	853,844										
Area actually reporting	90.1%	52,155	6,253	45,902	81	251	1,328	4,593	9,640	34,213	2,049
Estimated totals	100.0%	57,883	6,940	50,943	90	279	1,474	5,097	10,699	37,970	2,274
Rural	1,420,206										
Area actually reporting	88.4%	31,716	3,510	28,206	57	239	382	2,832	9,112	16,931	2,163
Estimated totals	100.0%	35,868	3,969	31,899	64	270	432	3,203	10,305	19,148	2,446
State total	7,055,000	424,029	47,103	376,926	703	2,448	15,703	28,249	81,406	256,208	39,312
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,010.3	667.7	5,342.7	10.0	34.7	222.6	400.4	1,153.9	3,631.6	557.2
HAWAII											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	880,687										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	60,825	2,528	58,297	35	266	1,058	1,169	10,018	42,552	5,727
Cities outside metropolitan areas	39,555										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,828	109	2,719	4	17	34	54	605	2,038	76
Rural	258,758										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	15,110	454	14,656	11	76	129	238	3,406	10,670	580
State total	1,179,000	78,763	3,091	75,672	50	359	1,221	1,461	14,029	55,260	6,383
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,680.5	262.2	6,418.3	4.2	30.4	103.6	123.9	1,189.9	4,687.0	541.4
IDAHO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	339,901										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	17,353	1,130	16,223	8	124	86	912	2,999	12,372	852
Cities outside metropolitan areas	397,899										
Area actually reporting	98.5%	20,322	1,272	19,050	13	114	99	1,046	3,022	15,184	844
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,629	1,291	19,338	13	116	100	1,062	3,068	15,413	857
Rural	395,200										
Area actually reporting	98.3%	8,076	804	7,272	19	75	23	687	2,046	4,733	493
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,210	817	7,393	19	76	23	699	2,080	4,812	501
State total	1,133,000	46,192	3,238	42,954	40	316	209	2,673	8,147	32,597	2,210
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,077.0	285.8	3,791.2	3.5	27.9	18.4	235.9	719.1	2,877.1	195.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.111

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1994--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
ILLINOIS^{d,e}											
State total	11,752,000	661,150	112,928	548,222	1,378	3,913	43,788	63,849	118,116	363,888	66,218
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,625.9	960.9	4,664.9	11.7	33.3	372.6	543.3	1,005.1	3,096.4	563.5
INDIANA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,120,003										
Area actually reporting	78.5%	182,374	21,807	160,567	345	1,482	6,554	13,426	33,349	107,589	19,629
Estimated totals	100.0%	214,742	24,285	190,457	369	1,661	7,027	15,228	38,564	129,626	22,267
Cities outside metropolitan areas	575,599										
Area actually reporting	70.6%	21,080	2,303	18,777	15	134	231	1,923	3,449	14,251	1,077
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,862	3,262	26,600	21	190	327	2,724	4,886	20,188	1,526
Rural	1,056,398										
Area actually reporting	44.0%	8,613	1,170	7,443	28	86	60	996	2,407	4,500	536
Estimated totals	100.0%	19,576	2,658	16,918	63	195	136	2,264	5,471	10,229	1,218
State total	5,752,000	264,180	30,205	233,975	453	2,046	7,490	20,216	48,921	160,043	25,011
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,592.8	525.1	4,067.7	7.9	35.6	130.2	351.5	850.5	2,782.4	434.8
IOWA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,240,100										
Area actually reporting	97.7%	65,905	6,651	59,254	36	461	1,194	4,960	11,485	44,296	3,473
Estimated totals	100.0%	66,721	6,726	59,995	36	469	1,201	5,020	11,663	44,818	3,514
Cities outside metropolitan areas	697,099										
Area actually reporting	84.4%	22,375	1,378	20,997	5	123	86	1,164	3,643	16,458	896
Estimated totals	100.0%	26,522	1,634	24,888	6	146	102	1,380	4,318	19,508	1,062
Rural	891,801										
Area actually reporting	87.9%	8,918	487	8,431	4	45	21	417	2,541	5,433	457
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,146	554	9,592	5	51	24	474	2,891	6,181	520
State total	2,829,000	103,389	8,914	94,475	47	666	1,327	6,874	18,872	70,507	5,096
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,654.6	315.1	3,339.5	1.7	23.5	46.9	243.0	667.1	2,492.3	180.1
KANSAS^e											
State total	2,554,000	124,987	12,226	112,761	149	947	3,060	8,070	28,635	75,459	8,667
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,893.8	478.7	4,415.1	5.8	37.1	119.8	316.0	1,121.2	2,954.5	339.4
KENTUCKY											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,855,485										
Area actually reporting	99.1%	87,197	13,942	73,255	140	691	3,016	10,095	17,687	49,702	5,866
Estimated totals	100.0%	88,026	14,076	73,950	140	695	3,035	10,206	17,818	50,225	5,907
Cities outside metropolitan areas	605,549										
Area actually reporting	93.8%	24,412	3,832	20,580	10	184	374	3,264	4,590	14,747	1,243
Estimated totals	100.0%	26,031	4,087	21,944	11	196	399	3,481	4,894	15,725	1,325
Rural	1,365,966										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	19,744	4,980	14,764	93	457	160	4,270	5,979	7,465	1,320
Estimated totals	100.0%	19,833	5,002	14,831	93	459	161	4,289	6,006	7,499	1,326
State total	3,827,000	133,890	23,165	110,725	244	1,350	3,595	17,976	28,718	73,449	8,558
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,498.6	605.3	2,893.3	6.4	35.3	93.9	469.7	750.4	1,919.2	223.6
LOUISIANA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,237,253										
Area actually reporting	96.5%	238,107	33,785	204,322	759	1,579	10,662	20,785	45,289	134,828	24,205
Estimated totals	100.0%	244,684	34,623	210,061	769	1,617	10,826	21,411	46,488	138,862	24,711
Cities outside metropolitan areas	379,071										
Area actually reporting	75.5%	20,398	3,141	17,257	24	92	396	2,629	3,755	12,743	759
Estimated totals	100.0%	27,006	4,159	22,847	32	122	524	3,481	4,971	16,871	1,005
Rural	698,676										
Area actually reporting	92.3%	14,927	3,312	11,615	51	170	166	2,925	3,443	7,708	464
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,167	3,587	12,580	55	184	180	3,168	3,729	8,348	503
State total	4,315,000	287,857	42,369	245,488	856	1,923	11,530	28,060	55,188	164,081	26,219
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,671.1	981.9	5,689.2	19.8	44.6	267.2	650.3	1,279.0	3,802.6	607.6
MAINE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	455,552										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	18,364	940	17,424	10	128	193	609	3,498	13,137	789
Cities outside metropolitan areas	438,173										
Area actually reporting	99.0%	15,645	449	15,196	10	99	61	279	2,859	11,725	612
Estimated totals	100.0%	15,797	454	15,343	10	100	62	282	2,887	11,838	618
Rural	346,275										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,421	217	6,204	8	90	23	96	2,553	3,282	369
State total	1,240,000	40,582	1,611	38,971	28	318	278	987	8,938	28,257	1,776
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,272.7	129.9	3,142.8	2.3	25.6	22.4	79.6	720.8	2,278.8	143.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.111

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1994--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
MARYLAND											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,645,746										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	290,193	45,383	244,810	568	1,898	19,798	23,119	48,761	158,514	37,535
Estimated totals	100.0%	290,248	45,389	244,859	568	1,899	19,800	23,123	48,769	158,551	37,539
Cities outside metropolitan areas	92,044										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	9,639	1,100	8,539	3	52	221	824	1,701	6,453	385
Rural	268,210										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,609	968	5,641	8	85	126	749	1,764	3,604	273
State total	5,006,000	306,496	47,457	259,039	579	2,035	20,147	24,696	52,234	168,608	38,197
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,122.6	948.0	5,174.6	11.6	40.7	402.5	493.3	1,043.4	3,368.1	763.0
MASSACHUSETTS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,749,652										
Area actually reporting	90.1%	237,298	38,367	198,931	203	1,609	9,746	26,809	46,697	112,933	39,301
Estimated totals	100.0%	255,268	40,582	214,686	209	1,709	10,069	28,595	50,360	122,659	41,667
Cities outside metropolitan areas	279,032										
Area actually reporting	61.3%	7,905	1,294	6,611	3	70	56	1,165	1,749	4,451	411
Estimated totals	100.0%	12,904	2,112	10,792	5	114	91	1,902	2,855	7,266	671
Rural	12,316										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	109	55	54	0	2	0	53	7	37	10
State total	6,041,000	268,281	42,749	225,532	214	1,825	10,160	30,550	53,222	129,962	42,348
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,441.0	707.6	3,733.4	3.5	30.2	168.2	505.7	881.0	2,151.3	701.0
MICHIGAN											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	7,849,642										
Area actually reporting	93.4%	443,404	65,990	377,414	882	4,929	21,105	39,074	76,709	242,457	58,248
Estimated totals	100.0%	467,125	68,258	398,867	899	5,182	21,553	40,624	80,360	257,985	60,522
Cities outside metropolitan areas	606,874										
Area actually reporting	91.5%	21,126	1,359	19,767	3	377	74	905	2,590	16,525	652
Estimated totals	100.0%	23,100	1,486	21,614	3	412	81	990	2,832	18,069	713
Rural	1,039,484										
Area actually reporting	97.1%	26,060	2,918	23,142	24	1,093	96	1,705	8,402	13,702	1,038
Estimated totals	100.0%	26,851	3,007	23,844	25	1,126	99	1,757	8,657	14,118	1,069
State total	9,496,000	517,076	72,751	444,325	927	6,720	21,733	43,371	91,849	290,172	62,304
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,445.2	766.1	4,679.1	9.8	70.8	228.9	456.7	967.2	3,055.7	656.1
MINNESOTA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,166,784										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	156,241	14,426	141,815	124	1,992	5,264	7,046	27,439	102,433	11,943
Cities outside metropolitan areas	523,842										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	24,373	994	23,379	7	340	76	571	3,247	18,881	1,251
Rural	876,374										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	17,639	977	16,662	16	393	30	538	5,471	10,030	1,161
State total	4,567,000	198,253	16,397	181,856	147	2,725	5,370	8,155	36,157	131,344	14,355
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,341.0	359.0	3,982.0	3.2	59.7	117.6	178.6	791.7	2,875.9	314.3
MISSISSIPPI											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	922,538										
Area actually reporting	76.0%	57,000	5,771	51,229	146	459	2,723	2,443	14,362	30,149	6,718
Estimated totals	100.0%	64,172	6,353	57,819	173	560	2,843	2,777	16,815	33,850	7,154
Cities outside metropolitan areas	634,858										
Area actually reporting	64.6%	31,488	3,003	28,485	67	255	793	1,888	7,367	19,460	1,658
Estimated totals	100.0%	48,742	4,649	44,093	104	395	1,228	2,922	11,403	30,123	2,567
Rural	1,111,604										
Area actually reporting	25.7%	4,161	559	3,602	34	66	68	391	1,613	1,709	280
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,187	2,175	14,012	132	257	265	1,521	6,275	6,648	1,089
State total	2,669,000	129,101	13,177	115,924	409	1,212	4,336	7,220	34,493	70,621	10,810
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,837.1	493.7	4,343.3	15.3	45.4	162.5	270.5	1,292.4	2,646.0	405.0
MISSOURI											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,603,313										
Area actually reporting	96.4%	233,750	34,210	199,540	490	1,518	11,747	20,455	45,115	129,788	24,637
Estimated totals	100.0%	238,228	34,578	203,650	494	1,548	11,823	20,713	45,971	132,679	25,000
Cities outside metropolitan areas	487,299										
Area actually reporting	90.2%	23,602	2,080	21,522	22	174	247	1,637	3,746	16,720	1,056
Estimated totals	100.0%	26,153	2,305	23,848	24	193	274	1,814	4,151	18,527	1,170
Rural	1,187,388										
Area actually reporting	55.8%	8,787	1,314	7,473	20	119	45	1,130	3,042	3,947	484
Estimated totals	100.0%	15,757	2,357	13,400	36	214	81	2,026	5,455	7,077	868
State total	5,278,000	280,138	39,240	240,898	554	1,955	12,178	24,553	55,577	158,283	27,038
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,307.7	743.5	4,564.2	10.5	37.0	230.7	465.2	1,053.0	2,998.9	512.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.111

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1994--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
MONTANA^e											
State total	856,000	42,961	1,516	41,445	28	233	280	975	6,178	32,817	2,450
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,018.8	177.1	4,841.7	3.3	27.2	32.7	113.9	721.7	3,833.8	286.2
NEBRASKA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	821,142										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	49,520	5,496	44,024	41	349	1,148	3,958	7,585	31,088	5,351
Cities outside metropolitan areas	386,109										
Area actually reporting	99.1%	16,820	550	16,270	2	112	61	375	2,061	13,625	584
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,969	555	16,414	2	113	62	378	2,079	13,746	589
Rural	415,749										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	5,550	270	5,280	8	38	13	211	1,292	3,694	294
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,579	271	5,308	8	38	13	212	1,299	3,713	296
State total	1,623,000	72,068	6,322	65,746	51	500	1,223	4,548	10,963	48,547	6,236
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,440.4	389.5	4,050.9	3.1	30.8	75.4	280.2	675.5	2,991.2	384.2
NEVADA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,235,926										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	89,103	13,528	75,575	160	935	5,050	7,383	17,793	47,144	10,638
Cities outside metropolitan areas	42,927										
Area actually reporting	57.4%	1,275	99	1,176	1	9	21	68	301	803	72
Estimated totals	100.0%	2,220	173	2,047	2	16	37	118	524	1,398	125
Rural	178,147										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,967	896	5,071	8	50	47	791	1,418	3,351	302
State total	1,457,000	97,290	14,597	82,693	170	1,001	5,134	8,292	19,735	51,893	11,065
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,677.4	1,001.9	5,675.6	11.7	68.7	352.4	569.1	1,354.5	3,561.6	759.4
NEW HAMPSHIRE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	670,090										
Area actually reporting	95.2%	19,357	712	18,645	9	198	246	259	3,290	13,540	1,815
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,254	739	19,515	9	207	251	272	3,435	14,171	1,909
Cities outside metropolitan areas	324,890										
Area actually reporting	76.8%	7,590	399	7,191	3	140	41	215	1,193	5,730	268
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,881	519	9,362	4	182	53	280	1,553	7,460	349
Rural	142,020										
Area actually reporting	92.3%	953	66	887	3	17	4	42	265	581	41
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,030	70	960	3	18	4	45	287	629	44
State total	1,137,000	31,165	1,328	29,837	16	407	308	597	5,275	22,260	2,302
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,741.0	116.8	2,624.2	1.4	35.8	27.1	52.5	463.9	1,957.8	202.5
NEW JERSEY											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	7,904,000										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	368,400	48,544	319,856	396	1,972	22,762	23,414	72,074	195,618	52,164
Cities outside metropolitan areas	NONE										
Rural	NONE										
State total	7,904,000	368,400	48,544	319,856	396	1,972	22,762	23,414	72,074	195,618	52,164
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,660.9	614.2	4,046.8	5.0	24.9	288.0	296.2	911.9	2,474.9	660.0
NEW MEXICO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	926,923										
Area actually reporting	77.7%	59,031	8,896	50,135	72	402	1,806	6,616	10,953	32,828	6,354
Estimated totals	100.0%	64,255	9,511	54,744	87	473	1,926	7,025	12,498	35,557	6,689
Cities outside metropolitan areas	428,168										
Area actually reporting	77.2%	22,463	2,682	19,781	23	191	238	2,230	4,885	14,145	751
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,084	3,472	25,612	30	247	308	2,887	6,325	18,315	972
Rural	298,909										
Area actually reporting	58.1%	5,231	1,002	4,229	35	85	55	827	1,813	2,016	400
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,007	1,725	7,282	60	146	95	1,424	3,122	3,471	689
State total	1,654,000	102,346	14,708	87,638	177	866	2,329	11,336	21,945	57,343	8,350
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,187.8	889.2	5,298.5	10.7	52.4	140.8	685.4	1,326.8	3,466.9	504.8
NEW YORK											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	16,668,615										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	875,318	171,152	704,166	1,979	4,378	86,223	78,572	154,103	422,451	127,612
Estimated totals	100.0%	876,237	171,234	705,003	1,979	4,381	86,249	78,625	154,247	423,076	127,680
Cities outside metropolitan areas	644,500										
Area actually reporting	95.9%	24,947	2,154	22,793	9	142	261	1,742	3,968	18,235	590
Estimated totals	100.0%	26,003	2,245	23,758	9	148	272	1,816	4,136	19,007	615
Rural	855,885										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	19,038	1,954	17,084	28	171	96	1,659	6,267	10,239	578
State total	181,690,000	921,278	175,433	745,845	2,016	4,700	86,617	82,100	164,650	452,322	128,873
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,070.6	965.6	4,105.0	11.1	25.9	476.7	451.9	906.2	2,489.5	709.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.111

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1994--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
NORTH CAROLINA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,688,768										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	295,085	35,264	259,821	528	1,750	10,571	22,415	72,962	170,421	16,438
Estimated totals	100.0%	296,437	35,382	261,055	531	1,756	10,596	22,499	73,307	171,252	16,496
Cities outside metropolitan areas	713,386										
Area actually reporting	94.1%	56,160	6,356	49,804	110	254	1,642	4,350	13,220	34,350	2,234
Estimated totals	100.0%	59,658	6,752	52,906	117	270	1,744	4,621	14,043	36,490	2,373
Rural	1,667,846										
Area actually reporting	98.0%	40,761	4,088	36,673	121	302	461	3,204	16,426	17,824	2,423
Estimated totals	100.0%	41,610	4,174	37,436	124	308	471	3,271	16,768	18,195	2,473
State total	7,070,000	397,705	46,308	351,397	772	2,334	12,811	30,391	104,118	225,937	21,342
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,625.2	655.0	4,970.3	10.9	33.0	181.2	429.9	1,472.7	3,195.7	301.9
NORTH DAKOTA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	265,169										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	10,713	334	10,379	1	85	58	190	1,133	8,631	615
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,732	335	10,397	1	85	58	191	1,135	8,646	616
Cities outside metropolitan areas	145,544										
Area actually reporting	97.8%	4,473	115	4,358	0	37	13	65	386	3,773	199
Estimated totals	100.0%	4,573	117	4,456	0	38	13	66	395	3,858	203
Rural	227,287										
Area actually reporting	95.6%	2,055	67	1,988	0	25	0	42	516	1,333	139
Estimated totals	100.0%	2,150	70	2,080	0	26	0	44	540	1,395	145
State total	638,000	17,455	522	16,933	1	149	71	301	2,070	13,899	964
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,735.9	81.8	2,654.1	0.2	23.4	11.1	47.2	324.5	2,178.5	151.1
OHIO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	9,030,969										
Area actually reporting	86.3%	399,549	47,253	352,296	585	4,415	19,477	22,776	78,193	232,147	41,956
Estimated totals	100.0%	437,781	49,606	388,175	608	4,725	20,206	24,067	84,800	258,598	44,777
Cities outside metropolitan areas	754,995										
Area actually reporting	66.5%	25,597	1,712	23,885	13	193	355	1,151	4,235	18,579	1,071
Estimated totals	100.0%	38,479	2,574	35,905	20	290	534	1,730	6,366	27,929	1,610
Rural	1,316,036										
Area actually reporting	56.5%	10,770	989	9,781	19	122	46	802	2,832	6,369	580
Estimated totals	100.0%	19,050	1,750	17,300	34	216	81	1,419	5,009	11,265	1,026
State total	11,102,000	495,310	53,930	441,380	662	5,231	20,821	27,216	96,175	297,792	47,413
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,461.4	485.8	3,975.7	6.0	47.1	187.5	245.1	866.3	2,682.3	427.1
OKLAHOMA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,958,723										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	134,527	15,949	118,578	157	1,233	3,680	10,879	28,052	77,604	12,922
Cities outside metropolitan areas	668,405										
Area actually reporting	99.2%	35,670	3,908	31,762	31	257	427	3,193	8,434	21,509	1,819
Estimated totals	100.0%	35,941	3,937	32,004	31	259	430	3,217	8,498	21,673	1,833
Rural	630,872										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,007	1,339	9,668	38	124	64	1,113	4,214	4,748	706
State total	3,258,000	181,475	21,225	160,250	226	1,616	4,174	15,209	40,764	104,025	15,461
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,570.1	651.5	4,918.7	6.9	49.6	128.1	466.8	1,251.2	3,192.9	474.6
OREGON											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,161,637										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	147,339	13,732	133,607	109	1,016	3,846	8,761	24,527	90,420	18,660
Estimated totals	100.0%	147,702	15,752	133,950	109	1,018	3,852	8,773	24,585	90,668	18,697
Cities outside metropolitan areas	425,944										
Area actually reporting	95.0%	30,695	1,138	29,557	8	121	305	704	5,057	22,641	1,859
Estimated totals	100.0%	32,309	1,197	31,112	8	127	321	741	5,323	23,832	1,957
Rural	498,419										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	14,296	1,118	13,178	33	188	91	806	4,062	8,006	1,110
State total	3,086,000	194,307	16,067	178,240	150	1,333	4,264	10,320	33,970	122,506	21,764
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,296.4	520.6	5,775.8	4.9	43.2	138.2	334.4	1,100.8	3,969.7	705.2
PENNSYLVANIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	10,226,365										
Area actually reporting	96.7%	348,443	47,117	301,326	673	2,660	21,940	21,844	56,393	193,787	51,146
Estimated totals	100.0%	357,359	47,967	309,392	678	2,710	22,153	22,426	57,627	199,739	52,026
Cities outside metropolitan areas	766,813										
Area actually reporting	84.9%	18,095	1,827	16,268	9	168	203	1,447	2,658	12,759	851
Estimated totals	100.0%	21,317	2,153	19,164	11	198	239	1,705	3,131	15,031	1,002
Rural	1,058,822										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	15,650	1,305	14,345	23	237	105	940	5,710	7,510	1,125
State total	12,052,000	394,326	51,425	342,901	712	3,145	22,497	25,071	66,468	222,280	54,153
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,271.9	426.7	2,845.2	5.9	26.1	186.7	208.0	551.5	1,844.3	449.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.111

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1994--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
PUERTO RICO^f											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	NA										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	103,459	23,151	80,308	917	324	16,838	5,072	26,478	37,111	16,719
Cities outside metropolitan areas	NA										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	12,789	2,234	10,555	63	72	787	1,312	4,682	4,951	922
Total	X	116,248	25,385	90,863	980	396	17,625	6,384	31,160	42,062	17,641
RHODE ISLAND											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	915,587										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	37,949	3,413	34,536	40	254	825	2,294	8,452	21,040	5,044
Cities outside metropolitan areas	81,413										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,095	329	2,766	1	17	45	266	647	1,981	138
Rural	NA										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	23	2	21	0	2	0	0	2	18	1
State total	997,000	41,067	3,744	37,323	41	273	870	2,560	9,101	23,039	5,183
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,119.1	375.5	3,743.5	4.1	27.4	87.3	256.8	912.8	2,310.8	519.9
SOUTH CAROLINA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,558,492										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	163,101	26,305	136,796	237	1,430	5,224	19,414	33,656	92,554	10,586
Estimated totals	100.0%	163,177	26,314	136,863	237	1,430	5,226	19,421	33,668	92,606	10,589
Cities outside metropolitan areas	312,447										
Area actually reporting	98.9%	25,038	5,322	19,716	29	203	875	4,215	4,788	14,049	879
Estimated totals	100.0%	25,321	5,382	19,939	29	205	885	4,263	4,842	14,208	889
Rural	793,061										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	31,372	6,060	25,312	87	356	706	4,911	8,168	15,438	1,706
State total	3,664,000	219,870	37,756	182,114	353	1,991	6,817	28,595	46,678	122,252	13,184
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,000.8	1,030.5	4,970.4	9.6	54.3	186.1	780.4	1,274.0	3,336.6	359.8
SOUTH DAKOTA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	236,223										
Area actually reporting	97.2%	10,921	906	10,015	7	149	110	640	1,787	7,780	448
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,222	943	10,279	7	151	112	673	1,861	7,965	453
Cities outside metropolitan areas	191,948										
Area actually reporting	69.7%	5,688	314	5,374	2	75	8	229	926	4,236	212
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,156	450	7,706	3	108	11	328	1,328	6,074	304
Rural	292,829										
Area actually reporting	56.6%	1,693	141	1,552	0	25	7	109	424	1,063	65
Estimated totals	100.0%	2,989	248	2,741	0	44	12	192	749	1,877	115
State total	721,000	22,367	1,641	20,726	10	303	135	1,193	3,938	15,916	872
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,102.2	227.6	2,874.6	1.4	42.0	18.7	165.5	546.2	2,207.5	120.9
TENNESSEE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,479,021										
Area actually reporting	84.5%	197,962	31,028	166,934	375	2,001	9,826	18,826	41,415	100,996	24,523
Estimated totals	100.0%	215,613	33,044	182,569	401	2,174	10,104	20,365	45,527	111,193	25,849
Cities outside metropolitan areas	593,230										
Area actually reporting	79.7%	24,243	2,908	21,335	32	181	391	2,304	4,900	15,150	1,285
Estimated totals	100.0%	30,417	3,649	26,768	40	227	491	2,891	6,148	19,008	1,612
Rural	1,102,749										
Area actually reporting	47.1%	8,913	948	7,965	19	68	66	795	3,488	3,755	722
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,922	2,012	16,910	41	144	140	1,687	7,405	7,972	1,533
State total	5,175,000	264,952	38,705	226,247	482	2,545	10,735	24,943	59,080	138,173	28,994
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,119.8	747.9	4,371.9	9.3	49.2	207.4	482.0	1,141.6	2,670.0	560.3
TEXAS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	15,419,276										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	979,187	117,406	861,781	1,829	8,251	36,529	70,797	189,198	566,021	106,562
Estimated totals	100.0%	979,294	117,417	861,877	1,829	8,252	36,531	70,805	189,219	566,090	106,568
Cities outside metropolitan areas	1,352,931										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	67,276	8,009	59,267	77	449	890	6,593	13,909	42,738	2,620
Estimated totals	100.0%	67,400	8,023	59,377	77	449	891	6,606	13,935	42,817	2,625
Rural	1,605,793										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	32,531	4,398	28,133	116	401	221	3,660	11,533	15,040	1,560
State total	18,378,000	1,079,225	129,838	949,387	2,022	9,102	37,643	81,071	214,687	623,947	110,753
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,872.4	706.5	5,165.9	11.0	49.5	204.8	441.1	1,168.2	3,395.1	602.6
UTAH											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,478,180										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	84,619	4,863	79,756	52	662	1,147	3,002	12,557	62,303	4,896
Estimated totals	100.0%	85,031	4,883	80,148	52	665	1,151	3,015	12,619	62,615	4,914
Cities outside metropolitan areas	227,238										
Area actually reporting	93.8%	10,949	562	10,387	0	73	41	448	1,399	8,487	501
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,668	599	11,069	0	78	44	477	1,491	9,044	534
Rural	202,582										
Area actually reporting	99.0%	4,396	324	4,072	4	62	18	240	969	2,865	238
Estimated totals	100.0%	4,443	328	4,115	4	63	18	243	979	2,895	241
State total	1,908,000	101,142	5,810	95,332	56	806	1,213	3,735	15,089	74,554	5,689
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,300.9	304.5	4,996.4	2.9	42.2	63.6	195.8	790.8	3,907.4	298.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.111

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1994--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
VERMONT											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	114,418										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	7,179	186	6,993	0	60	34	92	1,358	5,280	355
Cities outside metropolitan areas	200,455										
Area actually reporting	86.6%	6,782	207	6,575	4	52	22	129	1,133	5,167	275
Estimated totals	100.0%	7,831	239	7,592	5	60	25	149	1,308	5,966	318
Rural	265,127										
Area actually reporting	95.4%	3,664	130	3,534	1	38	11	80	1,534	1,820	180
Estimated totals	100.0%	3,842	137	3,705	1	40	12	84	1,608	1,908	189
State total	580,000	18,852	562	18,290	6	160	71	325	4,274	13,154	862
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,250.3	96.9	3,153.4	1.0	27.6	12.2	56.0	736.9	2,267.9	148.6
VIRGINIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,076,266										
Area actually reporting	99.0%	231,881	20,586	211,295	497	1,562	8,291	10,236	35,109	159,565	16,621
Estimated totals	100.0%	233,453	20,666	212,787	499	1,572	8,317	10,278	35,324	160,747	16,716
Cities outside metropolitan areas	418,485										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	15,729	1,152	14,577	12	115	216	809	2,228	11,792	557
Rural	1,057,249										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	16,018	1,619	14,399	60	181	171	1,207	4,303	9,080	1,016
State total	6,552,000	265,200	23,437	241,763	571	1,868	8,704	12,294	41,855	181,619	18,289
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,047.6	357.7	3,689.9	8.7	28.5	132.8	187.6	638.8	2,772.0	279.1
WASHINGTON											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,439,102										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	275,419	24,428	250,991	257	2,759	7,152	14,260	46,973	179,448	24,570
Estimated totals	100.0%	276,203	24,472	251,731	257	2,766	7,166	14,283	47,084	180,011	24,636
Cities outside metropolitan areas	412,794										
Area actually reporting	96.7%	30,500	1,858	28,642	11	294	233	1,320	4,385	22,972	1,285
Estimated totals	100.0%	31,550	1,921	29,629	11	304	241	1,365	4,536	23,764	1,329
Rural	491,104										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	14,298	924	13,374	26	160	57	681	4,173	8,423	778
State total	5,343,000	322,051	27,317	294,734	294	3,230	7,464	16,329	55,793	212,198	26,743
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,027.5	511.3	5,516.3	5.5	60.5	139.7	305.6	1,044.2	3,971.5	500.5
WEST VIRGINIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	761,261										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	26,240	2,148	24,092	35	202	579	1,332	5,708	16,514	1,870
Cities outside metropolitan areas	278,633										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	9,217	705	8,512	13	56	118	518	1,630	6,460	422
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,275	709	8,566	13	56	119	521	1,640	6,501	425
Rural	782,106										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,552	1,074	9,478	51	112	74	837	3,325	5,174	979
State total	1,822,000	46,067	3,931	42,136	99	370	772	2,690	10,673	28,189	3,274
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,528.4	215.8	2,312.6	5.4	20.3	42.4	147.6	585.8	1,547.1	179.7
WISCONSIN											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,468,733										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	156,394	11,876	144,518	203	940	5,565	5,168	24,078	104,046	16,394
Estimated totals	100.0%	156,699	11,887	144,812	203	941	5,568	5,175	24,116	104,287	16,409
Cities outside metropolitan areas	633,810										
Area actually reporting	97.3%	26,510	1,045	25,465	7	142	147	749	3,020	21,518	927
Estimated totals	100.0%	27,245	1,074	26,171	7	146	151	770	3,104	22,114	953
Rural	979,457										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	16,508	787	15,721	17	105	20	645	5,604	9,158	959
State total	5,082,000	200,452	13,748	186,704	227	1,192	5,739	6,590	32,824	135,559	18,321
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,944.4	270.5	3,673.8	4.5	23.5	112.9	129.7	645.9	2,667.4	360.5
WYOMING											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	141,621										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	7,344	418	6,926	4	60	52	302	1,161	5,414	351
Cities outside metropolitan areas	209,079										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	10,308	619	9,689	4	60	25	530	1,248	8,114	327
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,366	622	9,744	4	60	25	533	1,255	8,160	329
Rural	125,300										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,709	257	2,452	8	40	2	207	681	1,680	91
State total	476,000	20,419	1,297	19,122	16	160	79	1,042	3,097	15,254	771
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,289.7	272.5	4,017.2	3.4	33.6	16.6	218.9	650.6	3,204.6	162.0

Note: See Note, table 3.109. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 but more than 2 months of offense reports (Source, p. 379). For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 3.

^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

^cIncludes offenses reported by the Zoological Police.

^dForcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in

with national UCR guidelines. The 1994 forcible rape total for Illinois was estimated by the Source using the national rate of forcible rapes when grouped by like agencies. Therefore, only the State total is shown.

^eComplete data were not available for Illinois, Kansas, and Montana; crime counts for these States were estimated by the Source.

^fU.S. Bureau of the Census estimates for Puerto Rico were unavailable.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), pp. 68-78. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.112

Offenses known to police

By offense and size of place, 1993 and 1994

(1994 estimated population)

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES										
11,844 agencies; total population 230,432,000:										
1993	12,923,381	1,790,658	11,132,723	23,058	85,891	633,214	1,048,495	2,580,192	7,081,017	1,471,514
1994	12,771,781	1,736,066	11,035,715	21,849	82,093	595,519	1,036,605	2,466,377	7,114,895	1,454,443
Percent change	-1.2%	-3.0	-0.9	-5.2	-4.4	-6.0	-1.1	-4.4	0.5	-1.2
TOTAL CITIES										
8,248 cities; total population 155,694,000:										
1993	10,481,456	1,505,716	8,975,740	18,729	64,566	574,974	847,447	1,959,450	5,769,328	1,246,962
1994	10,299,960	1,449,481	8,850,479	17,700	61,432	539,544	830,805	1,862,539	5,765,053	1,222,887
Percent change	-1.7%	-3.7	-1.4	-5.5	-4.9	-6.2	-2.0	-4.9	-0.1	-1.9
Group I										
66 cities, 250,000 and over; population 47,165,000:										
1993	4,294,934	820,535	3,474,399	11,620	27,368	376,324	405,223	778,324	2,000,840	695,235
1994	4,132,456	776,523	3,355,933	10,573	25,755	343,062	397,133	727,838	1,963,702	664,393
Percent change	-3.8%	-5.4	-3.4	-9.0	-5.9	-8.8	-2.0	-6.5	-1.9	-4.4
9 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 21,338,000:										
1993	1,848,824	428,395	1,420,429	5,939	8,325	211,007	203,124	316,515	759,533	344,381
1994	1,723,475	395,948	1,327,527	5,293	7,670	187,114	195,871	289,602	719,696	318,229
Percent change	-6.8%	-7.6	-6.5	-10.9	-7.9	-11.3	-3.6	-8.5	-5.2	-7.6
19 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 12,329,000:										
1993	1,107,079	168,563	938,516	2,603	9,072	75,601	81,287	203,615	585,225	149,676
1994	1,064,792	161,648	903,144	2,290	8,638	69,406	81,314	190,257	566,351	146,536
Percent change	-3.8%	-4.1	-3.8	-12.0	-4.8	-8.2	(c)	-6.6	-3.2	-2.1
38 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 13,498,000:										
1993	1,339,031	223,577	1,115,454	3,078	9,971	89,716	120,812	258,194	656,082	201,178
1994	1,344,189	218,927	1,125,262	2,990	9,447	86,542	119,948	247,979	677,655	199,628
Percent change	0.4%	-2.1	0.9	-2.9	-5.3	-3.5	-0.7	-4.0	3.3	-0.8
Group II										
135 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 19,935,000:										
1993	1,582,378	213,021	1,369,357	2,613	10,460	75,069	124,879	323,010	868,253	178,094
1994	1,561,917	207,111	1,354,806	2,712	9,809	73,549	121,041	307,301	864,615	182,890
Percent change	-1.3%	-2.8	-1.1	3.8	-6.2	-2.0	-3.1	-4.9	-0.4	2.7
Group III										
349 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 23,940,000:										
1993	1,464,886	170,994	1,293,892	1,711	9,114	55,107	105,062	282,655	856,396	154,841
1994	1,449,136	167,918	1,281,218	1,751	8,834	54,253	103,080	270,307	857,736	153,175
Percent change	-1.1%	-1.8	-1.0	2.3	-3.1	-1.5	-1.9	-4.4	0.2	-1.1
Group IV										
634 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 21,943,000:										
1993	1,186,171	123,706	1,062,465	1,141	7,058	33,557	81,950	226,034	735,347	101,084
1994	1,185,135	121,659	1,063,476	1,039	6,889	33,625	80,106	217,362	743,334	102,780
Percent change	-0.1%	-1.7	0.1	-8.9	-2.4	0.2	-2.3	-3.8	1.1	1.7
Group V										
1,463 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 23,019,000:										
1993	1,061,464	97,780	963,684	916	6,168	21,394	69,302	194,828	696,170	72,686
1994	1,070,735	98,945	971,790	939	5,843	22,021	70,142	188,118	709,942	73,730
Percent change	0.9%	1.2	0.8	2.5	-5.3	2.9	1.2	-3.4	2.0	1.4
Group VI										
5,601 cities, under 10,000; population 19,692,000:										
1993	891,623	79,680	811,943	728	4,398	13,523	61,031	154,599	612,322	45,022
1994	900,581	77,325	823,256	686	4,302	13,034	59,303	151,613	625,724	45,919

Table 3.112

Offenses known to police

By offense and size of place, 1993 and 1994--Continued

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent Crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
SUBURBAN COUNTIES										
1,235 agencies; population 50,122,000:										
1993	1,934,780	229,103	1,705,677	2,988	16,035	54,051	156,029	458,048	1,051,882	195,747
1994	1,952,763	228,332	1,724,431	2,939	15,434	51,623	158,336	442,172	1,081,347	200,912
Percent change	0.9%	-0.3	1.1	-1.6	-3.7	-4.5	1.5	-3.5	2.8	2.6
RURAL COUNTIES^d										
2,361 agencies; population 24,615,000:										
1993	507,145	55,839	451,306	1,341	5,290	4,189	45,019	162,694	259,807	28,805
1994	519,058	58,253	460,805	1,210	5,227	4,352	47,464	161,666	268,495	30,644
Percent change	2.3%	4.3	2.1	-9.8	-1.2	3.9	5.4	-0.6	3.3	6.4
SUBURBAN AREA^e										
5,849 agencies; population 93,524,000:										
1993	3,879,022	404,447	3,474,575	4,496	25,731	100,158	274,062	809,027	2,308,118	357,430
1994	3,899,973	402,589	3,497,384	4,383	24,687	97,257	276,262	778,181	2,354,456	364,747
Percent change	0.5%	-0.5	0.7	-2.5	-4.1	-2.9	0.8	-3.8	2.0	2.0

Note: See Note, table 3.109. These data represent all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 common months in 1993 and 1994 (Source, p. 380). Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police, were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines and were excluded by the Source from the forcible rape, violent crime, and Total Crime Index categories. Complete data were not available for Illinois and Kansas for 1993 and 1994, and for Montana for 1994; crime counts for these States were estimated by the Source. For definitions of offenses, suburban and rural areas, see Appendix 3.

^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

^cLess than one-tenth of 1 percent.

^dIncludes State police agencies with no county breakdown.

^eIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995),

Table 3.113

Rank order of States according to rates (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, murder and non-negligent manslaughter, robbery, aggravated assault, and rape

1994

Rank	Violent crime ^a		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter		Robbery		Aggravated assault		Rape	
	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate
United States, total		716.0		9.0		237.7		430.2		39.2
1	District of Columbia ^b	2,662.6	District of Columbia	70.0	District of Columbia	1,107.2	District of Columbia	1,441.8	Delaware	75.6
2	Florida	1,146.8	Louisiana	19.8	New York	476.7	South Carolina	780.4	Michigan	70.8
3	South Carolina	1,030.5	Mississippi	15.3	Maryland	402.5	Florida	757.4	Alaska	69.0
4	California	1,013.0	Arkansas	12.0	Illinois	372.6	New Mexico	685.4	Nevada	68.7
5	Nevada	1,001.9	Alabama	11.9	California	356.8	Louisiana	650.3	Washington	60.5
6	Louisiana	981.9	California	11.8	Nevada	352.4	California	609.4	Minnesota	59.7
7	New York	965.6	Illinois	11.7	Florida	328.8	Nevada	569.1	South Carolina	54.3
8	Illinois	960.9	Nevada	11.7	New Jersey	288.0	Alaska	544.9	New Mexico	52.4
9	Maryland	948.0	Maryland	11.6	Louisiana	267.2	Illinois	543.3	Florida	52.3
10	New Mexico	889.2	New York	11.1	Missouri	230.7	Massachusetts	505.7	Oklahoma	49.6
11	Alaska	766.3	Texas	11.0	Michigan	228.9	Arizona	494.7	Texas	49.5
12	Michigan	766.1	North Carolina	10.9	Georgia	222.6	Maryland	493.3	Tennessee	49.2
13	Tennessee	747.9	New Mexico	10.7	Tennessee	207.4	Tennessee	482.0	Ohio	47.1
14	Missouri	743.5	Missouri	10.5	Texas	204.8	Kentucky	469.7	Mississippi	45.4
15	Massachusetts	707.6	Arizona	10.5	Connecticut	187.8	Oklahoma	466.8	Louisiana	44.6
16	Texas	706.5	Georgia	10.0	Ohio	187.5	Alabama	465.3	District of Columbia	43.7
17	Arizona	703.1	Michigan	9.8	Pennsylvania	186.7	Missouri	465.2	Oregon	43.2
18	Alabama	683.7	South Carolina	9.6	South Carolina	186.1	Michigan	456.7	Colorado	43.2
19	Georgia	667.7	Tennessee	9.3	North Carolina	181.2	New York	451.9	Utah	42.2
20	North Carolina	655.0	Virginia	8.7	Alabama	171.2	Texas	441.1	South Dakota	42.0
21	Oklahoma	651.5	Florida	8.3	Massachusetts	168.2	North Carolina	429.9	Arkansas	41.9
22	New Jersey	614.2	Indiana	7.9	Mississippi	162.5	Arkansas	412.5	Maryland	40.7
23	Kentucky	605.3	Oklahoma	6.9	Arizona	162.0	Georgia	400.4	Kansas	37.1
24	Arkansas	595.1	Connecticut	6.6	Alaska	146.2	Delaware	354.8	Missouri	37.0
25	Delaware	561.0	Kentucky	6.4	New Mexico	140.8	Colorado	354.0	Arizona	36.0
26	Indiana	525.1	Alaska	6.3	Washington	139.7	Indiana	351.5	New Hampshire	35.8
27	Oregon	520.6	Ohio	6.0	Oregon	138.2	Oregon	334.4	Indiana	35.6
28	Washington	511.3	Pennsylvania	5.9	Virginia	132.8	Kansas	316.0	Kentucky	35.3
29	Colorado	509.6	Kansas	5.8	Indiana	130.2	Washington	305.6	Alabama	35.2
30	Mississippi	493.7	Washington	5.5	Arkansas	128.7	New Jersey	296.2	California	34.9
31	Ohio	485.8	Colorado	5.4	Oklahoma	128.1	Nebraska	280.2	Georgia	34.7
32	Kansas	478.7	West Virginia	5.4	Delaware	125.9	Mississippi	270.5	Wyoming	33.6
33	Connecticut	455.5	New Jersey	5.0	Kansas	119.8	Rhode Island	256.8	Illinois	33.3
34	Pennsylvania	426.7	Oregon	4.9	Minnesota	117.6	Ohio	245.1	North Carolina	33.0
35	Nebraska	389.5	Delaware	4.7	Wisconsin	112.9	Iowa	243.0	Nebraska	30.8
36	Rhode Island	375.5	Wisconsin	4.5	Colorado	106.9	Connecticut	236.5	Hawaii	30.4
37	Minnesota	359.0	Hawaii	4.2	Hawaii	103.6	Idaho	235.9	Massachusetts	30.2
38	Virginia	357.7	Rhode Island	4.1	Kentucky	93.9	Wyoming	218.9	Virginia	28.5
39	Iowa	315.1	Massachusetts	3.5	Rhode Island	87.3	Pennsylvania	208.0	Idaho	27.9
40	Utah	304.5	Idaho	3.5	Nebraska	75.4	Utah	195.8	Vermont	27.6
41	Idaho	285.8	Wyoming	3.4	Utah	63.6	Virginia	187.6	Rhode Island	27.4
42	Wyoming	272.5	Montana	3.3	Iowa	46.9	Minnesota	178.6	Montana	27.2
43	Wisconsin	270.5	Minnesota	3.2	West Virginia	42.4	South Dakota	165.5	Pennsylvania	26.1
44	Hawaii	262.2	Nebraska	3.1	Montana	32.7	West Virginia	147.6	New York	25.9
45	South Dakota	227.6	Utah	2.9	New Hampshire	27.1	Wisconsin	129.7	Maine	25.6
46	West Virginia	215.8	Maine	2.3	Maine	22.4	Hawaii	123.9	New Jersey	24.9
47	Montana	177.1	Iowa	1.7	South Dakota	18.7	Montana	113.9	Connecticut	24.6
48	Maine	129.9	New Hampshire	1.4	Idaho	18.4	Maine	79.6	Iowa	23.5
49	New Hampshire	116.8	South Dakota	1.4	Wyoming	16.6	Vermont	56.0	Wisconsin	23.5
50	Vermont	96.9	Vermont	1.0	Vermont	12.2	New Hampshire	52.5	North Dakota	23.4
51	North Dakota	81.8	North Dakota	0.2	North Dakota	11.1	North Dakota	47.2	West Virginia	20.3

Note: These data were compiled by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action, Research and Information Division from data provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Where rates for States are reported as equal, rank was determined by calculating the rate to the decimal place necessary to make a distinction. Counts for murder and non-negligent manslaughter include certain homicides later ruled as self-defense or other justifiable homicides. Complete data were not available for Illinois, Kansas, and Montana; therefore certain crime counts were estimated by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

^aIncludes murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bIncludes offenses reported by the Zoological Police.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Table 3.114

Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime and murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, and number and percent of firearm-related violent crime and weapon-related murder and nonnegligent manslaughter

By State, 1994

State	Violent crime ^a		Firearm-related violent crime		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter								
			Number	Percent of all violent crime	Number	Rate	Percent of all violent crime	Percent of all murder and nonnegligent manslaughter					
	Firearm-related	Handgun-related						Shotgun-related	Rifle-related	Knife-related	Fists/feet-related		
United States, total ^b	1,864,168	716.0	552,669	29.6%	23,305	9.0	1.3%	70.0%	56.5%	4.3%	3.3%	12.5%	5.3%
Alabama	28,844	683.7	7,085	24.6	501	11.9	1.7	74.5	62.9	7.4	4.2	10.8	6.2
Alaska	4,644	766.3	1,262	27.2	38	6.3	0.8	64.9	51.4	5.4	5.4	18.9	16.2
Arizona	28,653	703.1	10,313	36.0	426	10.5	1.5	72.6	54.4	4.1	5.5	11.2	5.5
Arkansas	14,598	595.1	5,014	34.4	294	12.0	2.0	72.4	51.9	8.9	6.1	9.9	3.1
California	318,395	1,013.0	87,634	27.5	3,703	11.8	1.2	75.2	66.1	4.4	3.8	11.5	4.2
Colorado	18,632	509.6	4,883	26.2	199	5.4	1.1	63.5	53.9	3.9	1.7	16.3	5.6
Connecticut	14,916	455.5	3,640	24.4	215	6.6	1.4	73.6	64.8	2.3	3.2	13.9	6.5
Delaware	3,961	561.0	830	21.0	33	4.7	0.8	46.2	23.1	0.0	0.0	15.4	7.7
District of Columbia ^c	15,177	2,662.6	4,974	32.8	399	70.0	2.6	77.4	76.2	0.8	0.0	11.8	1.8
Florida	160,016	1,146.8	45,415	28.4	1,165	8.3	0.7	54.8	37.3	2.8	2.3	13.1	4.8
Georgia	47,103	667.7	17,167	36.4	703	10.0	1.5	72.6	62.2	4.9	2.7	12.7	4.9
Hawaii	3,091	262.2	459	14.8	50	4.2	1.6	48.0	38.0	6.0	4.0	12.0	14.0
Idaho	3,238	285.8	907	28.0	40	3.5	1.2	60.0	50.0	0.0	10.0	17.5	10.0
Illinois	112,928	960.9	42,492	37.6	1,378	11.7	1.2	69.0	55.3	1.3	1.1	12.5	5.4
Indiana	30,205	525.1	7,293	24.1	453	7.9	1.5	74.0	61.4	5.8	1.6	12.1	4.2
Iowa	8,914	315.1	1,481	16.6	47	1.7	0.5	47.7	25.0	13.6	2.3	22.7	9.1
Kansas ^d	12,226	478.7	NA	NA	149	5.8	1.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky ^d	23,165	605.3	NA	NA	244	6.4	1.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	42,369	981.9	17,210	40.6	856	19.8	2.0	82.8	72.0	3.5	3.9	7.3	3.8
Maine	1,611	129.9	159	9.9	28	2.3	1.7	40.7	29.6	11.1	0.0	22.2	14.8
Maryland	47,457	948.0	17,106	36.0	579	11.6	1.2	70.3	65.8	2.9	1.0	13.0	5.7
Massachusetts	42,749	707.6	5,676	13.3	214	3.5	0.5	65.0	30.5	2.5	2.0	15.8	3.4
Michigan	72,751	766.1	25,130	34.5	927	9.8	1.3	72.3	52.4	7.3	3.6	11.5	4.4
Minnesota	16,397	359.0	3,633	22.2	147	3.2	0.9	57.2	42.8	8.7	5.8	20.3	5.8
Mississippi	13,177	493.7	5,911	44.9	409	15.3	3.1	79.0	72.1	3.1	2.2	11.4	3.1
Missouri	39,240	743.5	15,358	39.1	554	10.5	1.4	64.3	51.3	5.3	3.4	12.2	4.1
Montana ^d	1,516	177.1	NA	NA	28	3.3	1.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nebraska	6,322	389.5	1,598	25.3	51	3.1	0.8	60.0	33.3	6.7	20.0	6.7	13.3
Nevada	14,597	1,001.9	4,587	31.4	170	11.7	1.2	66.3	55.6	5.3	4.1	10.7	11.8
New Hampshire	1,328	116.8	182	13.7	16	1.4	1.2	66.7	53.3	0.0	13.3	20.0	6.7
New Jersey	48,544	614.2	12,622	26.0	396	5.0	0.8	54.0	49.5	2.0	0.5	16.9	10.9
New Mexico	14,708	889.2	4,418	30.0	177	10.7	1.2	61.7	45.8	5.6	9.3	15.9	6.5
New York	175,433	965.6	45,215	25.8	2,016	11.1	1.1	68.1	61.3	1.9	1.4	14.6	6.0
North Carolina	46,308	655.0	15,822	34.2	772	10.9	1.7	63.8	51.4	5.4	6.5	14.1	5.4
North Dakota	522	81.8	40	7.7	1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	53,930	485.8	16,466	30.5	662	6.0	1.2	72.8	59.5	5.5	1.2	9.0	6.2
Oklahoma	21,225	651.5	5,745	27.1	226	6.9	1.1	70.0	52.4	8.8	7.5	13.7	5.7
Oregon	16,067	520.6	4,266	26.5	150	4.9	0.9	65.3	46.0	5.3	8.7	20.0	6.0
Pennsylvania	51,425	426.7	16,003	31.1	712	5.9	1.4	66.5	59.7	3.1	2.0	14.0	8.2
Rhode Island	3,744	375.5	618	16.5	41	4.1	1.1	51.2	41.5	4.9	4.9	19.5	4.9
South Carolina	37,756	1,030.5	10,183	27.0	353	9.6	0.9	72.2	55.7	7.1	5.7	11.4	5.4
South Dakota	1,641	227.6	291	17.7	10	1.4	0.6	44.4	33.3	0.0	11.1	11.1	22.2
Tennessee	38,705	747.9	13,479	34.8	482	9.3	1.2	70.1	59.1	6.2	3.3	14.8	5.5
Texas	129,838	706.5	43,319	33.4	2,022	11.0	1.6	73.3	54.2	5.9	4.0	13.3	4.8
Utah	5,810	304.5	1,270	21.9	56	2.9	1.0	68.3	52.4	4.8	6.3	14.3	4.8
Vermont	562	96.9	104	18.6	6	1.0	1.1	33.3	16.7	16.7	0.0	33.3	16.7
Virginia	23,437	357.7	6,800	29.0	571	8.7	2.4	73.3	64.1	4.4	3.0	11.7	5.4
Washington	27,317	511.3	7,271	26.6	294	5.5	1.1	62.8	50.2	1.4	7.8	14.7	6.8
West Virginia	3,931	215.8	796	20.2	99	5.4	2.5	77.8	57.6	11.1	8.1	4.0	5.1
Wisconsin	13,748	270.5	4,705	34.2	227	4.5	1.7	52.9	47.1	3.1	2.2	18.2	10.2
Wyoming	1,297	272.5	209	16.1	16	3.4	1.2	62.5	37.5	6.3	18.8	12.5	18.8

Note: See Note, table 3.113. Firearm-related figures are projections based on Uniform Crime Reports data showing incomplete reports from the States and the District of Columbia. Not all States report each year; therefore comparisons between years should not be undertaken, except for States that have reported consistently.

For detailed information on State and Federal restrictions on the purchase, carrying, and ownership of firearms, see table 1.110.

^aIncludes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, robbery, aggravated assault, and rape.

^bFirearm-related violent crime figures for "United States, total" are projections based on reports from 47 States and the District of Columbia.

^cData on weapons used were provided by the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia.

^dKansas, Kentucky, and Montana did not provide data on weapons used in violent crimes.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Table 3.115

Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of robbery and aggravated assault, and percent of weapon-related robbery and aggravated assault

By State, 1994

State	Robbery						Aggravated assault					
	Number	Rate	Percent of all violent crimes	Percent of all robberies			Number	Rate	Percent of all violent crimes	Percent of all aggravated assaults		
				Firearm-related	Knife-related	Strongarm-related				Firearm-related	Knife-related	Personal weapons-related
United States, total ^a	618,817	237.7	33.2%	41.5%	9.5%	39.3%	1,119,950	430.2	60.1%	24.0%	17.8%	26.3%
Alabama	7,223	171.2	25.0	25.2	24.6	25.6	19,633	465.3	68.1	24.1	24.3	26.6
Alaska	886	146.2	19.1	40.0	12.9	38.8	3,302	544.9	71.1	25.5	20.7	29.9
Arizona	6,601	162.0	23.0	40.2	10.4	39.5	20,161	494.7	70.4	35.7	16.5	21.5
Arkansas	3,158	128.7	21.6	51.6	6.9	34.2	10,118	412.5	69.3	30.3	13.8	32.8
California	112,160	356.8	35.2	39.7	9.8	38.2	191,548	609.4	60.2	20.5	12.7	38.8
Colorado	3,910	106.9	21.0	35.3	9.2	42.7	12,944	354.0	69.5	24.9	16.5	21.9
Connecticut	6,150	187.8	41.2	38.4	10.0	42.2	7,745	236.5	51.9	13.5	15.8	35.7
Delaware	889	125.9	22.4	34.5	4.4	51.5	2,505	354.8	63.2	18.1	25.9	11.9
District of Columbia	6,311	1,107.2	41.6	42.7	7.8	30.4	8,218	1,441.8	54.1	23.7	24.1	13.1
Florida	45,871	328.8	28.7	41.0	6.6	44.6	105,679	757.4	66.0	23.9	18.7	15.3
Georgia	15,703	222.6	33.3	51.5	5.5	30.5	28,249	400.4	60.0	29.5	22.1	17.0
Hawaii	1,221	103.6	39.5	13.2	5.1	79.3	1,461	123.9	47.3	16.3	11.8	54.4
Idaho	209	18.4	6.5	30.0	17.4	38.2	2,673	235.9	82.6	29.5	24.6	14.8
Illinois	43,788	372.6	38.8	43.9	8.2	40.1	63,849	543.3	56.5	34.4	22.4	4.7
Indiana	7,490	130.2	24.8	46.6	7.9	37.7	20,216	351.5	66.9	16.1	10.2	50.5
Iowa	1,327	46.9	14.9	27.8	9.0	48.5	6,874	243.0	77.1	14.9	14.6	44.5
Kansas ^b	3,060	119.8	25.0	NA	NA	NA	8,070	316.0	66.0	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	3,595	93.9	15.5	38.8	11.0	41.8	17,976	469.7	77.6	15.7	7.8	51.7
Louisiana	11,530	267.2	27.2	60.5	7.4	25.3	28,060	650.3	66.2	33.2	18.1	21.2
Maine	278	22.4	17.3	26.0	8.7	59.2	987	79.6	61.3	4.4	14.8	49.2
Maryland	20,147	402.5	42.5	53.9	7.4	31.9	24,696	493.3	52.0	22.8	21.4	15.6
Massachusetts	10,160	168.2	23.8	25.4	19.2	44.4	30,550	505.7	71.5	9.1	16.3	34.9
Michigan	21,733	228.9	29.9	51.4	6.1	26.8	43,371	456.7	59.6	29.1	17.8	11.2
Minnesota	5,370	117.6	32.7	23.0	7.4	60.5	8,155	178.6	49.7	25.0	26.7	19.4
Mississippi	4,336	162.5	32.9	52.4	12.0	28.0	7,220	270.5	54.8	44.2	19.5	19.2
Missouri	12,178	230.7	31.0	48.2	6.7	37.3	24,553	465.2	62.6	36.4	15.0	17.2
Montana ^b	280	32.7	18.5	NA	NA	NA	975	113.9	64.3	NA	NA	NA
Nebraska	1,223	75.4	19.3	35.9	10.8	46.3	4,548	280.2	71.9	23.7	15.0	29.3
Nevada	5,134	352.4	35.2	51.1	9.1	32.3	8,292	569.1	56.8	21.1	12.4	41.5
New Hampshire	308	27.1	23.2	24.1	9.6	59.0	597	52.5	45.0	9.5	17.3	50.5
New Jersey	22,762	288.0	46.9	33.7	9.5	49.5	23,414	296.2	48.2	19.4	21.2	29.0
New Mexico	2,329	140.8	15.8	35.9	10.5	46.4	11,336	685.4	77.1	29.9	20.9	24.6
New York	86,617	476.7	49.4	34.7	14.7	40.3	82,100	451.9	46.8	16.2	24.6	24.1
North Carolina	12,811	181.2	27.7	43.3	7.8	39.6	30,391	429.9	65.6	31.4	19.6	21.9
North Dakota	71	11.1	13.6	10.0	8.6	18.6	301	47.2	57.7	6.1	13.6	46.3
Ohio	20,821	187.5	38.6	41.5	5.8	43.4	27,216	245.1	50.5	25.0	16.8	27.7
Oklahoma	4,174	128.1	19.7	40.3	8.6	45.1	15,209	466.8	71.7	24.6	14.3	32.1
Oregon	4,264	138.2	26.5	35.6	10.5	45.0	10,320	334.4	64.2	24.4	16.9	25.6
Pennsylvania	22,497	186.7	43.7	44.0	7.0	44.2	25,071	208.0	48.8	21.2	15.0	40.7
Rhode Island	870	87.3	23.2	26.7	11.5	54.8	2,560	256.8	68.4	13.2	16.5	30.7
South Carolina	6,817	186.1	18.1	38.0	9.9	41.0	28,595	780.4	75.7	25.0	22.8	13.8
South Dakota	135	18.7	8.2	29.5	9.0	55.7	1,193	165.5	72.7	18.1	25.7	37.8
Tennessee	10,735	207.4	27.7	53.0	6.4	33.6	24,943	482.0	64.4	28.9	17.5	21.1
Texas	37,643	204.8	29.0	46.2	8.8	36.0	81,071	441.1	62.4	29.0	19.8	24.9
Utah	1,213	63.6	20.9	36.9	8.7	40.1	3,735	195.8	64.3	18.8	18.0	25.8
Vermont	71	12.2	12.6	28.6	19.0	28.6	325	56.0	57.8	20.3	21.1	13.5
Virginia	8,704	132.8	37.1	45.7	7.3	38.0	12,294	187.6	52.5	18.1	21.6	33.3
Washington	7,464	139.7	27.3	33.4	9.0	49.1	16,329	305.6	59.8	26.2	16.6	28.1
West Virginia	772	42.4	19.6	33.6	7.9	53.3	2,690	147.6	68.4	15.7	17.0	47.1
Wisconsin	5,739	112.9	41.7	54.5	7.7	32.2	6,590	129.7	47.9	20.3	16.0	43.1
Wyoming	79	16.6	6.1	17.7	10.1	59.5	1,042	218.9	80.3	16.2	18.1	39.0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.113 and 3.114.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

^aFirearm-related violent crime figures for "United States, total" are projections based on reports from 48 States and the District of Columbia.^bKansas and Montana did not provide data on weapons used in robberies and aggravated assaults.

Table 3.116

Percent changes in Total Crime Index rates and violent crime rates

United States, 1960-1994

	Total Crime Index ^a	Violent crime				
		Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault
1960 to 1961	1.0%	-1.7%	-6.0%	-1.8%	-3.1%	-0.5%
1961 to 1962	6.0	2.6	-3.9	0.4	2.4	3.4
1962 to 1963	7.9	3.6	-0.2	-0.9	3.5	4.3
1963 to 1964	9.5	13.3	6.8	19.7	10.4	14.9
1964 to 1965	2.5	5.1	5.1	7.9	5.1	4.7
1965 to 1966	9.1	9.9	9.7	9.1	12.7	8.1
1966 to 1967	11.9	15.1	9.8	6.0	27.2	8.2
1967 to 1968	12.7	17.9	11.6	13.5	28.3	10.4
1968 to 1969	9.2	10.1	5.9	16.2	12.6	7.4
1969 to 1970	8.3	10.6	7.4	1.3	16.0	6.7
1970 to 1971	4.5	8.9	9.5	9.6	9.2	8.5
1971 to 1972	-4.9	1.3	4.0	9.8	-3.9	5.6
1972 to 1973	4.9	4.1	4.4	8.9	1.3	6.2
1973 to 1974	16.8	10.5	4.7	7.0	14.3	7.7
1974 to 1975	9.2	5.8	-1.8	0.4	5.5	7.1
1975 to 1976	-0.2	-4.1	-9.1	1.0	-9.7	0.9
1976 to 1977	-4.0	1.7	1.0	10.4	-4.3	5.9
1977 to 1978	1.2	4.6	1.5	5.6	2.7	6.1
1978 to 1979	8.3	10.3	8.7	11.9	11.6	9.1
1979 to 1980	6.9	8.7	4.9	6.1	15.0	4.4
1980 to 1981	-1.5	-0.4	-3.9	-2.2	3.0	-2.9
1981 to 1982	-4.3	-3.9	-7.7	-5.5	-7.7	-0.2
1982 to 1983	-7.6	-5.9	-9.1	-0.9	-9.4	-3.4
1983 to 1984	-2.8	0.3	-4.1	5.7	-5.1	3.9
1984 to 1985	3.5	3.2	0.5	4.1	1.5	4.4
1985 to 1986	5.2	11.0	7.5	2.1	8.0	14.2
1986 to 1987	1.3	-1.3	-3.4	-1.3	-5.5	1.5
1987 to 1988	2.1	4.5	1.9	0.5	3.9	5.4
1988 to 1989	1.4	4.1	2.9	1.2	5.5	3.5
1989 to 1990	1.4	10.4	8.8	8.3	10.3	10.6
1990 to 1991	1.3	3.6	3.9	2.5	6.1	2.2
1991 to 1992	-4.0	-0.1	-4.9	1.2	-3.3	2.0
1992 to 1993	-3.1	-1.5	2.1	-4.9	-3.0	-0.4
1993 to 1994	-2.0	-4.0	-5.9	-3.5	-7.1	-2.3
1960 to 1994	184.8	345.1	76.2	309.1	295.3	399.9
1970 to 1994	34.9	97.0	13.7	109.8	38.1	161.0
1980 to 1994	-9.7	20.0	-12.4	6.5	-5.3	44.1
1990 to 1994	-7.7	-2.2	-5.0	-4.9	-7.5	1.4

Note: See Note, table 3.113. Crime rates are the number of offenses known to police per 100,000 population. These numbers represent percent changes in crime rates from one year to the next.

^aIncludes the violent crimes of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, and the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Table 3.117

Rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault

In cities over 250,000 and 100,000 population, 1994

City	Population	Violent crime rate ^a	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter rate	Rape rate	Robbery rate	Aggravated assault rate
Cities 250,000 and over						
Anaheim, CA	278,918	947.9	8.6	32.3	406.2	500.9
Anchorage, AK	253,667	976.9	8.7	78.1	287.4	602.8
Arlington, TX	286,748	852.0	6.3	50.2	228.1	567.4
Atlanta, GA	411,204	3,571.0	46.4	102.6	1,299.4	2,122.5
Aurora, CO	252,833	1,448.0	5.9	58.1	246.4	1,137.5
Austin, TX	511,676	635.0	7.2	48.7	301.4	277.7
Baltimore, MD	739,180	2,834.4	43.4	86.2	1,525.3	1,179.4
Birmingham, AL	270,978	2,444.8	49.8	100.7	730.7	1,563.6
Boston, MA	556,724	1,915.5	15.3	81.4	762.5	1,056.4
Buffalo, NY	324,354	2,124.2	27.7	86.3	1,007.8	1,002.3
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	527,121	1,726.7	16.5	66.4	514.7	1,129.2
Chicago, IL ^b	2,802,494	NA	33.1	NA	1,210.5	1,440.9
Cincinnati, OH	366,953	1,323.1	10.4	104.1	580.7	627.9
Cleveland, OH	506,230	1,529.7	26.1	148.0	775.1	580.6
Colorado Springs, CO	312,122	481.5	4.5	73.0	128.5	275.5
Columbus, OH	647,860	1,043.6	15.4	104.8	555.5	367.8
Corpus Christi, TX	276,880	856.3	4.7	64.3	177.7	609.7
Dallas, TX	1,062,677	1,589.0	27.8	90.1	666.0	805.2
Denver, CO	511,085	920.8	15.8	71.6	335.4	498.0
Detroit, MI	1,022,283	2,687.2	52.9	109.2	1,249.4	1,275.8
District of Columbia	570,000	2,662.6	70.0	43.7	1,107.2	1,441.8
El Paso, TX	565,183	950.0	7.8	41.2	192.2	708.8
Fort Worth, TX	472,288	1,277.8	27.9	87.4	503.7	658.7
Fresno, CA	382,655	1,620.0	22.0	50.2	734.3	813.5
Honolulu, HI	880,687	287.0	4.0	30.2	120.1	132.7
Houston, TX	1,758,016	1,307.5	21.3	53.0	567.7	665.5
Indianapolis/Marion County, IN	771,796	837.9	14.0	62.6	318.0	443.4
Jacksonville, FL	685,776	1,519.9	15.5	94.5	499.7	910.2
Kansas City, MO	439,089	2,435.3	32.3	111.6	848.8	1,442.5
Las Vegas, NV	752,577	1,251.4	14.0	76.3	505.6	655.6
Long Beach, CA	446,383	1,416.7	17.9	37.4	767.3	594.1
Los Angeles, CA	3,550,381	2,059.0	23.8	43.8	868.0	1,123.4
Louisville, KY	276,307	1,004.7	18.8	51.4	473.0	461.4
Memphis, TN	628,375	1,568.3	25.3	110.6	793.8	638.6
Mesa, AZ	315,456	749.4	5.4	38.0	129.0	576.9
Miami, FL	379,980	3,413.6	30.5	58.2	1,537.2	1,787.7
Milwaukee, WI	628,737	1,043.7	22.1	68.2	638.9	314.4
Minneapolis, MN	370,834	1,907.6	16.7	155.9	928.7	806.3
Nashville, TN	521,301	1,798.4	14.0	97.4	508.7	1,178.2
New Orleans, LA	493,990	1,886.9	85.8	88.3	976.1	736.7
New York City, NY	7,336,224	1,860.9	21.3	36.3	988.8	814.5
Newark, NJ	271,025	3,840.6	35.4	76.4	2,130.8	1,598.0
Norfolk, VA	260,038	916.0	23.5	60.4	460.3	371.9
Oakland, CA	379,695	2,193.9	36.9	85.1	1,021.1	1,050.8
Oklahoma City, OK	461,271	1,402.9	14.1	118.4	379.0	891.4
Omaha, NE	344,975	1,139.2	9.6	62.9	266.1	800.6
Philadelphia, PA	1,560,576	1,322.5	25.9	46.2	814.2	436.2
Phoenix, AZ	1,076,108	1,080.5	21.5	40.7	320.7	697.6
Pittsburgh, PA	368,594	1,113.7	17.4	70.8	669.8	355.7
Portland, OR	463,072	1,902.1	10.8	86.4	506.2	1,298.7
Sacramento, CA	389,458	1,206.3	15.9	44.7	588.5	557.2
San Antonio, TX	999,900	647.2	19.4	56.5	278.1	293.1
San Diego, CA	1,168,785	1,078.0	9.7	34.5	329.0	704.8
San Francisco, CA	741,568	1,461.4	12.3	39.4	893.2	516.5
San Jose, CA	815,235	725.6	4.0	46.0	136.0	539.5
Santa Ana, CA	293,021	1,050.8	25.3	27.3	604.4	393.8
Seattle, WA	540,268	1,210.1	12.8	58.9	469.4	669.1
St. Louis, MO	390,437	3,750.7	63.5	77.9	1,543.1	2,066.1
St. Paul, MN	274,210	995.6	10.6	98.1	318.0	568.9
Tampa, FL	294,663	3,482.6	21.0	101.1	1,146.4	2,214.1
Toledo, OH	331,744	1,104.5	12.1	107.3	523.0	462.1
Tucson, AZ	441,402	1,106.0	8.4	65.5	229.3	802.9
Tulsa, OK	381,640	1,215.5	11.0	77.6	280.6	846.3
Virginia Beach, VA	427,471	270.9	7.7	33.9	142.5	86.8
Wichita, KS	316,629	742.2	13.3	70.7	334.8	323.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.117

Rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault

In cities over 250,000 and 100,000 population, 1994--Continued

City	Population	Violent crime rate ^a	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter rate	Rape rate	Robbery rate	Aggravated assault rate
Cities 100,000 to 249,999						
Abilene, TX	112,341	641.8	5.3	80.1	105.9	450.4
Akron, OH	225,262	960.7	10.2	86.6	360.5	503.4
Albany, NY	100,037	1,379.5	13.0	79.0	541.8	745.7
Alexandria, VA	115,929	608.1	7.8	31.9	273.4	295.0
Allentown, PA	106,934	768.7	10.3	44.0	349.7	364.7
Amarillo, TX	167,393	753.3	14.9	63.3	141.6	533.5
Amherst Town, NY	107,238	NA	0.9	7.5	64.3	NA
Ann Arbor, MI	110,486	499.6	3.6	38.0	138.5	319.5
Aurora, IL ^b	107,195	NA	12.1	NA	285.5	583.0
Bakersfield, CA	191,246	1,019.6	18.3	30.9	299.6	670.9
Baton Rouge, LA	226,595	2,449.7	28.2	79.4	648.7	1,693.3
Beaumont, TX	120,031	1,177.2	20.8	182.5	423.2	550.7
Berkeley, CA	102,876	1,355.0	7.8	35.0	724.2	588.1
Boise, ID	144,248	350.8	2.8	41.6	40.2	266.2
Bridgeport, CT	136,781	1,367.1	36.6	43.1	692.3	595.1
Brownsville, TX	109,912	837.0	10.9	28.2	243.8	554.1
Chandler, AZ	106,525	276.0	5.6	25.3	76.0	169.0
Chattanooga, TN	157,451	1,433.5	27.3	58.4	384.9	962.8
Chesapeake, VA	170,107	484.4	11.2	37.0	195.2	241.0
Chula Vista, CA	147,262	833.9	4.8	36.0	304.9	488.2
Clearwater, FL	101,540	1,130.6	3.9	47.3	231.4	847.9
Columbia, SC	100,504	2,055.6	18.9	115.4	568.1	1,353.2
Columbus, GA	194,128	519.2	10.3	19.1	191.1	298.8
Concord, CA	114,642	580.1	3.5	39.3	168.4	369.0
Dayton, OH	184,534	1,354.2	30.9	135.5	727.8	460.1
Des Moines, IA	196,647	425.6	6.1	37.1	153.1	229.3
Durham, NC	145,749	1,186.3	24.0	53.5	581.8	526.9
El Monte, CA	108,789	1,231.7	14.7	21.1	554.3	641.6
Elizabeth, NJ	109,476	1,239.5	10.0	37.5	841.3	350.8
Erie, PA	109,785	740.5	7.3	57.4	375.3	300.6
Escondido, CA	115,123	812.2	7.8	29.5	189.4	585.5
Eugene, OR	120,498	444.8	1.7	42.3	176.8	224.1
Evansville, IN	129,684	605.3	6.2	38.6	124.1	436.4
Flint, MI	140,225	2,851.8	41.4	144.1	833.7	1,832.8
Fontana, CA	100,344	1,367.3	18.9	66.8	420.6	861.0
Fort Lauderdale, FL	153,701	1,587.5	21.5	61.2	828.9	676.0
Fort Wayne, IN	176,603	556.0	21.5	56.6	326.7	151.2
Fremont, CA	182,410	633.2	3.3	23.0	105.3	501.6
Fullerton, CA	117,479	462.2	5.1	32.3	185.6	239.2
Garden Grove, CA	148,404	688.7	4.7	27.6	267.5	388.8
Garland, TX	198,680	484.2	5.0	46.8	140.9	291.4
Gary, IN	118,640	2,357.6	67.4	120.5	720.7	1,448.9
Glendale, AZ	166,068	752.1	1.8	27.7	165.0	557.6
Glendale, CA	180,753	375.1	2.8	8.3	184.2	179.8
Grand Prairie, TX	108,586	568.2	12.9	35.9	152.9	366.5
Grand Rapids, MI	192,486	1,479.1	11.9	58.7	461.3	947.1
Green Bay, WI	102,248	497.8	3.9	45.0	57.7	391.2
Greensboro, NC	196,424	1,021.8	10.7	45.3	390.5	575.3
Hampton, VA	140,434	399.5	7.8	32.8	195.1	163.8
Hartford, CT	131,833	2,398.5	41.7	73.6	1,175.0	1,108.2
Hayward, CA	117,187	1,276.6	10.2	54.6	300.4	911.4
Hollywood, FL	125,974	868.4	6.4	44.5	347.7	469.9
Huntington Beach, CA	188,265	345.8	2.7	20.7	89.8	232.7
Huntsville, AL	166,514	1,082.2	10.8	52.8	229.4	789.1
Independence, MO	114,601	585.5	5.2	30.5	148.3	401.4
Inglewood, CA	113,430	1,735.0	40.6	41.4	944.2	708.8
Irvine, CA	121,460	135.8	0.8	12.3	42.0	80.7
Irving, TX	167,597	414.7	8.4	35.8	119.3	251.2
Jackson, MS	200,272	1,681.7	45.4	103.4	953.2	579.7
Jersey City, NJ	231,028	1,865.1	16.0	32.0	969.6	847.5
Knoxville, TN	172,280	1,759.3	13.9	63.3	366.8	1,315.3
Lakewood, CO	132,899	491.4	3.8	39.9	109.9	337.9
Lancaster, CA	107,979	1,338.2	9.3	54.6	252.8	1,021.5
Lansing, MI	127,551	1,264.6	7.8	122.3	273.6	860.8
Laredo, TX	141,872	700.6	16.9	4.2	146.6	532.9
Lexington, KY	237,451	980.4	9.7	48.9	294.4	627.5
Lincoln, NE	200,202	640.9	1.0	54.4	89.4	496.0
Little Rock, AR	181,157	2,954.3	30.9	105.4	574.6	2,243.4
Livonia, MI	102,040	253.8	1.0	17.6	76.4	158.8
Lowell, MA	100,672	1,768.1	8.9	81.5	322.8	1,354.9
Lubbock, TX	195,326	690.6	10.2	71.2	165.9	443.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.117

Rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault

In cities over 250,000 and 100,000 population, 1994--Continued

City	Population	Violent crime rate ^a	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter rate	Rape rate	Robbery rate	Aggravated assault rate
Macon, GA	111,722	860.2	27.7	85.9	398.3	348.2
Madison, WI	198,638	314.1	2.0	40.3	156.1	115.8
Mesquite, TX	112,580	509.9	3.6	15.1	114.6	376.6
Mobile, AL	205,846	1,115.9	18.9	60.7	611.6	424.6
Modesto, CA	175,281	908.8	6.8	42.2	270.4	589.3
Montgomery, AL	195,884	964.3	20.9	35.7	321.6	586.1
Morena Valley, CA	134,396	1,058.1	8.2	36.5	270.8	742.6
New Haven, CT	123,858	2,137.9	25.8	82.4	928.5	1,101.3
Newport News, VA	181,666	877.4	12.1	53.9	321.5	489.9
Oceanside, CA	142,142	1,187.5	10.6	61.9	363.0	752.1
Ontario, CA	141,391	1,116.1	17.7	37.5	409.5	651.4
Orange, CA	115,562	535.6	6.9	27.7	218.9	282.1
Orlando, FL	180,288	2,279.1	9.4	79.9	607.4	1,582.5
Oxnard, CA	147,317	1,027.7	5.4	19.7	274.2	728.4
Pasadena, CA	134,905	1,272.0	11.9	26.7	564.8	668.6
Pasadena, TX	130,346	995.0	6.9	77.5	138.1	772.6
Paterson, NJ	140,854	1,400.7	10.6	36.9	747.6	605.6
Peoria, IL ^b	115,346	NA	9.5	NA	527.1	1,590.9
Plano, TX	147,689	388.0	0.7	20.3	74.5	292.5
Pomona, CA	142,798	1,384.5	27.3	44.8	568.6	743.7
Portsmouth, VA	106,939	1,283.0	21.5	60.8	672.3	528.3
Providence, RI	158,720	831.7	12.6	72.5	349.0	397.6
Pueblo, CO	103,983	1,414.7	7.7	80.8	160.6	1,165.6
Raleigh, NC	228,090	951.4	13.2	39.0	361.7	537.5
Rancho Cucamonga, CA	113,089	277.7	4.4	16.8	147.7	108.8
Reno, NV	152,553	755.1	13.8	79.3	332.3	329.7
Richmond, VA	207,261	1,705.1	77.2	81.5	765.2	781.1
Riverside, CA	242,740	1,626.8	15.2	55.2	502.6	1,053.8
Rochester, NY	234,938	1,154.3	26.4	61.7	710.0	356.3
Rockford, IL ^b	143,373	NA	20.9	NA	463.8	766.5
Salem, OR	116,346	355.8	8.6	54.1	206.3	86.8
Salinas, CA	116,753	1,155.4	20.6	55.7	354.6	724.6
Salt Lake City, UT	174,827	755.0	11.4	90.4	287.1	366.1
San Bernardino, CA	175,443	2,325.0	40.5	92.9	876.6	1,315.0
Santa Clarita, CA	120,735	656.0	0.0	25.7	82.0	548.3
Santa Rosa, CA	118,576	514.4	4.2	69.2	147.6	293.5
Savannah, GA	144,691	1,027.0	20.0	51.8	597.8	357.3
Scottsdale, AZ	145,710	293.0	2.7	19.2	94.7	176.4
Shreveport, LA	198,298	1,386.8	31.8	61.0	494.7	799.3
Simi Valley, CA	105,614	206.4	0.9	8.5	36.9	160.0
Sioux Falls, SD	107,258	454.0	2.8	65.3	52.2	333.8
South Bend, IN	107,701	1,152.3	17.6	88.2	481.0	565.5
Spokane, WA	194,718	866.9	3.6	51.9	251.6	559.8
Springfield, IL ^b	107,701	NA	16.7	NA	466.1	964.7
Springfield, MA	154,694	1,640.7	10.3	80.2	482.2	1,067.9
Springfield, MO	147,875	549.1	2.0	50.0	124.4	372.6
Stamford, CT	107,458	591.9	5.6	14.0	323.8	248.5
Sterling Heights, MI	119,090	283.0	0.8	16.8	20.2	245.2
Stockton, CA	223,431	1,613.5	19.7	54.2	641.4	898.3
St. Petersburg, FL	243,508	2,254.5	9.4	87.5	619.7	1,537.9
Sunnyvale, CA	120,492	259.8	1.7	22.4	91.3	144.4
Syracuse, NY	163,374	755.3	9.8	35.5	356.2	353.8
Tacoma, WA	191,042	1,843.6	17.3	106.8	525.5	1,194.0
Tallahassee, FL	134,901	1,742.0	6.7	84.5	548.6	1,102.3
Tempe, AZ	151,152	617.9	6.0	34.4	173.3	404.2
Thousand Oaks, CA	109,386	261.5	0.9	16.5	54.9	189.2
Torrance, CA	137,995	539.9	2.2	18.8	313.1	205.8
Vallejo, CA	115,675	1,395.3	25.9	46.7	520.4	802.2
Waco, TX	108,083	1,615.4	23.1	116.6	403.4	1,072.3
Warren, MI	143,338	750.7	2.1	43.3	155.6	549.7
Waterbury, CT	106,772	530.1	7.5	35.6	257.6	229.5
West Covina, CA	100,490	652.8	6.0	25.9	323.4	297.5
Winston-Salem, NC	149,745	1,789.7	27.4	94.8	647.1	1,020.4
Worcester, MA	164,722	1,030.2	7.9	41.3	405.5	575.5
Yonkers, NY	186,679	723.2	7.5	22.0	465.0	228.7

Note: See Note, table 3.113.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

^aIncludes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bForcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines. Therefore the figures were excluded from the violent crime rate and rape rate categories.

Table 3.118

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1993 and 1994

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Abilene, TX	1993	5,474	5,507	8	75	134	673	1,089	3,323	172	33
	1994	6,131	6,161	6	90	119	506	1,250	3,918	242	30
Akron, OH	1993	NA	NA	19	204	840	NA	3,367	8,675	2,043	190
	1994	16,000	16,188	23	195	812	1,134	3,042	8,740	2,054	188
Albany, NY	1993	7,802	7,847	6	59	481	692	2,063	4,030	471	45
	1994	8,648	8,707	13	79	542	746	2,227	4,502	539	59
Albuquerque, NM ^a	1993	39,025	39,256	50	259	1,552	4,835	8,199	20,552	3,578	231
	1994	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Alexandria, VA	1993	8,324	8,355	9	33	376	334	921	5,682	969	31
	1994	7,317	7,361	9	37	317	342	1,042	4,696	874	44
Allentown, PA	1993	7,508	7,550	6	42	324	347	1,682	4,659	448	42
	1994	7,154	7,216	11	47	374	390	1,679	4,161	492	62
Amarillo, TX	1993	13,868	13,937	11	89	208	821	2,739	9,351	649	69
	1994	13,546	13,609	25	106	237	893	2,168	9,575	542	63
Amherst, NY ^d	1993	NA	NA	1	6	56	NA	346	2,210	316	9
	1994	NA	NA	1	8	69	NA	236	2,214	246	9
Anaheim, CA	1993	NA	NA	33	70	909	NA	3,942	9,145	3,607	74
	1994	18,282	18,348	24	90	1,133	1,397	3,279	8,930	3,429	66
Anchorage, AK	1993	16,140	16,245	23	212	568	1,410	1,880	10,660	1,387	105
	1994	18,662	18,806	22	198	729	1,529	2,276	11,717	2,191	144
Ann Arbor, MI ^c	1993	NA	NA	2	NA	129	336	1,101	4,032	260	35
	1994	5,489	5,545	4	42	153	353	943	3,786	208	56
Arlington, TX	1993	20,202	20,299	7	146	710	1,396	3,977	11,514	2,452	97
	1994	20,798	20,879	18	144	654	1,627	3,470	12,402	2,483	81
Arlington, VA ^a	1993	10,133	10,171	4	37	294	265	923	7,484	1,126	38
	1994	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Atlanta, GA	1993	69,914	70,162	203	492	6,045	9,541	13,168	31,249	9,216	248
	1994	66,280	66,482	191	422	5,343	8,728	12,136	30,888	8,572	202
Aurora, CO	1993	20,367	20,486	19	166	740	3,532	2,909	11,512	1,489	119
	1994	19,756	19,859	15	147	623	2,876	3,018	11,802	1,275	103
Aurora, IL ^c	1993	NA	NA	17	NA	304	499	1,465	3,932	389	NA
	1994	NA	NA	13	NA	306	625	1,232	3,317	633	54
Austin, TX	1993	51,468	52,078	37	271	1,555	1,148	8,453	35,647	4,357	610
	1994	40,632	41,239	37	249	1,542	1,421	7,047	26,403	3,933	607
Bakersfield, CA	1993	15,614	15,727	27	39	568	1,237	3,650	8,498	1,595	113
	1994	15,746	15,871	35	59	573	1,283	3,199	8,653	1,944	125
Baltimore, MD	1993	91,920	92,465	353	668	12,376	8,548	17,901	41,451	10,623	545
	1994	92,783	93,382	321	637	11,275	8,718	15,897	42,402	13,533	599
Baton Rouge, LA	1993	36,527	36,685	74	177	1,866	4,705	7,543	18,156	4,006	158
	1994	31,842	32,031	64	180	1,470	3,837	5,354	16,439	4,498	189
Beaumont, TX	1993	12,577	12,636	23	200	683	560	2,610	6,939	1,562	59
	1994	11,748	11,804	25	219	508	661	2,377	6,896	1,062	56
Berkeley, CA	1993	13,090	13,154	8	35	815	773	2,383	7,915	1,161	64
	1994	11,272	11,342	8	36	745	605	1,740	6,998	1,140	70
Birmingham, AL	1993	31,776	31,991	121	297	1,706	4,554	6,628	14,926	3,544	215
	1994	33,037	33,288	135	273	1,980	4,237	6,483	16,285	3,644	251
Boise, ID	1993	7,683	7,722	3	72	48	494	1,204	5,538	324	39
	1994	8,412	8,486	4	60	58	384	1,374	6,147	385	74
Boston, MA	1993	55,555	NA	98	480	4,081	6,184	7,982	24,798	11,932	NA
	1994	53,078	53,882	85	453	4,245	5,881	6,799	24,375	11,240	804
Bridgeport, CT	1993	13,599	13,791	60	72	1,560	848	3,653	3,820	3,586	192
	1994	10,859	11,072	50	59	947	814	2,420	3,546	3,023	213
Brownsville, TX	1993	11,393	11,424	17	28	281	771	2,209	7,291	796	31
	1994	9,958	9,980	12	31	268	609	1,996	6,322	720	22
Buffalo, NY	1993	31,871	32,305	76	295	2,898	2,772	7,597	12,714	5,519	434
	1994	30,983	31,503	90	280	3,269	3,251	7,289	12,243	4,561	520
Chandler, AZ	1993	6,651	6,697	0	27	82	167	1,635	4,061	679	46
	1994	6,878	6,950	6	27	81	180	1,472	4,425	687	72
Charlotte- Mecklenberg, NC ^d	1993	49,758	50,147	122	356	3,227	6,020	10,691	26,370	2,972	389
	1994	51,057	51,477	87	350	2,713	5,952	10,326	28,469	3,160	420
Chattanooga, TN	1993	16,338	16,434	38	154	709	2,131	3,144	7,907	2,255	96
	1994	14,299	14,374	43	92	606	1,516	2,736	7,804	1,502	75
Chesapeake, VA	1993	7,846	7,941	13	61	327	385	1,612	4,958	490	95
	1994	8,716	8,844	19	63	332	410	1,555	5,685	652	128
Chicago, IL ^c	1993	NA	NA	845	NA	35,189	39,753	45,670	121,314	40,438	1,676
	1994	NA	NA	928	NA	33,925	40,380	43,821	121,164	40,016	1,626
Chula Vista, CA	1993	10,170	10,234	14	37	459	573	1,895	4,726	2,466	64
	1994	10,314	10,373	7	53	449	719	1,739	4,807	2,540	59
Cincinnati, OH	1993	30,923	31,504	39	449	2,327	2,806	6,154	17,085	2,063	581
	1994	29,403	29,893	38	382	2,131	2,304	6,020	16,796	1,732	490
Clearwater, FL	1993	7,610	7,649	3	70	212	886	1,502	4,567	370	39
	1994	7,999	8,034	4	48	235	861	1,615	4,813	423	35
Cleveland, OH	1993	40,005	40,661	167	834	4,297	3,012	8,031	13,494	10,170	656
	1994	37,745	38,514	132	749	3,924	2,939	8,007	12,931	9,063	769
Colorado Springs, CO	1993	19,608	19,717	19	265	389	882	3,645	13,391	1,017	109
	1994	20,811	20,931	14	228	401	860	3,033	15,185	1,090	120

Table 3.118

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1993 and 1994--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Columbia, SC	1993	12,363	12,376	22	94	666	1,422	2,090	7,316	753	13
	1994	12,156	12,184	19	116	571	1,360	1,849	7,581	660	28
Columbus, GA	1993	12,266	12,312	32	49	451	631	2,309	7,752	1,042	46
	1994	11,892	11,930	20	37	371	580	1,984	8,004	896	38
Columbus, OH	1993	56,322	57,351	105	658	3,887	2,496	13,055	29,051	7,070	1,029
	1994	56,343	57,378	100	679	3,599	2,383	13,086	29,776	6,720	1,035
Concord, CA	1993	7,928	7,958	5	44	210	342	1,604	4,845	878	30
	1994	8,452	8,478	4	45	193	423	1,534	5,187	1,066	26
Corpus Christi, TX	1993	27,416	27,630	34	194	509	1,488	4,600	18,919	1,672	214
	1994	27,183	27,384	13	178	492	1,688	4,248	19,215	1,349	201
Dallas, TX	1993	110,799	112,123	317	1,000	7,420	9,439	20,975	54,183	17,465	1,324
	1994	100,707	102,075	295	957	7,077	8,557	17,860	48,268	17,693	1,368
Dayton, OH	1993	19,637	19,897	49	269	1,475	1,129	4,303	9,473	2,939	260
	1994	17,649	17,941	57	250	1,343	849	3,939	8,703	2,508	292
Denver, CO	1993	39,796	40,236	74	393	1,863	2,922	9,128	17,858	7,558	440
	1994	35,434	35,853	81	366	1,714	2,545	7,759	16,723	6,246	419
Des Moines, IA	1993	15,505	15,738	9	84	271	538	1,986	11,763	854	233
	1994	14,180	14,330	12	73	301	451	1,714	10,743	886	150
Detroit, MI ^c	1993	NA	NA	579	NA	13,591	12,999	23,092	42,818	28,061	1,219
	1994	121,827	122,672	541	1,116	12,772	13,042	22,156	42,631	29,569	845
Durham, NC	1993	14,980	15,070	26	109	848	724	4,851	7,471	951	90
	1994	15,550	15,633	35	78	848	768	4,729	7,918	1,174	83
Elizabeth, NJ	1993	9,465	9,488	17	42	878	464	1,851	4,058	2,155	23
	1994	9,219	9,241	11	41	921	384	1,865	3,924	2,073	22
El Monte, CA	1993	6,127	6,201	19	45	625	698	1,357	2,184	1,199	74
	1994	5,735	5,864	16	23	603	698	1,352	1,957	1,086	129
El Paso, TX	1993	46,738	47,199	47	281	1,561	4,220	5,643	29,440	5,546	461
	1994	40,465	40,861	44	233	1,086	4,006	4,277	26,915	3,904	396
Erie, PA	1993	5,474	5,537	7	59	426	345	999	3,261	377	63
	1994	5,867	5,927	8	63	412	330	1,137	3,466	451	60
Escondido, CA	1993	8,276	8,309	8	26	215	481	1,490	4,809	1,247	33
	1994	8,225	8,279	9	34	218	674	1,551	4,682	1,057	54
Eugene, OR	1993	8,697	8,754	3	64	166	237	1,381	6,471	375	57
	1994	10,457	10,528	2	51	213	270	1,869	7,382	670	71
Evansville, IN	1993	7,071	7,136	7	43	151	571	1,580	4,359	360	65
	1994	7,264	7,341	8	50	161	566	1,552	4,541	386	77
Flint, MI ^c	1993	NA	NA	48	NA	1,039	2,507	4,024	7,701	2,307	338
	1994	18,412	18,851	58	202	1,169	2,570	4,235	7,587	2,591	439
Fontana, CA	1993	6,439	6,481	14	79	433	864	1,612	1,988	1,449	42
	1994	6,334	6,366	19	67	422	864	1,467	1,944	1,551	32
Fort Lauderdale, FL	1993	25,775	25,838	31	76	1,270	973	5,822	14,477	3,126	63
	1994	27,775	27,822	33	94	1,274	1,039	5,405	16,382	3,548	47
Fort Wayne, IN	1993	14,857	15,000	28	130	552	317	2,028	10,016	1,786	143
	1994	12,914	13,017	38	100	577	267	1,778	8,477	1,677	103
Fort Worth, TX	1993	49,801	50,220	133	507	2,750	3,589	10,505	26,310	6,007	419
	1994	43,400	43,811	132	413	2,379	3,111	8,295	23,712	5,358	411
Fremont, CA	1993	7,245	7,295	4	39	135	714	1,584	3,945	824	50
	1994	8,546	8,610	6	42	192	915	1,731	4,717	943	64
Fresno, CA	1993	41,584	42,243	87	216	2,879	2,329	8,472	14,518	13,088	659
	1994	46,076	46,961	84	192	2,810	3,113	7,659	18,640	13,578	885
Fullerton, CA	1993	7,874	7,905	2	36	260	325	1,385	4,575	1,291	31
	1994	7,280	7,299	6	38	218	281	1,202	4,344	1,191	19
Garden Grove, CA	1993	9,550	9,615	13	33	430	441	1,759	5,075	1,799	65
	1994	8,215	8,265	7	41	397	577	1,489	4,170	1,534	50
Garland, TX	1993	NA	NA	12	114	293	NA	2,522	7,657	1,033	145
	1994	11,446	11,554	10	93	280	579	2,318	7,277	889	108
Gary, IN	1993	11,231	11,734	105	174	934	1,271	2,555	3,589	2,603	503
	1994	11,234	11,946	80	143	855	1,719	2,547	3,410	2,480	712
Glendale, AZ	1993	13,625	13,708	16	79	317	1,013	2,037	8,422	1,741	83
	1994	14,360	14,475	3	46	274	926	2,413	8,204	2,494	115
Glendale, CA	1993	8,215	8,288	9	30	355	277	1,596	4,501	1,447	73
	1994	7,352	7,403	5	15	333	325	1,133	4,316	1,225	51
Grand Prairie, TX	1993	7,036	7,039	9	54	169	502	1,259	4,035	1,008	3
	1994	6,111	6,115	14	39	166	398	1,020	3,448	1,026	4
Grand Rapids, MI ^c	1993	NA	NA	33	NA	829	1,793	3,161	8,827	1,075	79
	1994	15,336	15,461	23	113	888	1,823	3,172	8,241	1,076	125
Greensboro, NC	1993	15,303	15,399	27	105	791	797	3,177	9,657	749	96
	1994	16,998	17,123	21	89	767	1,130	3,245	10,787	959	125
Green Bay, WI	1993	4,702	4,711	2	62	46	341	644	3,368	239	9
	1994	4,753	4,775	4	46	59	400	625	3,415	204	22
Hampton, VA	1993	7,698	7,771	14	49	329	251	962	5,532	561	73
	1994	6,763	6,827	11	46	274	230	757	5,103	342	64
Hartford, CT	1993	17,927	18,154	30	99	1,243	1,470	3,628	8,824	2,633	227
	1994	16,572	16,809	55	97	1,549	1,461	3,128	7,579	2,703	237
Hayward, CA	1993	8,506	8,561	8	53	399	839	1,737	4,493	977	55
	1994	9,086	9,155	12	64	352	1,068	1,362	4,877	1,351	69

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.118

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1993 and 1994--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Hollywood, FL	1993	11,534	11,555	9	42	475	518	2,287	6,900	1,303	21
	1994	12,611	12,631	8	56	438	592	2,019	7,886	1,612	20
Honolulu, HI	1993	56,405	56,681	31	286	1,085	1,099	9,296	40,148	4,460	276
	1994	60,825	61,156	35	266	1,058	1,169	10,018	42,552	5,727	331
Houston, TX	1993	NA	NA	446	1,109	NA	NA	27,022	61,569	27,519	1,549
	1994	128,079	129,669	375	931	9,981	11,699	25,518	56,945	22,630	1,590
Huntington Beach, CA	1993	9,122	9,156	3	38	174	662	1,984	5,042	1,219	34
	1994	8,196	8,234	5	39	169	438	1,788	4,634	1,123	38
Huntsville, AL	1993	15,694	15,755	18	82	320	1,751	2,571	10,002	950	61
	1994	15,621	15,664	18	88	382	1,314	2,710	10,114	995	43
Independence, MO	1993	7,199	7,228	4	51	137	463	1,372	4,315	857	29
	1994	8,099	8,154	6	35	170	460	1,640	5,027	761	55
Indianapolis, IN ^e	1993	33,530	33,776	68	517	2,050	3,657	7,629	14,383	5,226	246
	1994	35,660	36,012	108	483	2,454	3,422	8,151	15,041	6,001	352
Inglewood, CA	1993	8,402	8,462	45	68	1,329	858	1,561	2,251	2,290	60
	1994	7,177	7,255	46	47	1,071	804	1,230	1,936	2,043	78
Irvine, CA	1993	4,538	4,576	1	12	58	76	990	2,957	450	38
	1994	4,702	4,742	1	15	51	98	926	3,194	417	40
Irving, TX	1993	10,818	10,863	8	67	185	415	1,663	7,583	897	45
	1994	10,381	10,414	14	60	200	421	1,501	7,313	872	33
Jackson, MS	1993	25,508	25,653	83	173	1,505	1,019	7,071	11,603	4,054	145
	1994	27,993	28,142	91	207	1,909	1,161	7,370	12,303	4,952	149
Jacksonville, FL	1993	67,513	67,900	125	699	3,604	6,989	15,127	31,936	9,033	387
	1994	65,997	66,418	106	648	3,427	6,242	14,327	34,453	6,794	421
Jersey City, NJ	1993	18,670	18,819	20	100	2,500	1,964	4,190	6,331	3,655	59
	1994	18,758	18,842	37	74	2,240	1,958	4,285	6,477	3,687	84
Kansas City, MO	1993	55,165	55,692	153	515	3,891	6,402	12,106	23,611	8,487	527
	1994	55,112	55,620	142	490	3,727	6,334	11,958	25,109	7,352	508
Knoxville, TN	1993	13,365	13,538	14	102	596	2,200	2,817	6,027	1,609	173
	1994	13,261	13,410	24	109	632	2,266	2,688	5,925	1,617	149
Lakewood, CO	1993	7,864	7,937	6	31	174	427	1,256	5,355	615	73
	1994	7,734	7,788	5	53	146	449	1,206	5,318	557	54
Lancaster, CA	1993	6,221	6,327	7	60	263	1,130	1,370	2,375	1,016	106
	1994	6,181	6,241	10	59	273	1,103	1,482	2,218	1,036	60
Lansing, MI ^c	1993	NA	NA	14	NA	302	1,066	1,372	5,295	700	86
	1994	10,250	10,320	10	156	349	1,098	1,539	6,121	977	70
Laredo, TX	1993	10,059	10,139	21	7	163	862	1,720	6,246	1,040	80
	1994	9,011	9,056	24	6	208	756	1,798	5,328	891	45
Las Vegas, NV	1993	48,365	48,824	91	435	3,572	3,183	9,783	23,855	7,446	459
	1994	58,161	58,567	105	574	3,805	4,934	11,657	29,351	7,735	406
Lexington, KY	1993	15,641	15,961	8	139	558	1,455	3,187	9,684	610	50
	1994	16,146	16,215	23	116	699	1,490	3,089	10,058	671	69
Lincoln, NE	1993	13,561	13,637	4	83	127	911	1,984	10,023	429	76
	1994	14,240	14,346	2	109	179	993	2,032	10,396	529	106
Little Rock, AR	1993	28,070	28,244	68	215	1,136	4,468	5,796	14,306	2,081	174
	1994	26,741	26,902	56	191	1,041	4,064	5,767	13,869	1,753	161
Livonia, MI ^c	1993	NA	NA	1	NA	82	148	622	2,686	444	NA
	1994	3,995	NA	1	18	78	162	628	2,649	459	NA
Long Beach, CA	1993	35,630	35,873	126	200	3,717	3,073	6,780	14,108	7,626	243
	1994	33,614	33,821	80	167	3,425	2,652	6,486	13,646	7,158	207
Los Angeles, CA	1993	312,789	317,908	1,076	1,773	38,415	42,437	50,232	119,092	59,764	5,119
	1994	278,351	282,727	845	1,554	30,817	39,886	43,535	110,791	50,923	4,376
Louisville, KY	1993	17,329	17,586	37	135	1,393	1,159	4,204	8,076	2,325	257
	1994	17,768	18,141	52	142	1,307	1,275	4,403	8,138	2,451	373
Lowell, MA	1993	8,562	8,728	6	49	302	874	2,244	3,126	1,961	166
	1994	7,344	7,429	9	82	325	1,364	1,451	2,557	1,556	85
Lubbock, TX	1993	12,353	12,481	17	136	282	840	2,541	7,927	610	128
	1994	12,639	12,711	20	139	324	866	2,499	7,926	865	72
Macon, GA	1993	11,096	11,141	20	102	384	408	1,811	7,533	838	45
	1994	13,275	13,343	31	96	445	389	2,304	9,051	959	68
Madison, WI	1993	10,616	10,672	2	99	316	214	1,606	7,466	913	56
	1994	9,619	9,684	4	80	310	230	1,537	6,571	887	65
Memphis, TN	1993	62,150	62,735	198	725	5,366	3,824	15,314	23,434	13,289	585
	1994	61,393	62,036	159	695	4,988	4,013	15,731	24,096	11,711	643
Mesa, AZ	1993	24,146	24,232	6	111	410	1,808	4,664	14,430	2,717	86
	1994	26,170	26,275	17	120	407	1,820	4,993	15,342	3,471	105
Mesquite, TX	1993	NA	NA	5	33	137	481	NA	5,181	761	93
	1994	7,599	7,711	4	17	129	424	954	5,322	749	112
Miami, FL	1993	69,828	70,095	127	204	7,082	7,089	12,277	31,871	11,178	267
	1994	65,269	65,492	116	221	5,841	6,793	11,277	30,645	10,376	223
Milwaukee, WI	1993	50,432	50,944	157	424	4,022	1,411	8,250	25,553	10,615	512
	1994	51,241	51,872	139	429	4,017	1,977	8,461	25,532	10,686	631
Minneapolis, MN ^f	1993	40,463	NA	58	518	3,178	2,727	9,358	19,952	4,672	NA
	1994	41,411	NA	62	578	3,444	2,990	8,854	21,279	4,204	NA

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.118

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1993 and 1994--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Mobile, AL	1993	18,567	18,619	42	122	1,186	870	4,884	9,926	1,537	52
	1994	20,525	20,568	39	125	1,259	874	4,712	11,787	1,729	43
Modesto, CA	1993	12,929	13,213	12	80	356	994	2,555	7,339	1,593	284
	1994	14,185	14,489	12	74	474	1,033	2,657	8,219	1,716	304
Montgomery, AL	1993	12,310	12,380	39	87	562	1,007	3,558	5,843	1,214	70
	1994	12,726	12,785	41	70	630	1,148	3,129	6,512	1,196	59
Moreno Valley, CA	1993	9,785	9,835	12	58	523	1,089	2,220	4,457	1,426	50
	1994	9,863	9,920	11	49	364	998	2,457	4,612	1,372	57
Nashville, TN	1993	55,500	NA	87	577	2,709	5,791	9,149	32,456	4,731	NA
	1994	52,469	NA	73	508	2,652	6,142	8,342	28,779	5,973	NA
Newark, NJ	1993	38,514	38,698	96	257	5,892	3,977	6,879	10,420	10,993	184
	1994	37,475	37,721	96	207	5,775	4,331	6,438	11,163	9,465	246
New Haven, CT	1993	15,553	15,687	22	130	1,238	1,154	3,417	7,719	1,873	134
	1994	16,215	16,375	32	102	1,150	1,364	2,961	7,439	3,167	160
New Orleans, LA	1993	52,773	NA	395	298	5,179	4,152	11,184	22,019	9,546	NA
	1994	49,842	NA	424	436	4,822	3,639	10,064	21,890	8,567	NA
Newport News, VA	1993	12,230	12,293	22	103	719	1,334	2,101	7,267	684	63
	1994	11,120	11,184	22	98	584	890	2,025	6,858	643	64
New York, NY	1993	600,346	604,789	1,946	2,818	86,001	62,778	99,207	235,132	112,464	4,443
	1994	530,120	535,042	1,561	2,666	72,540	59,755	88,370	209,808	95,420	4,922
Norfolk, VA	1993	22,209	22,344	62	204	1,428	1,075	3,732	13,535	2,173	135
	1994	19,854	19,993	61	157	1,197	967	3,120	12,542	1,810	139
Oakland, CA	1993	44,927	45,328	154	353	4,559	4,743	8,355	18,991	7,772	401
	1994	40,373	40,670	140	323	3,877	3,990	7,026	17,800	7,217	297
Oceanside, CA	1993	9,007	9,073	18	66	446	969	2,007	3,527	1,974	66
	1994	8,310	8,349	15	88	516	1,069	2,167	3,197	1,258	39
Oklahoma City, OK	1993	51,335	51,755	80	515	1,724	4,161	10,000	29,316	5,539	420
	1994	55,374	55,774	65	546	1,748	4,112	10,301	33,711	4,891	400
Omaha, NE ^g	1993	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	1994	27,541	27,757	33	217	918	2,762	4,398	14,843	4,370	216
Ontario, CA	1993	10,784	10,848	19	66	642	846	2,469	4,827	1,915	64
	1994	11,263	11,347	25	53	579	921	2,286	4,760	2,639	84
Orange, CA	1993	6,015	6,057	3	30	234	289	1,444	3,033	982	42
	1994	5,723	5,769	8	32	253	326	1,163	2,875	1,066	46
Orlando, FL	1993	21,953	22,026	15	209	1,107	2,809	4,352	11,655	1,806	73
	1994	21,836	21,905	17	144	1,095	2,853	3,975	11,631	2,121	69
Oxnard, CA	1993	8,631	8,687	16	55	464	908	1,615	4,425	1,148	56
	1994	7,948	7,999	8	29	404	1,073	1,794	3,625	1,015	51
Pasadena, CA	1993	9,684	9,735	27	44	834	822	1,797	4,808	1,352	51
	1994	9,204	9,257	16	36	762	902	1,546	4,731	1,211	53
Pasadena, TX	1993	9,139	9,216	10	106	192	1,336	1,701	4,684	1,110	77
	1994	7,342	7,424	9	101	180	1,007	1,305	3,884	856	82
Paterson, NJ	1993	11,346	11,459	23	78	1,089	994	3,260	4,079	1,823	113
	1994	9,915	10,088	15	52	1,053	853	2,642	3,797	1,503	173
Peoria, IL ^{c,g}	1993	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	1994	NA	NA	11	NA	608	1,835	2,604	6,845	1,007	153
Philadelphia, PA	1993	97,659	99,941	439	785	11,531	6,821	15,117	39,181	23,785	2,282
	1994	100,417	102,917	404	721	12,706	6,807	14,106	40,392	25,281	2,500
Phoenix, AZ	1993	96,476	96,785	158	444	3,437	7,872	20,617	48,382	15,566	309
	1994	108,131	108,412	231	438	3,451	7,507	21,347	54,493	20,664	281
Pittsburgh, PA	1993	28,613	28,948	80	226	2,784	1,389	4,611	13,017	6,506	335
	1994	26,350	26,623	64	261	2,469	1,311	4,335	12,568	5,342	273
Plano, TX	1993	6,941	6,960	2	32	90	363	1,319	4,714	421	19
	1994	6,992	6,997	1	30	110	432	1,228	4,743	448	5
Pomona, CA	1993	10,196	10,585	40	81	995	1,237	2,282	3,721	1,840	389
	1994	8,873	9,027	39	64	812	1,062	1,832	3,471	1,593	154
Portland, OR	1993	51,765	52,369	58	479	2,305	5,603	7,845	27,016	8,459	604
	1994	54,715	55,326	50	400	2,344	6,014	8,001	28,363	9,543	611
Portsmouth, VA	1993	9,347	9,474	33	56	746	532	1,720	5,008	1,252	127
	1994	9,300	9,412	23	65	719	565	1,746	5,136	1,046	112
Providence, RI	1993	15,162	15,546	22	114	636	601	4,240	6,433	3,116	384
	1994	13,680	14,010	20	115	554	631	3,606	6,286	2,468	330
Pueblo, CO	1993	7,016	7,072	9	87	165	1,474	1,337	3,640	304	56
	1994	7,337	7,422	8	84	167	1,212	1,424	4,052	390	85
Raleigh, NC	1993	15,255	15,284	27	94	795	1,114	2,947	9,395	883	29
	1994	16,522	16,609	30	89	825	1,226	3,546	9,791	1,015	87
Rancho Cucamonga, CA	1993	5,391	5,415	4	31	215	143	1,262	2,728	1,008	24
	1994	5,392	5,420	5	19	167	123	1,249	2,700	1,129	28
Reno, NV	1993	11,571	11,643	16	129	432	470	1,837	8,006	681	72
	1994	10,950	10,995	21	121	507	503	1,952	7,109	737	45
Richmond, VA	1993	22,142	22,312	112	174	1,578	1,411	5,081	11,571	2,215	170
	1994	21,939	22,156	160	169	1,586	1,619	4,927	10,837	2,641	217
Riverside, CA	1993	22,147	22,485	33	131	1,287	2,524	4,975	9,635	3,562	338
	1994	22,340	22,617	37	134	1,220	2,558	5,022	9,453	3,916	277
Rochester, NY	1993	25,520	25,868	64	159	1,638	843	6,340	13,522	2,954	348
	1994	22,585	23,031	62	145	1,668	837	5,339	12,388	2,146	446

Table 3.118

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1993 and 1994--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Rockford, IL ^c	1993	NA	NA	22	NA	774	1,177	4,021	8,385	1,125	58
	1994	NA	NA	30	NA	665	1,099	3,941	7,928	1,104	37
Sacramento, CA	1993	39,485	39,649	85	167	2,310	2,288	8,080	18,670	7,885	164
	1994	40,218	40,376	62	174	2,292	2,170	8,076	18,598	8,846	158
Saint Louis, MO	1993	64,438	65,244	267	319	6,223	8,189	12,400	26,975	10,065	806
	1994	63,839	64,693	248	304	6,025	8,067	12,522	27,744	8,929	854
Saint Paul, MN	1993	20,382	20,706	22	242	954	1,486	4,023	11,329	2,326	324
	1994	19,472	19,815	29	269	872	1,560	4,074	10,642	2,026	343
Saint Petersburg, FL	1993	23,022	23,163	19	176	1,599	3,379	4,828	11,729	1,292	141
	1994	23,973	24,115	23	213	1,509	3,745	4,704	12,339	1,440	142
Salem, OR	1993	9,802	9,862	7	67	208	109	1,592	7,122	697	60
	1994	11,383	11,443	10	63	240	101	1,771	8,089	1,109	60
Salinas, CA	1993	8,424	8,487	15	50	560	844	1,327	4,844	784	63
	1994	7,804	7,855	24	65	414	846	1,209	4,179	1,067	51
Salt Lake City, UT	1993	18,453	18,533	19	204	498	681	2,823	12,831	1,397	80
	1994	18,992	19,133	20	158	502	640	3,025	12,931	1,716	141
San Antonio, TX	1993	97,671	98,629	220	553	2,979	2,973	17,866	61,284	11,796	958
	1994	87,679	88,544	194	565	2,781	2,931	16,422	54,910	9,876	865
San Bernardino, CA	1993	22,312	22,456	82	129	1,550	3,805	4,740	8,410	3,596	144
	1994	21,142	21,304	71	163	1,538	2,307	4,914	8,485	3,664	162
San Diego, CA	1993	85,227	85,472	133	396	4,651	8,283	14,583	37,862	19,319	245
	1994	76,725	76,941	113	403	3,845	8,238	12,889	35,204	16,033	216
San Francisco, CA	1993	70,132	70,620	129	361	8,454	4,421	11,153	34,558	11,056	488
	1994	61,860	62,296	91	292	6,624	3,830	8,055	33,719	9,249	436
San Jose, CA	1993	36,743	37,061	41	391	1,186	3,699	6,014	21,398	4,014	318
	1994	36,559	37,033	33	375	1,109	4,398	5,823	20,300	4,521	474
Santa Ana, CA	1993	19,071	19,563	78	77	1,886	1,149	2,950	8,973	3,958	492
	1994	17,649	18,040	74	80	1,771	1,154	2,452	8,392	3,726	391
Santa Clarita, CA	1993	3,900	3,934	4	22	131	619	886	1,770	468	34
	1994	4,118	4,139	0	31	99	662	961	1,847	518	21
Santa Rosa, CA	1993	7,696	7,754	7	102	197	326	1,545	5,011	508	58
	1994	7,723	7,772	5	82	175	348	1,594	4,882	637	49
Savannah, GA	1993	12,715	12,758	33	89	831	464	2,868	7,297	1,133	43
	1994	12,450	12,501	29	75	865	517	2,164	7,396	1,404	51
Scottsdale, AZ	1993	8,329	8,352	3	29	131	234	1,609	5,362	961	23
	1994	9,295	9,327	4	28	138	257	1,878	5,684	1,306	32
Seattle, WA	1993	62,679	62,999	67	356	2,670	4,344	9,247	39,176	6,819	320
	1994	57,905	58,207	69	318	2,536	3,615	8,186	36,758	6,423	302
Shreveport, LA	1993	22,631	22,851	76	100	842	1,552	4,774	13,784	1,503	220
	1994	24,573	24,774	63	121	981	1,585	5,003	14,836	1,984	201
Simi Valley, CA	1993	2,868	2,892	0	16	54	185	611	1,632	370	24
	1994	3,120	3,153	1	9	39	169	651	1,833	418	33
Sioux Falls, SD	1993	4,875	4,904	2	103	44	326	735	3,470	195	29
	1994	5,317	5,369	3	70	56	358	874	3,472	214	52
South Bend, IN	1993	10,380	10,442	19	104	459	577	2,606	5,825	790	62
	1994	10,476	10,545	19	95	518	609	2,500	5,986	749	69
Spokane, WA	1993	15,952	16,026	13	112	354	1,079	2,699	10,965	730	74
	1994	17,115	17,216	7	101	490	1,090	3,142	11,381	904	101
Springfield, IL ^{c,g}	1993	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	1994	NA	NA	18	NA	502	1,039	2,674	5,649	596	88
Springfield, MA	1993	NA	NA	20	120	676	NA	3,140	4,506	3,770	NA
	1994	13,026	13,678	16	124	746	1,652	2,911	3,996	3,581	652
Springfield, MO	1993	10,907	11,041	7	77	136	449	2,094	7,690	454	134
	1994	13,096	13,199	3	74	184	551	2,369	9,317	598	103
Stamford, CT	1993	5,872	5,903	8	22	270	237	1,105	3,503	727	31
	1994	6,433	6,449	6	15	348	267	1,078	4,005	714	16
Sterling Heights, MI ^c	1993	NA	NA	0	NA	43	312	511	3,464	314	32
	1994	4,367	4,401	1	20	24	292	418	3,224	388	34
Stockton, CA	1993	24,849	24,981	45	157	1,554	1,744	5,362	12,291	3,696	132
	1994	23,460	23,594	44	121	1,433	2,007	4,561	11,152	4,142	134
Sunnyvale, CA	1993	4,989	5,038	3	21	106	170	604	3,566	519	49
	1994	3,802	3,832	2	27	110	174	516	2,495	478	30
Syracuse, NY	1993	11,115	11,231	18	79	561	703	2,824	6,358	572	116
	1994	10,643	10,731	16	58	582	578	2,945	5,680	784	88
Tacoma, WA	1993	21,046	21,206	31	191	1,015	2,204	3,915	11,355	2,335	160
	1994	22,408	22,603	33	204	1,004	2,281	3,653	11,971	3,262	195
Tallahassee, FL	1993	19,426	19,456	9	137	790	1,754	3,970	10,701	2,065	30
	1994	17,363	17,393	9	114	740	1,487	3,293	10,436	1,284	30
Tampa, FL	1993	45,373	45,587	43	247	2,965	6,124	8,987	18,534	8,473	214
	1994	51,510	51,764	62	298	3,378	6,524	8,734	21,503	11,011	254
Tempe, AZ	1993	12,305	12,361	4	65	244	518	2,073	8,000	1,401	56
	1994	13,861	13,940	9	52	262	611	2,439	8,662	1,826	79

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.118

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1993 and 1994--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Thousand Oaks, CA	1993	3,226	3,276	3	22	65	251	649	1,892	344	50
	1994	2,911	2,934	1	18	60	207	496	1,801	328	23
Toledo, OH	1993	28,461	28,818	45	357	1,594	1,195	5,502	15,251	4,517	357
	1994	30,290	30,834	40	356	1,735	1,533	6,587	16,088	3,951	544
Torrance, CA	1993	8,244	8,298	12	30	430	390	1,582	4,096	1,704	54
	1994	8,117	8,179	3	26	432	284	1,547	4,280	1,545	62
Tucson, AZ	1993	48,945	49,107	44	314	894	3,111	7,363	32,076	5,143	162
	1994	54,093	54,221	37	289	1,012	3,544	7,205	35,209	6,797	128
Tulsa, OK	1993	29,354	29,603	54	339	1,143	3,385	7,196	12,790	4,447	249
	1994	28,244	28,531	42	296	1,071	3,230	6,548	12,552	4,505	287
Vallejo, CA	1993	9,278	9,358	10	65	599	949	1,802	4,703	1,150	80
	1994	9,488	9,541	30	54	602	928	1,888	4,802	1,184	53
Virginia Beach, VA	1993	20,516	20,716	22	181	631	414	3,261	14,812	1,195	200
	1994	21,228	21,427	33	145	609	371	3,248	15,876	946	199
Waco, TX	1993	11,254	11,272	29	141	453	1,043	2,397	6,121	1,070	18
	1994	10,340	10,367	25	126	436	1,159	1,781	5,709	1,104	27
Warren, MI ^a	1993	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	1994	7,562	7,598	3	62	223	788	1,132	3,953	1,401	36
Washington, DC	1993	67,946	68,146	454	324	7,107	9,003	11,532	31,466	8,060	200
	1994	63,144	63,350	399	249	6,311	8,218	10,037	29,673	8,257	206
Waterbury, CT	1993	8,735	8,747	20	39	288	239	1,815	4,957	1,377	12
	1994	8,694	8,709	8	38	275	245	1,866	4,970	1,292	15
West Covina, CA	1993	6,267	6,352	5	33	276	350	1,017	3,195	1,391	85
	1994	5,857	5,872	6	26	325	299	1,067	2,882	1,252	15
Wichita, KS	1993	27,737	NA	48	265	1,327	1,103	5,847	16,264	2,883	NA
	1994	29,156	NA	42	224	1,060	1,024	6,501	16,873	3,432	NA
Winston-Salem, NC	1993	18,338	18,499	36	177	1,053	1,566	4,783	9,590	1,133	161
	1994	19,468	19,696	41	142	969	1,528	4,905	10,665	1,218	228
Worcester, MA	1993	NA	NA	12	77	628	NA	3,404	5,221	1,692	NA
	1994	11,426	11,565	13	68	668	948	3,234	5,108	1,387	139
Yonkers, NY	1993	9,494	9,583	19	34	852	446	1,682	4,593	1,868	89
	1994	8,724	8,785	14	41	868	427	1,624	3,871	1,879	61

Note: See Note, table 3.109. Arson is shown only if 12 months of arson data were received. The Modified Crime Index is the sum of the Crime Index offenses, including arson. Complete data for 1994 were not available for all jurisdictions in Illinois, Kansas, and Montana. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aFigures not reported for 1994.

^bDue to reporting changes or annexations, figures are not comparable to previous years.

^cForcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police for 1993 and 1994 and the Michigan State Police for 1993 were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines. Therefore, the figures were excluded from the forcible rape, Total Crime Index, and Modified Crime Index categories.

^dThe Charlotte Police Department and Mecklenburg County Police Department merged into one department in 1994. Figures for 1994 are from the merged agency and are not comparable to previous years.

^eFigures for 1994 are not for the unified city-county government of Indianapolis/Marion County, IN.

^fForcible rape figures for 1993 furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program administered by the Minnesota Department of Public Safety were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines. Therefore, the figures were excluded from the forcible rape, Total Crime Index, and Modified Crime Index categories. However, some Minnesota law enforcement agencies verified and/or adjusted their forcible rape figures to comply with national UCR guidelines and are shown in this table.

^gFigures not reported for 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1993*, pp. 109-157; *1994*, pp. 108-156 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.119

Number of offenses known to police and average loss incurred

By selected offenses and type of target, United States, 1994

(12,230 agencies; 1994 estimated population 224,798,000)

Offense and type of target	Number of offenses 1994	Percent change over 1993 ^a	Percent ^b	Average property loss (in dollars)
Murder	20,154	-6.7%	100.0%	\$111
Forcible rape	88,310	-4.4	100.0	26
Robbery	544,618	-6.5	100.0	801
Street/highway	297,195	-6.0	54.6	651
Commercial house	66,987	-8.2	12.3	1,229
Gas or service station	11,822	-12.6	2.2	450
Convenience store	28,008	-9.7	5.1	387
Residence	59,296	-1.4	10.9	1,041
Bank	7,885	-24.7	1.4	3,551
Miscellaneous	73,425	-6.0	13.5	738
Burglary	2,351,205	-4.7	100.0	1,311
Residence (dwelling)	1,572,357	-3.8	66.9	1,296
Night	482,450	-6.2	20.5	991
Day	698,560	-3.0	29.7	1,505
Unknown	391,347	-2.3	16.6	1,297
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.)	778,848	-6.4	33.1	1,341
Night	347,425	-9.5	14.8	1,354
Day	210,400	-3.0	8.9	1,174
Unknown	221,023	-4.4	9.4	1,480
Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)	6,811,362	0.3	100.0	505
By type				
Pocket-picking	55,077	-10.8	0.8	428
Purse-snatching	52,276	-10.6	0.8	279
Shoplifting	1,018,465	-1.9	15.0	133
From motor vehicles (except accessories)	1,612,824	1.9	23.7	542
Motor vehicle accessories	876,695	-6.2	12.9	312
Bicycles	429,297	3.7	6.3	252
From buildings	887,713	-0.7	13.0	851
From coin-operated machines	45,941	-14.2	0.7	228
All others	1,833,074	4.7	26.9	680
By value				
Over \$200	2,547,400	2.5	37.4	1,256
\$50 to \$200	1,595,581	0.5	23.4	119
Under \$50	2,668,381	-1.7	39.2	20
Motor vehicle theft	1,379,897	-0.4	100.0	4,940

Note: See Note, table 3.109. "Commercial house" refers to nonresidential structures, with the exception of gas stations, convenience stores, and banking type institutions. "Loss" refers to property taken during the commission of the offense only. All offenses, including those that involve no loss of property, were used in compiling "average loss." These data are based on law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months in 1994 (Source, p. 380). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aPercent change calculations are based only on agencies submitting 6 or more common months of data for both 1993 and 1994. As a result, direct comparisons should not be made with similar data presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^bBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 205, Table 23.

Table 3.120

Bias-motivated (hate) crimes known to the police

By offense, United States, 1994

	Offenses	Victims	Known offenders ^a
Total	7,262	7,498	6,554
Murder	13	13	18
Forcible rape	5	5	9
Robbery	126	160	286
Aggravated assault	1,012	1,012	1,539
Burglary	61	64	48
Larceny-theft	47	49	29
Motor vehicle theft	3	9	7
Arson	63	82	38
Simple assault	1,324	1,324	1,796
Intimidation	2,843	2,843	2,065
Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	1,758	1,930	715
Other ^b	7	7	4

Note: These data reflect the number of bias-motivated offenses reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. In accordance with the Hate Crime Statistics Act of 1990, the Federal Bureau of Investigation defines a crime motivated by racial, religious, ethnic, or sexual orientation bias as a bias-motivated or hate crime. Data for 1994 were supplied by 7,356 law enforcement agencies in 43 States and the District of Columbia. Participating agencies covered 58 percent of the U.S. population.

^aTotal for known offenders is greater than that shown in table 3.121 because offenders committing more than one offense per incident are counted more than once. Offenders are categorized by the most serious offense reported.

^bIncludes offenses other than those listed that are collected in the National Incident-Based Reporting System.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Hate Crime Statistics 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), p. 9.

Table 3.121

Bias motivations in hate crimes known to police

By race, ethnicity, religion, and sexual orientation, United States, 1994

	Incidents	Offenses	Victims	Known offenders
Total	5,932	7,262	7,498	6,265
Race	3,545	4,431	4,540	4,356
Anti-white	1,010	1,269	1,314	1,794
Anti-black	2,174	2,693	2,739	2,149
Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native	22	24	24	30
Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	211	269	280	252
Anti-multi-racial group	128	176	183	131
Ethnicity	638	790	840	717
Anti-Hispanic	337	446	471	468
Anti-other ethnicity/national origin	301	344	369	249
Religion	1,062	1,244	1,305	415
Anti-Jewish	915	1,088	1,134	353
Anti-Catholic	17	19	20	11
Anti-Protestant	29	31	40	6
Anti-Islamic (Moslem)	17	17	17	4
Anti-other religion	67	72	77	37
Anti-multi-religious group	14	14	14	3
Anti-atheism/agnosticism/etc.	3	3	3	1
Sexual orientation	685	793	809	775
Anti-male homosexual	501	567	580	616
Anti-female homosexual	100	121	121	87
Anti-homosexual	63	79	82	54
Anti-heterosexual	14	16	16	13
Anti-bisexual	7	10	10	5
Multiple bias	2	4	4	2

Note: See Note, table 3.120.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Hate Crime Statistics 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), p. 7.

Table 3.122

Offenses in Federal parks known to park rangers and park police

By offense, 1975-95

	Total offenses	Total annual visitation (in thousands)	Offense							Arson ^c
			Homicide ^a	Forcible rape ^b	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary ^b	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	
1975	7,697	238,849	10	84	779	385	1,031	5,156	252	X
1976	7,521	267,827	10	66	281	470	954	5,570	170	X
1977	7,763	261,584	17	60	238	458	1,097	5,662	231	X
1978	8,247	283,090	12	91	261	494	1,188	5,986	215	X
1979	8,561	282,435	15	87	264	505	1,330	6,124	236	X
1980	9,074	300,324	16	89	294	643	1,552	6,230	250	X
1981	8,319	329,663	19	87	303	575	1,391	5,451	296	197
1982	7,892	344,448	30	83	330	607	1,083	5,468	220	71
1983	7,617	335,646	19	81	306	542	1,238	5,125	200	106
1984	6,612	332,507	18	57	266	527	717	4,766	178	83
1985	7,318	346,200	19	70	309	483	892	5,147	235	163
1986	7,945	364,600	24	88	261	637	922	5,732	179	102
1987	6,417	372,800	15	79	197	543	926	4,259	294	104
1988	6,195	368,000	20	79	215	300	801	4,378	313	89
1989	6,532	351,900	9	73	123	441	1,009	4,548	213	116
1990	7,009	337,900	24	92	184	448	1,180	4,643	310	128
1991	7,203	358,295	28	78	209	390	1,118	5,004	251	125
1992	7,212	360,352	23	71	222	386	928	5,204	241	137
1993	6,452	387,707	25	62	197	367	747	4,681	210	163
1994	4,508	380,156	20	37	208	337	389	3,180	201	136
1995	6,009	387,804	16	50	138	318	830	4,309	198	150

Note: The National Park Service is responsible for the administration of 369 park areas that are owned by the Federal Government. Three urban park areas are policed by the U.S. Park Police, whereas other park areas are policed by the U.S. Park Rangers. In some park areas law enforcement responsibilities are shared with other police agencies, (e.g., State police, sheriff departments, and city/town police). Data exclude offenses handled by other agencies. The offense categories listed above are the Uniform Crime Reports Part I offenses; see Appendix 3 for definitions. Note, however, that these offenses are not counted in the Federal Bureau of Investigation figures. In 1975, the "Human Kindness Day" activities held in Washington, DC accounted for approximately 500 robbery incidents.

^aIncludes negligent and nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes attempts.

^cIncluded in tabulations as a Part I offense beginning in 1981.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Table 3.123

Offenses in Federal parks known to park rangers and park police

By offense, 1995

Offense	Total offenses	
	Park rangers	Park police
Total, all offenses	87,166	17,450
Part I offenses, total		
<u>Homicide</u>	4,717	1,292
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	12	3
Manslaughter by negligence	1	0
<u>Forcible rape</u>		
Rape by force	21	8
Attempted forcible rape	13	8
<u>Robbery</u>		
Firearm	9	20
Knife or cutting instrument	7	19
Strong arm; hands, fist, feet, etc.	9	30
Other dangerous weapon	4	40
<u>Aggravated assault</u>		
Firearm	18	24
Knife or cutting instrument	8	26
Other dangerous weapon	34	69
Hands, fist, feet, etc.	104	35
<u>Burglary</u>		
Forcible entry	527	65
Unlawful entry ^a	150	11
Attempted forcible entry	73	4
Larceny-theft ^b	3,454	855
<u>Motor vehicle theft</u>		
Automobiles	91	57
Trucks and buses	16	0
Other vehicles	29	5
<u>Arson</u>		
Structural	22	12
Mobile	10	0
Other	105	1
Part II offenses, total	82,449	16,158
Other assaults	235	175
Forgery and counterfeiting	19	4
Fraud	89	6
Embezzlement	14	1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	318	493
Vandalism	3,511	777
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	1,763	573
Prostitution and commercialized vice	28	23
Sex offenses	378	276
Drug sale/manufacture	864	222
Drug possession	2,960	3,950
Offenses against family and children	160	10
Gambling	4	3
Driving while intoxicated	1,783	630
Liquor laws	5,551	1,222
Drunkenness	1,529	108
Disorderly conduct	2,799	848
Archaeological Resource Protection Act violations	301	4
All other offenses	58,456	5,256
Suspicion	703	1,545
Curfew and loitering	366	23
Runaways	72	9
Thefts	546	0

Note: See Note, table 3.122.

^aNo force used.^bExcludes motor vehicle theft.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Table 3.124

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1964-94

	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	Total ^a	Type of weapon used					Unknown or not stated
			Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) ^b	Other ^c	
1964	7,990	100%	55%	24%	5%	10%	3%	2%
1965	8,773	100	57	23	6	10	3	1
1966	9,552	100	59	22	5	9	2	1
1967	11,114	100	63	20	5	9	2	1
1968	12,503	100	65	18	6	8	2	1
1969	13,575	100	65	19	4	8	3	1
1970	13,649	100	66	18	4	8	3	1
1971	16,183	100	66	19	4	8	2	1
1972	15,832	100	66	19	4	8	2	1
1973	17,123	100	66	17	5	8	2	2
1974	18,632	100	67	17	5	8	1	1
1975	18,642	100	65	17	5	9	2	2
1976	16,605	100	64	18	5	8	2	3
1977	18,033	100	62	19	5	8	2	3
1978	18,714	100	64	19	5	8	2	3
1979	20,591	100	63	19	5	8	2	3
1980	21,860	100	62	19	5	8	2	4
1981	20,053	100	62	19	5	7	2	3
1982	19,485	100	60	21	5	8	2	3
1983	18,673	100	58	22	6	9	2	3
1984	16,689	100	59	21	6	8	3	4
1985	17,545	100	59	21	6	8	3	4
1986	19,257	100	59	20	6	9	2	4
1987	17,859	100	59	20	6	8	2	4
1988	18,269	100	61	19	6	8	2	4
1989	18,954	100	62	18	6	7	2	4
1990	20,045	100	64	18	5	7	2	4
1991	21,505	100	66	16	5	7	2	4
1992	22,540	100	68	14	5	6	2	5
1993	23,271	100	70	13	4	6	2	5
1994	22,076	100	70	13	4	7	2	5

Note: See Note, table 3.109. In trend tables "constructed" or "adapted" by SOURCEBOOK staff from *Crime in the United States*, the data were taken from the first year in which the data were reported. It should be noted that the number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year.

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program requests that additional information be transmitted to the FBI when a murder has been committed. The actual number of offenses presented in the tables displaying characteristics of murders known to the police may differ from figures in other tables that reflect data from only the initial report on the offense.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.^bThis category includes beatings and strangulations. "Pushed" also is included in personal weapons.^cThis category includes fire, poison, explosives, narcotics, asphyxiation, etc.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1964, p. 104, Table 16; 1965, p. 106, Table 16; 1966, p. 107, Table 20; 1967, p. 112, Table 20; 1968, p. 108, Table 20; 1969, p. 106, Table 21; 1970, p. 188, Table 21; 1971, p. 114, Table 21; 1972, p. 188, Table 24; 1973, p. 8; 1974, p. 18; 1975, p. 18; 1976, p. 10; 1977, p. 11; 1978, p. 12; 1979, p. 11; 1980, p. 12; 1981, p. 11; 1982, p. 11; 1983, p. 10; 1984, p. 10; 1985, p. 10; 1986, p. 10; 1987, p. 10; 1988, p. 12; 1989, p. 11; 1990, p. 12; 1991, p. 18; 1992, p. 18, Table 2.10; 1993, p. 18, Table 2.11; 1994, p. 18, Table 2.11 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.125

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 1994

Region	Total ^a	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Unknown or other dangerous weapon	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) ^b
Total	100.0%	70.0%	12.7%	12.0%	5.0%
Northeast	100.0	65.9	14.9	12.2	6.9
Midwest	100.0	68.5	12.4	13.7	5.4
South	100.0	70.9	12.2	12.2	4.7
West	100.0	72.4	12.3	10.2	5.1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.109 and 3.124. In this table, strangulations are classified in the "unknown or other dangerous weapon" category rather than in the category "personal weapons," as was done in table 3.124. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^b"Pushed" is included in personal weapons.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 18, Table 2.9.

Table 3.126

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used and age of victim, United States, 1994

Age of victim	Total	Type of weapon used										
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) ^a	Poison	Explosives	Fire	Narcotics	Strangulation	Asphyxiation	Other weapon or weapon not stated ^b
Total	22,076	15,456	2,801	912	1,165	10	10	196	22	287	113	1,104
Infant (under 1)	257	10	6	10	132	3	1	4	0	4	25	62
1 to 4	470	51	16	24	251	1	2	37	1	9	16	62
5 to 8	103	36	14	6	19	1	0	11	0	3	2	11
9 to 12	120	70	16	4	10	1	0	7	0	3	0	9
13 to 16	944	795	85	15	10	0	0	4	0	5	3	27
17 to 19	2,308	2,013	157	27	26	0	0	5	0	16	1	63
20 to 24	4,088	3,399	363	73	71	0	1	11	4	25	9	132
25 to 29	3,233	2,479	389	89	81	1	0	15	3	34	9	133
30 to 34	2,917	2,071	415	116	118	0	1	18	1	43	6	128
35 to 39	2,249	1,468	372	136	103	0	2	9	2	37	7	113
40 to 44	1,565	1,005	237	90	91	2	0	18	3	22	9	88
45 to 49	1,007	640	156	71	61	0	1	8	2	16	4	48
50 to 54	681	412	139	41	21	1	2	11	0	9	4	41
55 to 59	444	265	87	32	24	0	0	2	1	8	4	21
60 to 64	342	185	75	34	15	0	0	2	0	7	3	21
65 to 69	284	127	69	33	18	0	0	6	2	9	4	16
70 to 74	244	106	58	22	18	0	0	5	1	10	2	22
75 and older	434	114	102	65	71	0	0	17	1	14	4	46
Unknown	386	210	45	24	25	0	0	6	1	13	1	61

Note: See Notes, tables 3.109 and 3.124.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 18, Table 2.11.

^a"Pushed" is included in personal weapons.

^bIncludes drownings.

Table 3.127

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By victim-offender relationship and circumstances of the offense, United States, 1994

(- represents zero)

Circumstances	Relationship of victim to offender ^a										Acquaintance
	Total	Husband	Wife	Mother	Father	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Other family	
Total	22,076	346	823	119	189	326	212	172	39	389	6,125
Felony type, total	4,071	4	16	8	11	27	22	4	1	57	1,078
Rape	78	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	23
Robbery	2,072	-	-	5	7	-	-	3	-	20	351
Burglary	158	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	7	38
Larceny-theft	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8
Motor vehicle theft	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9
Arson	132	-	1	-	1	5	4	-	-	7	29
Prostitution and commercialized vice	15	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Other sex offenses	41	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	16
Narcotic drug laws	1,238	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	6	526
Gambling	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Other - not specified	242	3	8	3	1	19	18	-	-	9	65
Suspected felony type	136	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	24
Other than felony type, total	11,675	323	747	88	159	272	175	149	30	284	4,507
Romantic triangle	371	22	65	-	-	3	4	2	-	4	156
Child killed by babysitter	22	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	17
Brawl due to influence of alcohol	316	7	7	1	5	4	-	3	1	13	140
Brawl due to influence of narcotics	211	3	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	98
Argument over money or property	387	2	6	2	4	2	-	4	-	21	224
Other arguments	5,812	235	454	44	88	47	16	113	19	186	2,245
Gangland killings	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
Juvenile gang killings	1,157	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	632
Institutional killings	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Sniper attack	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other - not specified	3,272	54	214	40	60	214	154	26	10	59	938
Unknown	6,194	19	57	23	19	27	15	19	8	46	516

Note: See Notes, tables 3.109 and 3.124. Law enforcement agencies are requested to describe the circumstances of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters. These descriptions are categorized by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. These data include murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victims for which supplemental homicide data were received. "Felony type" refers to killings that occur in conjunction with the commission of another felony, such as robbery or burglary.

^aColumn headers refer to victims.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 19. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Friend	Boyfriend	Girlfriend	Neighbor	Employee	Employer	Stranger	Unknown relationship
733	228	525	173	7	13	2,888	8,769
93	4	12	53	2	6	1,190	1,483
1	-	2	6	-	-	20	23
32	1	1	22	1	5	882	742
1	-	1	7	-	-	47	51
2	-	-	-	-	-	12	4
1	-	-	-	-	-	24	18
-	-	1	9	-	-	16	59
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
4	-	-	2	-	1	4	11
40	2	1	3	-	-	144	511
1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
11	1	6	4	1	-	38	55
3	-	1	-	-	-	10	93
575	213	474	113	5	3	1,361	2,197
20	9	46	3	-	-	18	19
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	5	5	3	-	-	50	32
14	-	5	2	-	-	23	60
32	9	6	5	1	1	37	31
333	172	319	74	4	-	689	774
-	-	-	-	-	-	19	46
7	-	-	-	-	-	174	334
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
127	18	93	26	-	2	350	887
62	11	38	7	-	4	327	4,996

Table 3.128

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By age of victim, United States, 1964-94

Age of victim	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	7,990	8,773	9,552	11,114	12,503	13,575	13,649	16,183	15,832	17,123	18,632	18,642	16,605	18,033	18,714
Total ^a	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Infant (under 1)	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1 to 4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
5 to 9 ^b	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10 to 14 ^b	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
15 to 19 ^b	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	8	9	9
17 to 19	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
20 to 24	12	12	13	14	14	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
25 to 29	12	13	12	13	13	14	14	15	15	14	15	15	15	15	16
30 to 34	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	11	11	12	12
35 to 39	12	12	12	12	11	10	9	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9
40 to 44	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	7	7
45 to 49	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
50 to 54	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5
55 to 59	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
60 to 64	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3
65 to 69	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
70 to 74	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2
75 and older	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Unknown	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.109 and 3.124.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.^bIn 1994, the age categories were changed by the Source; the corresponding age groups are "5 to 8," "9 to 12," and "13 to 16."^cLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1964, p. 104, Table 17; 1965, p. 106, Table 17; 1966, p. 107, Table 21; 1967, p. 112, Table 21; 1968, p. 108, Table 21; 1969, p. 106, Table 22; 1970, p. 118, Table 22; 1971, p. 114, Table 22; 1972, p. 118, Table 25; 1973, p. 8; 1974, p. 17, Table 17; 1975, p. 17; 1976, p. 11; 1977, p. 12; 1978, p. 19; 1979, p. 10; 1980, p. 11; 1981, p. 10; 1982, p. 8; 1983, p. 8; 1984, p. 8; 1985, p. 9; 1986, p. 9; 1987, p. 9; 1988, p. 11; 1989, p. 10; 1990, p. 11; 1991, p. 16, Table 2.4; 1992, p. 16, Table 2.4; 1993, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1994, p. 16, Table 2.5 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
20,591	21,860	20,053	19,485	18,673	16,689	17,545	19,257	17,859	18,269	18,954	20,045	21,505	22,540	23,271	22,076
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(c)
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
9	9	8	8	8	7	8	8	9	9	11	12	13	13	13	4
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10
17	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	17	18	19	19	19
16	17	16	16	17	17	17	18	18	18	17	17	16	15	15	15
12	13	14	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	14	13	13
9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
6	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2

Table 3.129

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By sex of victim, United States, 1964-94

	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	Total	Sex of victim	
			Male	Female
1964	7,990	100%	74%	26%
1965	8,773	100	74	26
1966	9,552	100	74	26
1967	11,114	100	75	25
1968	12,503	100	78	22
1969	13,575	100	78	22
1970	13,649	100	78	22
1971	16,183	100	79	21
1972	15,832	100	78	22
1973	17,123	100	77	23
1974	18,632	100	77	23
1975	18,642	100	76	24
1976	16,605	100	76	24
1977	18,033	100	75	25
1978	18,714	100	76	24
1979	20,591	100	77	23
1980	21,860	100	77	23
1981	20,053	100	77	23
1982	19,485	100	76	24
1983	18,673	100	76	24
1984	16,689	100	75	25
1985	17,545	100	74	26
1986	19,257	100	75	25
1987	17,859	100	74	26
1988	18,269	100	75	25
1989	18,954	100	76	24
1990	20,045	100	78	22
1991	21,505	100	78	22
1992	22,540	100	78	22
1993	23,271	100	77	23
1994	22,076	100	78	22

Note: See Notes, tables 3.109 and 3.124.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1964*, p. 104, Table 17; *1965*, p. 106, Table 17; *1966*, p. 107, Table 21; *1967*, p. 112, Table 21; *1968*, p. 108, Table 21; *1969*, p. 106, Table 22; *1970*, p. 118, Table 22; *1971*, p. 114, Table 22; *1972*, p. 118, Table 25; *1973*, p. 8; *1974*, p. 17; *1975*, p. 17; *1976*, p. 11; *1977*, p. 12; *1978*, p. 9; *1979*, p. 10; *1980*, p. 11; *1981*, p. 10; *1982*, p. 8; *1983*, p. 8; *1984*, p. 8; *1985*, p. 9; *1986*, p. 9; *1987*, p. 9; *1988*, p. 11; *1989*, p. 10; *1990*, p. 11; *1991*, p. 16, Table 2.4; *1992*, p. 16, Table 2.4; *1993*, p. 16, Table 2.5; *1994*, p. 16, Table 2.5 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.130

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By race of victim, United States, 1964-94

	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	Total ^a	Race of victim		
			White	Black	All other (including race unknown)
1964	7,990	100%	45%	54%	1%
1965	8,773	100	45	54	1
1966	9,552	100	45	54	1
1967	11,114	100	45	54	1
1968	12,503	100	45	54	1
1969	13,575	100	44	55	2
1970	13,649	100	44	55	1
1971	16,183	100	44	55	2
1972	15,832	100	45	53	2
1973	17,123	100	47	52	1
1974	18,632	100	48	50	2
1975	18,642	100	51	47	2
1976	16,605	100	51	47	2
1977	18,033	100	52	45	2
1978	18,714	100	54	44	2
1979	20,591	100	54	43	2
1980	21,860	100	53	42	4
1981	20,053	100	54	44	2
1982	19,485	100	55	42	2
1983	18,673	100	55	42	3
1984	16,689	100	56	41	3
1985	17,545	100	56	42	3
1986	19,257	100	53	44	3
1987	17,859	100	52	45	3
1988	18,269	100	49	48	3
1989	18,954	100	48	49	3
1990	20,045	100	48	49	3
1991	21,505	100	47	50	2
1992	22,540	100	47	50	3
1993	23,271	100	46	51	3
1994	22,076	100	46	51	3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.109 and 3.124.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1964*, p. 104, Table 17; *1965*, p. 106, Table 17; *1966*, p. 107, Table 21; *1967*, p. 112, Table 21; *1968*, p. 108, Table 21; *1969*, p. 106, Table 22; *1970*, p. 118, Table 22; *1971*, p. 114, Table 21; *1972*, p. 118, Table 25; *1973*, p. 8; *1974*, p. 17; *1975*, p. 17; *1976*, p. 11; *1977*, p. 12; *1978*, p. 9; *1979*, p. 10; *1980*, p. 11; *1981*, p. 10; *1982*, p. 8; *1983*, p. 8; *1984*, p. 8; *1985*, p. 9; *1986*, p. 9; *1987*, p. 9; *1988*, p. 11; *1989*, p. 10; *1990*, p. 11; *1991*, p. 16, Table 2.4; *1992*, p. 16, Table 2.4; *1993*, p. 16, Table 2.5; *1994*, p. 16, Table 2.5 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.131

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By sex, race, and age of victim, United States, 1994

Age of victim	Total	Sex of victim			Race of victim			
		Male	Female	Unknown	White	Black	Other	Unknown
Total	22,076	17,309	4,739	28	10,191	11,221	498	166
Infant (under 1)	257	150	107	0	150	97	7	3
1 to 4	470	263	207	0	241	214	13	2
5 to 8	103	46	57	0	56	44	3	0
9 to 12	120	60	60	0	62	52	6	0
13 to 16	944	770	174	0	375	527	39	3
17 to 19	2,308	2,052	255	1	844	1,390	57	17
20 to 24	4,088	3,514	574	0	1,534	2,470	64	20
25 to 29	3,233	2,626	605	2	1,354	1,807	61	11
30 to 34	2,917	2,209	708	0	1,387	1,451	62	17
35 to 39	2,249	1,687	562	0	1,087	1,109	47	6
40 to 44	1,565	1,236	329	0	781	719	55	10
45 to 49	1,007	773	234	0	568	400	33	6
50 to 54	681	520	160	1	427	230	18	6
55 to 59	444	331	113	0	287	141	11	5
60 to 64	342	252	90	0	233	102	6	1
65 to 69	284	182	102	0	172	106	4	2
70 to 74	244	145	99	0	152	87	4	1
75 and older	434	209	225	0	296	133	3	2
Unknown	386	284	78	24	185	142	5	54

Note: See Notes, tables 3.109 and 3.124.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 16, Table 2.5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.132

Rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victimization

By age, sex, and race of victim, United States, 1976-94

	Age				Sex		Race	
	13 years	14 to 17	18 to 24	25 years	Male	Female	White	Black
	and younger	years	years	and older				
1976	1.8	4.4	14.1	10.8	13.6	4.1	5.1	35.6
1977	1.8	4.8	14.6	10.7	13.8	4.2	5.4	34.9
1978	1.9	4.9	14.8	10.7	14.1	4.1	5.6	33.9
1979	1.8	5.1	16.7	11.4	15.4	4.4	6.1	36.5
1980	1.8	5.8	17.6	11.8	16.3	4.5	6.3	37.1
1981	1.8	5.0	16.0	11.6	15.7	4.3	6.2	36.6
1982	1.9	4.8	14.9	10.5	14.2	4.3	5.9	32.4
1983	1.8	4.5	13.8	9.6	12.9	3.9	5.3	29.5
1984	1.7	4.2	13.3	9.0	12.2	3.9	5.2	27.2
1985	1.8	4.8	13.4	9.0	12.2	4.0	5.2	27.5
1986	2.0	5.1	15.7	9.4	13.2	4.1	5.3	31.4
1987	1.8	5.7	15.9	9.0	12.5	4.2	5.1	30.5
1988	2.0	6.5	16.7	9.0	12.9	4.1	4.9	33.3
1989	2.0	8.2	18.5	9.1	13.6	4.0	4.9	34.7
1990	1.9	9.7	22.1	9.6	15.1	4.0	5.4	37.4
1991	2.1	11.1	25.0	9.6	15.7	4.2	5.5	39.1
1992	1.9	11.3	24.4	9.1	14.9	4.0	5.3	36.9
1993	2.2	12.1	24.4	9.1	15.0	4.2	5.3	38.7
1994	2.0	11.2	23.6	8.5	14.4	3.8	5.0	36.4

Note: These data are derived from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR), a component of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The SHR are incident-based reports, rather than the monthly aggregates that comprise the FBI Crime Index. Rates are calculated from U.S. Bureau of the Census population figures. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University.

Table 3.133

Rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victimization

By age, sex, and race of victim, United States, 1976-94

	14 to 17 years				18 to 24 years				25 years and older			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1976	3.6	22.3	2.1	5.8	11.7	95.7	4.2	24.4	9.8	95.1	3.0	18.4
1977	4.0	20.7	2.3	8.1	12.9	93.1	4.4	23.9	9.9	91.8	3.2	16.5
1978	4.6	20.2	2.4	7.0	13.7	92.6	4.3	23.1	10.4	88.6	3.1	15.9
1979	4.8	21.5	2.2	7.2	16.4	99.0	5.1	23.4	11.1	95.1	3.2	17.6
1980	5.1	24.9	2.5	6.4	16.5	107.4	5.2	23.2	11.4	95.2	3.3	16.7
1981	4.3	23.4	2.4	6.0	15.3	97.8	4.8	20.1	11.3	95.9	3.3	16.0
1982	4.1	23.0	2.0	7.6	14.1	87.1	5.0	17.2	10.4	82.1	3.3	14.4
1983	3.8	21.7	2.0	5.2	13.0	80.4	4.0	19.1	9.4	72.5	3.1	13.0
1984	3.5	18.4	2.1	6.4	12.2	73.6	5.0	17.9	9.1	65.7	3.0	12.3
1985	3.8	23.0	1.9	7.1	12.5	78.7	4.1	16.3	8.9	63.5	3.2	13.1
1986	4.0	26.4	2.2	6.2	13.9	97.1	4.7	19.6	8.9	70.9	3.1	14.0
1987	3.6	34.7	2.2	6.8	12.9	106.1	4.6	19.5	8.4	64.8	3.3	14.3
1988	3.9	41.9	2.2	7.0	12.7	119.8	4.4	20.7	8.0	70.1	3.0	14.7
1989	5.5	53.7	2.1	8.5	14.0	140.1	4.3	19.7	8.1	70.7	2.8	14.5
1990	7.5	57.3	2.5	10.0	18.0	167.9	4.0	20.6	8.7	74.8	2.9	14.1
1991	8.6	71.0	2.5	9.1	19.4	190.8	4.6	23.6	8.8	73.2	2.8	14.8
1992	9.1	65.7	2.4	12.4	18.5	189.5	4.4	20.8	8.3	67.7	2.8	14.2
1993	9.1	76.4	2.7	12.7	17.1	183.5	4.3	24.1	8.1	68.3	3.0	14.5
1994	8.7	71.6	2.0	10.0	17.8	176.2	3.8	20.7	7.7	64.3	2.6	13.7

Note: See Note, table 3.132. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University.

Table 3.134

Rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of offenders committing murder and nonnegligent manslaughter

By age, sex, and race of offender, United States, 1976-94

	14 to 17 years				18 to 24 years				25 years and older			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1976	7.9	51.2	1.0	7.8	16.7	138.3	2.0	23.7	7.2	76.5	1.2	17.1
1977	7.6	44.8	0.9	4.4	16.5	124.3	2.0	22.4	7.2	70.1	1.2	16.1
1978	7.7	44.4	0.9	6.0	18.0	131.2	2.0	20.5	7.5	71.5	1.1	14.9
1979	9.2	47.1	0.9	6.0	19.5	144.2	2.1	20.3	7.8	73.5	1.2	13.8
1980	8.9	48.9	0.7	5.1	20.4	144.6	2.0	21.5	7.9	71.4	1.1	13.2
1981	8.4	55.0	1.0	6.3	19.8	135.5	1.9	17.8	8.2	72.4	1.1	13.5
1982	8.1	45.7	0.9	4.4	17.5	120.8	2.0	18.6	7.6	62.3	1.1	11.6
1983	7.5	36.8	1.1	5.3	17.3	104.9	1.8	16.6	7.0	56.2	1.1	10.4
1984	6.9	33.4	0.9	4.7	18.0	91.1	2.0	13.8	7.0	51.0	0.9	9.2
1985	7.0	44.3	0.7	4.9	17.2	101.3	1.8	13.3	7.0	50.2	0.9	9.3
1986	9.0	51.0	0.8	4.2	18.5	117.2	1.7	15.5	7.1	55.9	0.9	9.8
1987	8.0	54.1	1.1	5.1	17.6	121.2	2.0	12.9	6.7	48.7	0.9	8.4
1988	9.9	72.6	0.8	5.2	16.9	146.9	2.0	15.2	6.4	50.5	0.8	7.9
1989	11.5	84.6	0.8	5.3	19.1	168.5	2.0	14.0	6.2	47.4	0.8	8.3
1990	14.3	113.8	1.1	5.2	22.2	200.7	2.1	14.7	6.6	48.9	0.8	7.7
1991	14.6	127.5	0.9	7.7	23.2	241.2	1.9	15.7	6.3	46.4	0.8	7.5
1992	14.4	122.5	1.0	7.5	21.7	219.0	1.7	12.8	5.5	42.6	0.7	6.4
1993	14.4	151.6	1.0	6.7	20.9	215.8	1.6	14.3	5.5	39.7	0.8	5.9
1994	15.6	139.6	1.1	6.7	20.9	201.0	1.6	13.1	5.3	35.5	0.7	5.8

Note: See Note, table 3.132. Data on offenders represent incidents in which characteristics of the offender were known. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. Source: James Alan Fox, *Trends in Juvenile Violence: A Report to the United States Attorney General on Current and Future Rates of Juvenile Offending* (Boston: Northeastern University, 1996), p. 4.

Table 3.135

Characteristics of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victims and offensesBy age of victim, United States, 1976-94 (aggregate)^a

Characteristics of victim and offense	Age of victim		
	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 years and older
Sex			
Male	76.8%	80.0%	76.5%
Female	23.2	20.0	23.5
Race			
White	46.9	46.3	53.4
Black	51.1	51.8	44.6
Other	2.0	1.9	2.0
Type of weapon			
Handgun	57.0	57.1	48.6
Other gun	17.8	16.4	16.0
Other	25.2	26.5	35.4
Relationship			
Family	10.3	11.8	24.2
Other known	66.4	64.4	55.0
Stranger	23.4	23.7	20.8
Circumstances			
Felony	21.7	25.2	29.4
Argument	42.3	54.1	54.4
Other	36.0	20.8	16.3

Note: See Note, table 3.132.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University.

Table 3.136

Characteristics of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter offenders and offensesBy age of offender, United States, 1976-94 (aggregate)^a

Characteristics of offender and offense	Age of offender		
	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 years and older
Sex			
Male	92.3%	89.7%	84.2%
Female	7.7	10.3	15.8
Race			
White	42.9	44.0	50.3
Black	55.0	54.0	47.8
Other	2.1	1.9	1.9
Type of weapon			
Handgun	50.5	48.4	47.9
Other gun	17.6	14.9	16.7
Other	31.9	36.7	35.5
Relationship			
Family	11.9	13.0	27.2
Other known	52.7	58.1	57.8
Stranger	35.4	28.9	15.0
Circumstances			
Felony	35.5	31.3	16.5
Argument	36.7	47.0	64.7
Other	27.8	21.7	18.8

Note: See Notes, tables 3.132 and 3.134.

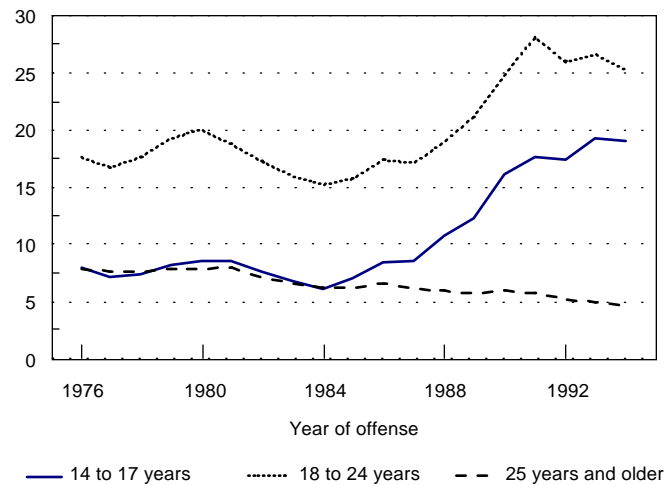
^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.Source: James Alan Fox, *Trends in Juvenile Violence: A Report to the United States Attorney General on Current and Future Rates of Juvenile Offending* (Boston: Northeastern University, 1996), p. 5.

Figure 3.1

Rate (per 100,000 persons in each age group) of offenders committing murder and nonnegligent manslaughter

By age of offender, United States, 1976-94

Rate per 100,000 population



Note: See Notes, tables 3.132 and 3.134.

Source: Figure provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University.

Table 3.137

Rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of offenders committing murder and nonnegligent manslaughter

By age, sex, and race of offender, United States, 1976-94

	Age				Sex		Race	
	13 years	14 to 17	18 to 24	25 years	Male	Female	White	Black
	and younger	years	years	and older				
1976	0.2	8.1	17.7	7.9	13.2	2.5	4.0	35.3
1977	0.2	7.2	16.8	7.6	12.7	2.3	4.0	32.5
1978	0.2	7.4	17.7	7.7	13.3	2.2	4.2	32.9
1979	0.2	8.3	19.3	7.9	14.2	2.2	4.4	34.4
1980	0.2	8.5	20.0	7.9	14.5	2.2	4.5	33.9
1981	0.1	8.5	18.8	8.1	14.3	2.2	4.5	33.9
1982	0.2	7.6	17.3	7.2	12.9	2.0	4.2	30.0
1983	0.1	6.9	16.0	6.6	11.9	1.9	4.0	26.8
1984	0.1	6.2	15.3	6.3	11.3	1.7	3.9	24.0
1985	0.2	7.0	15.7	6.3	11.5	1.7	3.8	25.1
1986	0.2	8.4	17.4	6.7	12.4	1.7	4.0	27.7
1987	0.2	8.6	17.2	6.1	11.7	1.6	3.8	26.1
1988	0.2	10.8	18.9	6.0	12.4	1.6	3.7	28.8
1989	0.2	12.4	21.2	5.8	12.8	1.6	3.8	29.7
1990	0.1	16.2	24.8	6.0	14.4	1.6	4.2	32.9
1991	0.2	17.6	28.2	5.8	14.6	1.6	4.0	34.8
1992	0.2	17.4	26.0	5.2	13.4	1.4	3.7	31.4
1993	0.2	19.3	26.6	5.0	14.1	1.4	3.8	34.0
1994	0.2	19.1	25.3	4.7	13.6	1.3	3.7	32.1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.132 and 3.134. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: James Alan Fox, *Trends in Juvenile Violence: A Report to the United States Attorney General on Current and Future Rates of Juvenile Offending* (Boston: Northeastern University, 1996), p.4.

Table 3.138

Characteristics of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter offenders known to police

United States, 1976-94

	Offender characteristics								
	Age				Sex		Race		
	Under 18 years old	18 to 29 years	30 to 49 years	50 years and older	Male	Female	White	Black	Other ^a
1976	9.2%	48.8%	31.3%	10.7%	83.5%	16.5%	45.4%	52.9%	1.8%
1977	8.5	48.4	32.1	11.0	83.6	16.4	47.0	51.0	2.0
1978	8.3	49.3	32.1	10.2	84.8	15.2	47.8	50.5	1.7
1979	8.5	50.3	31.0	10.2	85.6	14.4	48.0	49.8	2.2
1980	8.2	51.2	32.1	8.5	86.1	13.9	48.8	49.8	1.4
1981	7.9	49.7	33.0	9.4	86.1	13.9	48.7	49.8	1.5
1982	7.5	50.7	32.7	9.0	83.6	14.4	49.5	48.6	1.9
1983	7.3	50.4	33.7	8.6	85.4	14.6	50.6	47.4	2.0
1984	6.7	50.5	33.7	9.1	86.1	13.9	53.0	45.2	1.8
1985	7.6	49.3	33.9	9.2	86.7	13.3	50.9	46.9	2.1
1986	8.3	49.6	33.9	8.2	87.1	12.9	49.5	48.3	2.2
1987	8.9	48.7	34.2	8.3	87.1	12.9	49.5	48.6	1.9
1988	10.2	49.6	32.4	7.7	88.0	12.0	46.4	51.8	1.8
1989	11.0	51.4	30.8	6.9	88.3	11.7	46.1	52.1	1.8
1990	12.3	51.8	29.6	6.3	89.5	10.5	45.9	52.5	1.6
1991	13.1	53.4	28.1	5.4	89.9	10.1	43.0	55.1	1.9
1992	14.2	52.9	27.1	5.8	90.3	9.7	42.8	54.9	2.3
1993	15.4	53.0	25.7	5.8	90.6	9.4	41.6	56.2	2.2
1994	16.4	52.1	26.4	5.2	90.6	9.4	42.3	55.6	2.1

Note: See Note, table 3.132. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. These data include only those incidents for which age, sex, and race of the offender were available.

Source: Table constructed from data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University.

Table 3.139

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By race and sex of victim and offender, United States, 1994

Characteristics of victim	Characteristics of offender							
	Total	Race				Sex		
		White	Black	Other	Un-known	Male	Female	Un-known
Total	11,173	4,868	5,933	220	152	9,771	1,250	152
<u>Race</u>								
White	5,371	4,445	790	81	55	4,810	506	55
Black	5,527	337	5,106	11	73	4,737	717	73
Other	223	67	25	125	6	194	23	6
Unknown	52	19	12	3	18	30	4	18
<u>Sex</u>								
Male	8,320	3,419	4,641	156	104	7,249	967	104
Female	2,801	1,430	1,280	61	30	2,492	279	30
Unknown	52	19	12	3	18	30	4	18

Note: See Notes, tables 3.109 and 3.124. These data pertain only to the 11,173 murders and nonnegligent manslaughters that involved a single offender and a single victim.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 17, Table 2.8.

Table 3.140

Workplace homicidesBy victim characteristics, type of event, and circumstances, United States, 1994^a

	Homicides			Homicides	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	1,071	100%			
<u>Victim characteristics</u>			<u>Major occupation</u>		
<u>Employee status</u>			Sales	369	34%
Wage and salary workers	811	76	Supervisors and proprietors	179	17
Self-employed ^b	260	24	Cashiers	105	10
<u>Sex</u>			Service	249	23
Male	887	83	Police and detectives	70	7
Female	184	17	Guards	76	7
<u>Age</u>			Food preparation and service workers	58	5
Under 20 years	37	3	Personal service	20	2
20 to 24 years	102	10	Executives, administrators, and managers	118	11
25 to 34 years	278	26	Food serving and lodging	49	5
35 to 44 years	286	27	Transportation and material movers	117	11
45 to 54 years	203	19	Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs	86	8
55 to 64 years	103	10	Handlers, helpers, and laborers	49	5
65 years and older	61	6	Administrative support	41	4
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>			Precision production, craft, and repair	39	4
White	684	64	Mechanics and repairers	14	1
Black	211	20	Professional specialties	31	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	110	10	Other occupations	58	5
Other or unspecified	66	6			
Hispanic ^c	136	13	<u>Major industry</u>		
<u>Type of event</u>			Agriculture, forestry, fishing	18	2
Shooting	925	86	Construction	15	1
Stabbing	60	6	Manufacturing	33	3
Beating	47	4	Transportation and public utilities	118	11
Other	39	4	Taxicabs	87	8
<u>Type of circumstance</u>			Wholesale trade	20	2
Work associates	100	9	Retail trade	525	49
Co-worker, former co-worker	49	5	Grocery stores	196	18
Customer or client	42	4	Eating and drinking places	134	13
Personal acquaintances	43	4	Gasoline service stations	41	4
Husband, ex-husband	24	2	Finance, insurance, real estate	31	3
Boyfriend, ex-boyfriend	11	1	Services	190	18
Other relative or acquaintance	8	1	Business services	68	6
Police in the line of duty	70	7	Government	104	10
Security guards in the line of duty	76	7	Federal	12	1
Robberies and miscellaneous crimes	648	73	State	12	1
			Local	80	7

Note: These data were collected through the 1994 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with numerous Federal, State, and local agencies. Data were collected from various Federal, State, and local administrative sources including death certificates, workers' compensation reports and claims, medical examiner reports, police reports, news reports, and reports to various regulatory agencies.

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, therefore, includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether they are covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), another Federal or State agency, or are outside the scope of regulatory coverage. Federal agencies participating in the census include OSHA, the Employment Standards Administration, the Mine Safety and Health Administration, the Federal Aviation Administration, the Federal Railroad Administration, and the U.S. Coast Guard. State and local agencies participating in the census include State and local police departments, State vital statistics registrars, State departments of health, labor, and industries, and local coroners and medical examiners. Multiple sources were used because studies have shown that no single source captures all job-related fatalities. Source documents were matched so that each fatality is counted only once. To ensure that a fatality occurred at work, information

was verified from two or more independent source documents or from a source document and a followup questionnaire. It was not possible to independently verify a small number of work-related fatalities included in the 1994 census. However, information in the initiating source document for these cases was sufficient to determine that the incident was likely to be work-related.

^aDetail may not add to total because of the omission of miscellaneous categories and because of rounding.

^bIncludes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

^cPersons identified as Hispanic may be of any race, therefore detail may not add to total.

Source: Guy Toscano and Janice Windau, "National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1994," *Compensation and Working Conditions* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, September 1995), p. 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.141

Suicide rate (per 100,000 persons in each age group) for persons 15 to 24 years of age

By age group and sex, United States, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990-93

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993
15 to 19 years of age	2.7	3.6	5.9	8.5	11.1	11.1	10.8	10.9
Male	3.5	5.6	8.8	13.8	18.1	18.0	17.8	17.6
Female	1.8	1.6	2.9	3.0	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.8
20 to 24 years of age	6.2	7.1	12.2	16.1	15.1	14.9	14.9	15.8
Male	9.3	11.5	19.2	26.8	25.7	25.5	25.6	26.8
Female	3.3	2.9	5.6	5.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.4

Note: These data are based on information from all death certificates filed in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The mortality data files are maintained by the National Center for Health Statistics at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Rates for 1950-90 were calculated from U.S. Bureau of the Census decennial census counts, postcensal population estimates were used for 1991 and 1992 rates, and intercensal data were used for 1993 rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Programs for the Prevention of Suicide Among Adolescents and Young Adults," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* (Washington, DC: USGPO, Apr. 22, 1992), p. 3; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.142

Suicide rate (per 100,000 persons in each age group) for persons 10 years of age and older

By age group, sex, and race, United States, 1993

Age groups	Total	Sex		Race			Race and sex					
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	White		Black		Other	
							Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
10 to 14 years	1.7	2.4	0.9	1.8	1.4	1.9	2.4	1.0	2.3	0.4	3.0	0.9
15 to 19 years	10.9	17.6	3.8	11.6	8.0	9.4	18.5	4.2	14.4	1.4	12.9	5.7
20 to 24 years	15.8	26.8	4.4	16.1	14.7	13.6	27.4	4.4	25.9	3.9	20.2	6.7
25 to 29 years	15.2	25.4	4.9	15.6	13.2	12.8	26.0	5.1	24.1	3.2	18.8	7.1
30 to 34 years	15.0	24.5	5.5	16.0	10.5	9.0	25.9	5.9	19.0	3.0	13.1	5.1
35 to 39 years	15.0	24.0	6.2	16.2	10.0	8.5	25.4	6.8	17.4	3.5	13.1	4.2
40 to 44 years	15.2	24.0	6.7	16.5	8.2	8.8	25.6	7.5	14.9	2.5	15.0	3.4
45 to 49 years	14.2	21.7	7.1	15.4	7.4	6.4	23.1	7.8	13.6	2.3	8.6	4.4
50 to 54 years	14.9	23.3	7.0	16.1	7.8	7.4	24.8	7.7	14.7	2.2	9.3	5.7
55 to 59 years	14.6	23.5	6.4	15.9	6.4	7.3	25.3	7.0	11.8	2.2	10.4	4.6
60 to 64 years	14.6	24.3	6.1	15.9	4.9	9.9	26.2	6.6	7.3	3.0	18.1	3.4
65 to 69 years	15.0	26.0	5.9	16.1	5.4	9.2	27.8	6.4	10.1	2.0	16.1	4.0
70 to 74 years	17.9	33.6	5.9	19.0	7.1	12.4	35.7	6.1	14.0	2.4	12.8	12.0
75 to 79 years	20.8	43.1	5.9	22.2	7.3	10.0	45.9	6.1	14.2	3.2	15.6	5.9
80 to 84 years	24.6	58.9	5.8	26.0	8.1	14.7	62.7	6.1	20.0	2.0	23.5	7.9
85 years of age and older	22.8	68.3	5.4	24.2	5.4	26.7	73.6	5.4	13.4	2.2	40.7	18.0

Note: See Note, table 3.141.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Table 3.143

Estimated number of nonfatal gun-related injuries treated in hospital emergency departments

By type of weapon and wound, United States, June 1, 1992-May 31, 1993

Type of weapon and wound	Total	Treated in emergency department only	Admitted to hospital	
			Number	Percent
All gun-related injuries	151,373	91,848	59,525	39.3%
Gunshot	130,572	72,034	58,538	44.8
Firearm	99,025	42,534	56,491	57.0
BB/pellet	31,547	29,500	2,047	6.5
Other gun ^a	20,801	19,814	987 ^b	4.7 ^b

Note: These data were obtained from medical records for all firearm-related injury cases identified using the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS) from June 1, 1992 through May 31, 1993. NEISS comprises 91 hospitals that are a stratified probability sample of all hospitals in the United States and its territories that have at least six beds and provide 24-hour emergency service. The sample was selected from four strata based on hospital size (small, medium, large, and very large) defined by the total number of annual emergency department visits. Among the four strata, there are 37 small, 20 medium, 20 large, and 14 very large hospitals. To obtain national estimates, each injury case is assigned a sample weight based on the inverse of the probability of selection of hospitals within each of the four hospital size strata. These weights are then summed across all hospitals to provide national estimates. At each hospital, NEISS on-site personnel reviewed daily all emergency department logbooks and records and, when available, trauma registry listings to identify all firearm-related cases comprising unintentional, intentional, and those of undetermined intentionality. Data presented are for patients initially treated in NEISS hospital emergency departments who were alive at the time of discharge from the emergency departments. Nonfatal firearm-related injuries are defined as penetrating injuries or gunshot wounds caused by any weapon that uses a powder charge to fire a projectile. Also provided are estimates of gunshot wounds resulting from firing BB guns or pellet guns, which propel projectiles using nonpowder methods (e.g., spring, compressed air, or carbon dioxide cartridges). Estimates also are given for other injuries that directly involve a gun, including powder burns and injuries sustained from a gun's recoil or because of pistol whipping or being struck with a gun.

^aIncludes nongunshot wounds (e.g., powder burn, struck with a firearm, or injury from recoil of a firearm).

^bEstimate is based on fewer than 50 injured persons.

Source: Joseph L. Annett et al., "National Estimates of Nonfatal Firearm-Related Injuries," *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 273, No. 22 (June 14, 1995), p. 1751. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.144

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 population) of nonfatal firearm-related injuries treated in hospital emergency departments and 1992 firearm-related deaths

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and type of injury, United States, June 1, 1992-May 31, 1993

	Nonfatal firearm-related injuries		1992 firearm-related deaths ^a		Ratio of non-fatal injuries /deaths
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
National	99,025	38.6	37,776	14.8	2.6
Sex					
Male	86,000	68.7	32,425	26.0	2.6
Female	13,008	9.9	5,351	4.1	2.4
Race, ethnicity					
Black	47,663	149.4	10,906	34.5	4.3
White ^b	30,444	15.9	26,120	12.3	1.3
Hispanic	11,122	45.2	3,422 ^c	16.4	2.8
Age					
14 years and under	3,768	6.7	895	1.6	4.2
15 to 24 years	43,382	119.5	10,506	29.1	4.1
25 to 34 years	27,420	64.4	9,056	21.3	3.0
35 to 44 years	15,528	38.7	6,239	15.6	2.5
45 years and older	8,680	10.7	11,053	13.7	0.8
Type of injury					
Assault/legal intervention	58,485	22.8	17,790	7.0	3.3
Unintentional	19,727	7.7	1,409	0.6	12.8
Suicide attempt	5,197	2.0	18,169	7.1	0.3

Note: See Note, table 3.143.

^aNational Center for Health Statistics 1992 final mortality data.

^bNonfatal injuries exclude those who were of Hispanic origin; nonfatal injury rates were calculated using white non-Hispanic population estimates.

^cAverage annual number of deaths from 1991 and 1992.

Source: Joseph L. Annett et al., "National Estimates of Nonfatal Firearm-Related Injuries," *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 273, No. 22 (June 14, 1995), p. 1752, Table 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.145

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1974-94

	Total number of robberies	Total ^a	Type of weapon used			
			Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed
1974	422,989	100%	45%	13%	8%	34%
1975	444,937	100	45	12	8	35
1976	410,651	100	43	13	8	36
1977	391,128	100	42	13	8	37
1978	408,358	100	41	13	9	37
1979	458,749	100	40	13	9	38
1980	530,070	100	40	13	9	38
1981	548,038	100	40	13	9	38
1982	522,823	100	40	14	9	37
1983	489,227	100	37	14	10	40
1984	435,732	100	36	13	9	42
1985	461,725	100	35	13	9	42
1986	531,468	100	34	14	10	43
1987	498,632	100	33	14	10	44
1988	485,522	100	33	14	10	43
1989	562,340	100	33	13	10	43
1990	608,464	100	37	12	10	42
1991	653,432	100	40	11	9	40
1992	653,323	100	40	11	10	40
1993	594,850	100	42	10	10	38
1994	594,941	100	42	10	10	39

Note: See Notes, tables 3.109 and 3.124.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1974, pp. 26, 160; 1975, pp. 26, 160; 1976, pp. 21, 153; 1977, pp. 19, 153; 1978, pp. 19, 170; 1979, pp. 18, 170; 1980, pp. 19, 173; 1981, pp. 18, 144; 1982, pp. 18, 149; 1983, pp. 18, 152; 1984, pp. 18, 145; 1985, pp. 18, 147; 1986, pp. 18, 147; 1987, pp. 18, 146; 1988, pp. 21, 150; 1989, pp. 20, 154; 1990, pp. 21, 156; 1991, p. 29, Table 2.21 and p. 192; 1992, p. 29, Table 2.21 and p. 196; 1993, p. 29, Table 2.22 and p. 196; 1994, p. 29, Table 2.22 and p. 196 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.146

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 1994

Region	Total ^a	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed
Total	100.0%	41.6%	9.5%	9.7%	39.3%
Northeast	100.0	35.3	12.9	9.1	42.8
Midwest	100.0	44.8	7.2	9.6	38.4
South	100.0	46.2	8.0	8.6	37.2
West	100.0	39.3	9.8	11.7	39.3

Note: See Note, table 3.109. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 29, Table 2.22.

Table 3.147

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By place of occurrence, United States, 1973-94

	Total number of robberies	Total ^a	Place of occurrence						
			Street/highway	Commercial house	Gas or service station	Convenience store	Residence	Bank	Miscellaneous
1973	328,782	100%	49%	17%	4%	6%	11%	1%	14%
1974	375,901	100	50	17	3	6	12	1	11
1975	395,660	100	51	16	4	6	12	1	10
1976	399,674	100	47	15	5	6	12	1	14
1977	377,041	100	46	15	6	7	12	1	14
1978	393,814	100	47	14	6	7	11	1	13
1979	452,743	100	49	14	4	7	11	2	13
1980	533,053	100	52	14	4	7	11	2	11
1981	553,784	100	52	13	4	6	11	1	12
1982	492,793	100	54	12	4	6	11	1	12
1983	454,397	100	54	11	3	6	11	1	13
1984	409,042	100	54	12	3	6	11	1	13
1985	457,123	100	55	12	3	6	10	1	12
1986	513,423	100	56	12	3	5	10	1	12
1987	479,348	100	54	13	3	6	10	1	12
1988	461,184	100	54	12	3	6	10	1	13
1989	498,578	100	55	12	3	6	10	1	13
1990	599,100	100	56	12	3	6	10	2	12
1991	636,185	100	56	12	3	6	10	2	12
1992	636,079	100	56	12	2	5	10	2	13
1993	577,925	100	55	12	2	5	10	2	13
1994	544,618	100	55	12	2	5	11	1	14

Note: See Notes, tables 3.109, 3.119, and 3.124.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1973, p. 120, Table 22; 1974, p. 178, Table 26; 1975, p. 178, Table 26; 1976, p. 159, Table 18; 1977, p. 159, Table 18; 1978, p. 174, Table 18; 1979, p. 176, Table 18; 1980, p. 179, Table 18; 1981, p. 150, Table 17; 1982, p. 155, Table 17; 1983, p. 158, Table 17; 1984, p. 151, Table 18; 1985, p. 153, Table 18; 1986, p. 153, Table 18; 1987, p. 152, Table 18; 1988, p. 156, Table 18; 1989, p. 160, Table 18; 1990, p. 162, Table 18; 1991, p. 201, Table 23; 1992, p. 205, Table 23; 1993, p. 205, Table 23; 1994, p. 205, Table 23 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.148

Percent distribution of aggravated assaults known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1964-94

	Total number of aggravated assaults	Total ^a	Type of weapon used			
			Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapons (clubs, blunt objects, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)
1964	159,524	100%	15%	40%	23%	22%
1965	185,115	100	17	36	22	25
1966	208,043	100	19	34	22	25
1967	229,470	100	21	33	22	24
1968	255,906	100	23	31	24	22
1969	280,902	100	24	30	25	22
1970	300,263	100	24	28	24	23
1971	333,084	100	25	27	24	24
1972	349,245	100	25	26	23	25
1973	382,586	100	26	25	23	27
1974	409,886	100	25	24	23	27
1975	436,172	100	25	24	25	27
1976	459,761	100	24	24	26	27
1977	485,078	100	23	23	27	26
1978	531,006	100	22	23	28	27
1979	586,914	100	23	22	28	27
1980	622,879	100	24	22	28	27
1981	603,161	100	24	22	28	26
1982	611,134	100	22	23	28	26
1983	604,406	100	21	24	29	26
1984	594,440	100	21	23	31	25
1985	663,891	100	21	23	31	25
1986	794,573	100	21	22	32	25
1987	792,987	100	21	21	32	25
1988	784,053	100	21	20	31	27
1989	894,776	100	22	20	32	27
1990	967,050	100	23	20	32	26
1991	988,353	100	24	18	31	27
1992	1,056,570	100	25	18	31	26
1993	994,439	100	25	18	31	26
1994	1,036,553	100	24	18	32	26

Note: See Notes, tables 3.109 and 3.124.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1964, pp. 9, 92; 1965, pp. 8, 94; 1966, pp. 9, 96; 1967, pp. 11, 100; 1968, pp. 10, 96; 1969, pp. 10, 94; 1970, pp. 12, 104; 1971, pp. 12, 100; 1972, pp. 10, 102; 1973, pp. 11, 104; 1974, pp. 20, 160; 1975, pp. 20, 160; 1976, pp. 13, 153; 1977, pp. 21, 153; 1978, pp. 21, 168; 1979, pp. 20, 170; 1980, pp. 21, 73; 1981, pp. 20, 144; 1982, pp. 22, 149; 1983, pp. 23, 152; 1984, pp. 23, 145; 1985, pp. 23, 147; 1986, pp. 22, 147; 1987, pp. 23, 146; 1988, pp. 24, 150; 1989, pp. 23, 154; 1990, pp. 24, 156; 1991, p. 32, Table 2.23 and p. 192; 1992, p. 32, Table 2.23 and p. 196; 1993, p. 32, Table 2.24 and p. 196; 1994, p. 32, Table 2.24 and p. 196 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.149

Percent distribution of aggravated assaults known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 1994

Region	Total ^a	Firearm	Type of weapon used		
			Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapons (clubs, blunt objects, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)
Total	100.0%	24.0%	17.8%	32.0%	26.2%
Northeast	100.0	15.9	20.9	33.7	29.5
Midwest	100.0	28.5	18.0	34.2	19.2
South	100.0	26.4	19.1	32.8	21.8
West	100.0	22.4	13.8	28.3	35.4

Note: See Note, table 3.109. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1994 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 32, Table 2.24.

Table 3.150

Percent distribution of burglaries known to police

By place and time of occurrence, United States, 1976-94

	Total number of burglaries	Total ^a	Residence (dwelling)			Non-residence (store, office, etc.)		
			Night	Day	Unknown	Night	Day	Unknown
1976	2,912,050	100%	22%	25%	16%	23%	5%	9%
1977	2,832,287	100	23	26	16	21	5	9
1978	2,929,403	100	22	26	16	20	6	10
1979	3,142,796	100	21	26	16	21	6	10
1980	3,577,928	100	21	28	17	18	5	10
1981	3,520,825	100	22	29	17	18	5	9
1982	3,078,604	100	22	27	16	19	6	10
1983	2,859,583	100	23	26	18	18	6	10
1984	2,652,289	100	22	27	18	17	6	10
1985	2,860,605	100	21	27	18	17	6	10
1986	3,039,955	100	22	28	18	17	6	10
1987	2,945,073	100	21	28	18	16	6	10
1988	2,660,568	100	21	29	18	16	7	10
1989	2,669,009	100	20	28	17	16	8	10
1990	2,793,447	100	21	29	16	16	8	9
1991	2,763,793	100	21	28	17	16	8	10
1992	2,667,173	100	21	29	16	16	9	9
1993	2,413,232	100	21	29	16	16	8	10
1994	2,351,205	100	20	30	17	15	9	9

Note: See Notes, tables 3.109 and 3.124.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1976, p. 159, Table 18; 1977, p. 159, Table 18; 1978, p. 174, Table 18; 1979, p. 176, Table 18; 1980, p. 179, Table 18; 1981, p. 150, Table 17; 1982, p. 155, Table 17; 1983, p. 158, Table 17; 1984, p. 151, Table 18; 1985, p. 153, Table 18; 1986, p. 153, Table 18; 1987, p. 152, Table 18; 1988, p. 156, Table 18; 1989, p. 160, Table 18; 1990, p. 162, Table 18; 1991, p. 201, Table 23; 1992, p. 205, Table 23; 1993, p. 205, Table 23; 1994, p. 205, Table 23 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.151

Percent distribution of larceny-thefts known to police

By type of target, United States, 1973-94

	Total number of larceny-thefts	Total ^a	Type of target							
			Pocket-picking	Purse-snatching	Shop-lifting	From motor vehicles (except accessories)	Motor vehicle accessories	Bicycles	From buildings	All others
1973	3,175,300	100%	1%	2%	11%	17%	16%	17%	17%	18%
1974	4,091,787	100	1	2	11	18	16	17	17	17
1975	4,842,335	100	1	2	11	18	19	13	17	18
1976	5,799,785	100	1	2	10	20	22	10	15	18
1977	5,524,660	100	1	2	11	17	20	11	16	20
1978	5,676,249	100	1	2	11	17	19	11	17	21
1979	6,259,041	100	1	1	11	17	19	11	16	22
1980	6,764,087	100	1	2	11	17	19	10	17	23
1981	6,743,638	100	1	2	11	18	19	9	17	22
1982	6,458,876	100	1	1	12	19	20	9	16	21
1983	6,185,011	100	1	1	13	19	19	8	16	22
1984	5,899,388	100	1	1	13	19	18	8	16	22
1985	6,453,030	100	1	1	14	20	17	8	16	23
1986	6,822,986	100	1	1	15	21	17	7	15	22
1987	6,851,548	100	1	1	15	21	17	6	15	23
1988	6,528,153	100	1	1	15	22	16	6	15	23
1989	6,785,174	100	1	1	16	22	16	6	15	24
1990	7,286,075	100	1	1	16	22	15	6	14	24
1991	7,150,692	100	1	1	16	22	14	6	14	24
1992	7,100,352	100	1	1	16	23	14	6	14	25
1993	6,635,120	100	1	1	15	23	14	6	13	26
1994	6,811,362	100	1	1	15	24	13	6	13	27

Note: See Notes, tables 3.109 and 3.124.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1976, p. 159, Table 18; 1977, p. 159, Table 18; 1978, p. 174, Table 18; 1979, p. 176, Table 18; 1980, p. 179, Table 18; 1981, p. 150, Table 17; 1982, p. 155, Table 17; 1983, p. 158, Table 17; 1984, p. 151, Table 18; 1985, p. 153, Table 18; 1986, p. 153, Table 18; 1987, p. 152, Table 18; 1988, p. 156, Table 18; 1989, p. 160, Table 18; 1990, p. 162, Table 18; 1991, p. 201, Table 23; 1992, p. 205, Table 23; 1993, p. 205, Table 23; 1994, p. 205, Table 23 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.152

Motor vehicle registrations and thefts

United States, 1980-94

	Number of motor vehicle registrations	Estimated number of thefts	Ratio of vehicles stolen to registered	Thefts per 100,000 registrations
1980	161,614,294	1,131,700	1:143	700
1981	164,287,643	1,087,800	1:151	662
1982	165,298,024	1,062,400	1:156	643
1983	167,718,000	1,007,900	1:166	601
1984	169,446,281	1,032,200	1:164	609
1985	175,709,000	1,102,900	1:159	628
1986	181,890,000	1,224,100	1:149	673
1987	186,137,000	1,288,700	1:144	692
1988	183,930,000	1,432,900	1:128	779
1989	188,981,016	1,564,800	1:121	828
1990	194,502,000	1,635,900	1:119	841
1991	194,897,000	1,661,700	1:117	853
1992	193,775,000	1,610,800	1:120	831
1993 ^a	198,041,338	1,563,100	1:127	789
1994	201,763,492	1,539,100	1:131	763

Note: Data on motor vehicle thefts were obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Figures for number of thefts include motorcycles; beginning in 1993, figures for number of registrations also include motorcycles.

^aThe estimated number of motor vehicle thefts for 1993 has been revised by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and therefore will differ from the previous edition of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *1994 Highway Statistics* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1995), p. II-4; and U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 58. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.153

Financial institution fraud and failure matters handled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States, 1986-95

	Number of cases pending	Number of major cases pending ^a	Number of convictions	Number of pretrial diversions ^b	Reported total dollar losses ^b	Number of failed financial institu- tions under investigation
1986	7,286	2,948	1,957	NA	\$606,154,566	202
1987	7,622	3,393	2,309	NA	860,599,398	282
1988	7,385	3,446	2,197	NA	2,191,756,491	357
1989	7,819	3,605	2,174	NA	1,284,101,771	404
1990	7,613	3,672	2,461	NA	1,177,944,154	530
1991	8,678	4,336	2,559	NA	2,280,551,788	670
1992	9,772	5,071	2,594	261	NA	756
1993	10,088	5,405	3,120	311	NA	651
1994	9,286	4,926	2,884	291	NA	531
1995	8,641	4,413	2,608	238	NA	395

Note: Financial institutions include banks, savings and loans, and credit unions. Prior to 1992, data for cases pending and convictions are reported on a fiscal year basis, data for dollar losses are reported on a calendar year basis, and data for failed financial institutions under investigation are as of February of each year. Beginning in 1992, all data are reported for the fiscal year.

^aMajor cases include those in which the amount of fraud or loss was \$100,000 or greater; or the defendant was an officer, director, or owner (including shareholders); or the schemes involved multiple borrowers in the same institution; or the case involved other major factors.

^bThe Source did not report pretrial diversions prior to 1992 and has not reported dollar losses since 1991.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Deputy Attorney General, *Attacking Financial Institution Fraud, Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1992*, pp. 131-133; *Fiscal Year 1993*, pp. 153-155; *Year-End Report, Fiscal Year 1994*, pp. 99-101; *Year-end Report, Fiscal Year 1995*, pp. 85-87 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.154

Major financial institution fraud matters handled by U.S. attorneys

By type of institution, fiscal years 1989-95 (aggregate)

	Total	Savings and loans	Banks	Credit unions
Informations/indictments	4,641	1,191	3,239	211
Defendants				
Charged	6,612	1,875	4,470	267
Convicted	5,651	1,599	3,812	240
Acquitted	202	118	83	1
High-ranking officers^a				
Charged	1,767	523	1,101	143
Convicted	1,608	452	1,020	136
Acquitted	51	31	20	0
Type of sentence				
Sentences to incarceration	3,934	1,094	2,670	170
Sentences without incarceration	1,273	413	810	50
Fines ^b	\$45,081	\$30,807	\$14,027	\$247
Restitution ^b	\$2,911,381	\$1,190,560	\$1,693,631	\$27,190

Note: See Note, table 3.153. Major cases include those in which the amount of fraud or loss was \$100,000 or greater; or the defendant was an officer, director, or owner (including shareholders); or the schemes involved multiple borrowers in the same institution; or the case involved other major factors.

^aIncludes chief executive officers, chairpersons of boards, presidents, directors, and other officers.

^bDollar amounts in millions.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Deputy Attorney General, *Attacking Financial Institution Fraud, Year-End Report, Fiscal Year 1995* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.155

Defendants charged and convicted in major financial institution fraud prosecutions handled by U.S. attorneys

By type of institution, fiscal years 1989-95

Fiscal year	Defendants charged				Defendants convicted			
	Total	Savings and loans	Banks	Credit unions	Total	Savings and loans	Banks	Credit unions
Total	6,612	1,875	4,470	267	5,651	1,599	3,812	240
1989	419	187	223	9	266	112	149	5
1990	791	335	439	17	649	259	377	13
1991	1,085	349	689	47	855	290	528	37
1992	1,430	418	953	59	1,185	333	796	56
1993	1,146	314	788	44	1,100	305	757	38
1994	865	172	642	51	864	192	626	46
1995	876	100	736	40	732	108	579	45

Note: See Notes, tables 3.153 and 3.154.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Deputy Attorney General, *Attacking Financial Institution Fraud, Year-End Report, Fiscal Year 1995* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), pp. 7, 8, 11, 12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.156

Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute

By type of violation and jurisdiction, 1987-94

Jurisdiction	1987				1988				1989				1990			
	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion
Total	6,078	312	187	73	6,549	288	158	67	6,691	273	142	65	7,837	279	119	72
Alabama	32	5	3	1	33	6	6	2	37	7	3	1	39	6	1	0
Alaska	2	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	11	1	0	0
Arizona	153	9	4	4	147	1	1	1	193	2	3	0	224	14	0	1
Arkansas	34	1	0	2	28	1	1	1	18	10	1	1	20	7	2	0
California	2,019	53	23	8	2,086	50	21	16	2,104	45	12	14	2,656	53	25	11
Colorado	81	5	3	4	65	2	1	2	71	3	2	1	69	3	1	1
Connecticut	34	1	5	0	42	0	5	0	56	2	1	0	62	1	2	0
Delaware	4	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	27	1	0	0	13	1	0	0
District of Columbia	28	2	0	2	13	2	0	0	26	1	2	0	31	0	1	0
Florida	514	8	14	1	571	8	9	2	520	16	8	5	744	7	5	8
Georgia	159	3	6	4	147	4	3	3	149	4	1	1	111	10	1	2
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	65	1	4	0	32	1	0	0	28	1	1	0	17	2	0	0
Idaho	15	2	1	0	17	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Illinois	57	7	14	3	69	6	9	1	101	12	4	1	101	2	6	1
Indiana	54	10	2	0	68	11	7	1	77	6	2	0	97	3	4	6
Iowa	23	4	2	0	9	4	0	0	11	6	0	0	19	4	0	1
Kansas	29	11	1	3	23	0	0	2	28	2	2	0	30	0	0	0
Kentucky	59	6	4	1	40	8	2	0	35	7	2	1	22	13	1	2
Louisiana	54	8	3	1	51	5	8	1	58	1	6	0	48	3	4	0
Maine	7	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Maryland	180	2	4	0	154	2	1	3	185	6	13	1	191	6	4	1
Massachusetts	95	4	6	0	178	2	8	0	198	5	5	0	259	2	0	0
Michigan	83	3	6	0	199	9	12	0	270	6	24	1	187	8	8	3
Minnesota	31	11	3	0	21	1	3	0	49	4	0	0	75	5	4	0
Mississippi	30	2	0	0	26	4	1	0	41	0	4	0	17	1	1	0
Missouri	56	8	5	2	68	5	2	1	53	4	1	1	58	14	4	0
Montana	5	0	1	0	8	0	2	1	13	0	0	0	5	0	1	1
Nebraska	10	1	1	1	14	0	1	0	13	5	2	0	9	5	4	0
Nevada	59	2	1	0	57	10	0	2	55	0	2	0	68	4	0	2
New Hampshire	8	0	0	1	8	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	13	2	0	0
New Jersey	54	1	8	1	59	1	11	0	79	9	2	1	97	18	4	3
New Mexico	26	1	0	0	32	2	1	0	64	4	0	9	63	0	1	0
New York	675	15	8	0	633	36	6	3	515	15	4	2	694	6	7	2
North Carolina	118	7	7	1	96	14	4	3	164	4	3	2	198	10	2	5
North Dakota	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Ohio	144	17	8	4	247	18	9	0	168	17	2	1	247	14	5	4
Oklahoma	54	4	3	0	50	0	0	0	73	4	0	0	37	10	0	1
Oregon	188	2	5	5	353	3	0	1	189	1	0	0	171	0	1	1
Pennsylvania	104	14	9	0	136	13	6	3	183	12	3	2	204	9	5	2
Puerto Rico	18	3	0	1	16	4	0	2	35	1	1	0	20	0	0	0
Rhode Island	7	1	0	0	22	0	0	1	14	0	0	0	14	0	1	0
South Carolina	34	13	2	2	30	8	2	2	59	3	0	3	73	6	1	3
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Tennessee	74	11	4	5	69	5	4	0	120	11	4	0	150	7	0	0
Texas	236	20	7	4	173	17	7	8	183	16	9	8	192	7	9	1
Utah	15	1	0	1	23	3	0	0	24	4	1	4	21	2	0	1
Vermont	6	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Virginia	107	7	1	1	143	12	2	4	106	5	1	2	160	5	0	1
Washington	183	4	2	4	214	3	1	1	191	6	2	2	218	2	0	0
West Virginia	11	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	21	2	0	0	11	2	0	2
Wisconsin	40	19	4	1	44	6	0	0	47	2	9	1	57	3	3	5
Wyoming	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1

Note: These bank crime statistics were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute include robbery, burglary (entry of bank and/or theft from bank during non-business hours), and larceny (theft not involving direct confrontation between offender and bank personnel or customers) of commercial banks, mutual savings banks, savings and loan institutions, and credit unions. Extortion violations also are investigated under the Statute and include extortion and kidnapping of bank officials or their families.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1987-December 31, 1987," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1988-December 31, 1988," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1989-December 31, 1989," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1990-December 31, 1990," pp. 13-15; "January 1, 1991-December 31, 1991," pp. 12-14; "January 1, 1992-December 31, 1992," pp. 11-13; "January 1, 1993-December 31, 1993," pp. 10-12; "January 1, 1994-December 31, 1994," pp. 10-12. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. (Mimeographed.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1991				1992				1993				1994			
Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion
9,388	298	124	57	9,063	361	88	48	8,647	310	78	39	7,029	271	84	33
50	4	1	0	74	8	3	0	47	7	1	0	73	3	0	2
29	0	1	1	13	1	4	0	8	1	0	0	12	0	0	0
274	18	0	0	250	3	0	1	239	2	1	0	115	4	1	0
32	4	1	2	36	15	5	0	29	9	0	0	17	9	3	1
3,392	25	11	5	3,401	41	10	13	3,050	23	11	5	2,215	32	7	6
70	1	1	2	69	0	0	2	85	2	0	2	67	7	0	3
93	1	0	0	79	5	1	1	62	2	1	6	48	3	1	0
13	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	16	2	0	0	13	1	0	0
49	2	2	1	37	1	0	1	27	1	0	0	29	0	0	0
773	6	10	7	518	2	7	6	689	9	7	1	662	17	5	0
181	5	2	0	138	6	1	2	187	10	2	1	152	1	1	2
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	2	0	0	24	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	46	1	0	0
14	2	1	0	12	3	1	0	9	2	1	0	6	1	0	0
143	5	9	2	108	6	2	0	133	8	2	0	136	5	5	0
97	8	3	1	99	13	1	1	96	13	3	2	129	7	3	1
18	4	1	0	12	1	0	1	18	3	2	0	15	2	4	0
38	9	0	0	56	6	0	0	30	1	0	0	32	2	0	1
39	3	0	0	35	7	1	0	48	5	1	0	42	4	2	0
40	1	5	1	39	2	2	0	67	3	7	0	60	1	3	1
9	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	7	2	0	0
184	8	4	3	209	8	3	1	322	12	1	1	252	2	2	0
184	8	1	0	235	3	0	1	150	3	1	2	180	3	1	2
221	7	4	3	305	11	5	2	220	9	8	5	261	4	4	3
84	10	3	0	45	11	1	1	67	7	0	0	29	5	1	0
31	6	1	0	25	2	3	0	39	2	2	0	30	5	1	0
56	16	2	2	85	13	2	3	53	2	1	1	74	3	1	0
3	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
24	3	2	1	18	3	2	1	21	4	0	0	16	2	0	0
120	3	2	1	122	8	1	1	128	3	0	0	101	0	0	0
15	4	0	0	6	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	8	0	0	0
107	10	1	4	113	8	5	0	103	17	1	0	83	13	3	0
25	3	0	0	33	2	0	0	32	3	0	1	42	1	1	1
630	24	4	1	598	63	3	2	675	40	0	1	329	45	9	1
252	12	1	0	322	14	2	2	232	7	4	0	172	11	2	1
3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
289	13	13	3	287	17	10	0	268	12	2	0	253	9	6	0
35	5	5	1	30	1	1	0	28	1	5	1	21	9	4	0
180	0	2	0	257	2	0	0	232	0	0	0	215	1	0	0
333	14	7	1	271	15	2	0	202	15	3	2	276	15	1	0
60	0	0	1	48	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	16	1	0	0
10	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	14	1	0	0	14	0	0	0
94	4	2	0	79	7	1	0	88	10	0	1	65	3	0	1
5	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
158	4	0	3	158	7	2	0	106	8	2	0	82	8	2	0
251	21	15	6	211	25	3	3	181	28	5	3	167	18	5	2
53	8	0	3	17	1	0	1	36	1	1	4	26	1	0	2
0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
180	4	2	1	162	4	0	0	134	4	0	0	94	1	0	1
300	1	1	1	302	4	1	0	265	3	0	0	227	0	0	0
13	1	0	0	8	1	1	0	5	2	0	0	10	5	0	0
84	4	2	0	86	5	5	1	87	7	2	0	100	1	6	2
4	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0

Table 3.157

Injuries, deaths, and hostages taken during violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute

By type of victim, United States, 1994

Type of victim	Injuries	Deaths	Hostages taken
Total	167	23	61
Customer	23	0	10
Employee	88	2	50
Employee family	0	0	0
Perpetrator	25	16	X
Law officer	16	2	0
Guard	12	3	1
Other	3	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1994-December 31, 1994," Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 5, 6. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.158

Assaults on Federal officers

By department and agency, 1980-94

Department and agency	Number of officers assaulted														
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Total	724	728	712	580	672	808	629	690	880	751	1,154	683	661	770	1,028
U.S. Department of the Interior	19	29	22	11	47	30	9	33	35	33	38	96	167	199	340
Bureau of Indian Affairs	13	22	19	7	20	6	6	9	9	8	5	NA	110	104	133
National Park Service	9	7	3	4	27	24	3	24	26	25	33	96	57	95	207
U.S. Department of Justice	243	316	252	143	143	211	192	310	312	570	968	404	376	358	395
Bureau of Prisons	120	111	115	59	60	51	61	33	146	161	185	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Drug Enforcement Administration	52	95	63	18	32	92	53	80	70	77	65	47	66	94	87
Federal Bureau of Investigation	37	42	40	22	32	32	37	14	18	17	24	31	50	28	31
Immigration and Naturalization Service ^b	19	46	22	18	14	21	31	118	37	288	409	296	228 ^c	210	260
U.S. and Assistant U.S. attorney	9	8	4	5	4	8	7	45	6	6	269 ^d	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
U.S. Marshals Service	6	14	8	21	4	7	4	20	35	21	16	30	32	26	17
U.S. Department of the Treasury	406	333	395	396	438	524	369	270	467	99	73	127	89	181	253
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	28	31	9	15	5	17	16	5	7	18	7	31	36	69	42
Internal Revenue Service	316	251	347	334	409	465	323	220	391	18 ^e	3	1	9	10	17
U.S. Customs Service	25	25	15	19	3	15	4	21	51	21	35	66	7	67	128
U.S. Secret Service	37	26	24	28	21	27	26	24	18	42	28	29	37	35	66
Judicial branch	28	24	22	21	19	23	23	41	26	23	36	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
U.S. Capitol Police	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	10	10	7	8	8	16	17	5	7	9
U.S. Postal Service	28	26	21	9	12	10	26	29	32	18	23	39	24	25	31

Note: These data were compiled from reports of investigations conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the U.S. Capitol Police, and the U.S. Postal Service. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is responsible for the investigation of assaults on personnel of the U.S. Department of the Interior, the U.S. Department of Justice, and the Federal judiciary. Customarily, the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the U.S. Capitol Police, and the U.S. Postal Service investigate assaults against officers assigned to their agencies. All assaults and threats of assault are included in the analysis even though no injury to an officer may have resulted, as are assaults that resulted in the death of an officer (Source, **1990**, p. 2).

Beginning in 1989, totals and subtotals may not be directly comparable due to modifications in reporting procedures, failures to report, or changes in Federal agencies included. Some data have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aBeginning in 1991, assault statistics from the Bureau of Prisons, U.S. and Assistant U.S. attorneys, and the judicial branch were no longer collected.

^bBeginning in 1989, the variation in Immigration and Naturalization Service figures is due to changes in reporting procedures.

^cCovers only Border Patrol Division.

^dIncrease in U.S. and Assistant U.S. attorney figures due to change in reporting procedures.

^eDecrease in Internal Revenue Service figures due to change in reporting procedures.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Assaults on Federal Officers, 1979**, p. 7; **1981**, p. 4, Table 1, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO); **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1983**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984), p. 49, Table 1; **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1985**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1986), p. 52; **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1987**, p. 51; **1989**, p. 61; **1990**, p. 51; **1992**, p. 73; **1994**, p. 79; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Number of known offenders														
1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
592	593	611	547	555	533	456	599	676	568	462	547	653	696	515
20	25	21	17	46	26	9	30	35	31	32	NA	126	186	254
12	17	18	14	25	7	6	8	6	7	4	NA	70	109	138
8	8	3	3	21	19	3	22	29	24	28	NA	56	77	116
184	249	220	131	115	147	134	270	128	414	313	415	410	326	79
102	99	101	58	55	42	44	31	NA	130	184	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
35	64	47	19	21	45	36	66	53	46	44	26	40	61	28
23	40	34	17	19	29	16	10	15	12	15	19	50	26	32
17	34	22	16	12	18	25	110	30	208	39	345	297 ^c	217	NA
4	2	10	5	4	6	10	32	3	5	14 ^d	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
3	10	6	16	4	7	3	21	27	13	17	25	23	22	19
352	273	332	370	359	329	263	231	455	87	69	89	91	155	147
30	19	11	8	5	10	12	5	7	14	9	31	42	76	46
277	217	290	324	331	291	230	193	391	18 ^e	3	2	9	8	12
22	16	12	17	6	8	2	9	44	23	34	30	5	42	37
23	21	19	21	17	20	19	24	13	32	23	26	35	29	52
17	23	22	22	15	16	13	32	20	12	17	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
NA	NA	NA	NA	8	6	9	7	6	6	11	17	5	7	6
19	23	16	7	12	9	28	29	32	18	20	26	21	22	29

Table 3.159

Assaults on Federal officers

By extent of injury and type of weapon used, 1977-94

	Total victims	Firearm	Personal weapon	Knife	Blunt object	Threat	Vehicle	Bomb	Other
Total, 1977-94 ^{a,b}	12,666	1,510	4,016	306	672	4,904	664	30	564
Killed, total	50	42	1	3	2	0	1	0	1
1977	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1978	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1979	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1980	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1982	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1983	7	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
1984	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1985	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1986	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1987	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1988 ^a	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1989	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1991 ^b	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992 ^c	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injured, total	2,285	193	1,498	85	174	6	175	9	145
1977	140	13	88	8	22	0	8	1	0
1978	121	8	91	5	13	0	4	0	0
1979	126	15	91	3	14	0	1	0	2
1980	118	6	85	11	7	0	8	0	1
1981	133	17	80	7	19	0	8	0	2
1982	123	13	73	8	4	0	7	1	17
1983	78	8	43	7	4	0	4	0	12
1984	60	7	41	3	0	0	3	0	6
1985	62	6	46	1	1	0	5	0	3
1986	58	8	35	6	2	0	3	0	4
1987	36	11	17	1	0	0	7	0	0
1988 ^a	55	6	40	2	2	0	3	0	2
1989	130	7	88	5	17	0	11	0	2
1990	151	9	90	5	23	0	19	0	5
1991 ^b	189	7	137	2	19	0	14	0	10
1992 ^c	176	9	118	4	14	0	26	0	5
1993	215	20	150	0	6	2	14	7	16
1994	314	23	185	7	7	4	30	0	58
No injury, total	10,331	1,275	2,517	218	496	4,898	488	21	418
1977	740	109	216	21	15	346	32	1	0
1978	649	83	157	14	26	336	28	4	1
1979	491	48	139	3	15	271	13	0	2
1980	604	64	154	8	18	326	23	1	10
1981	594	107	117	11	18	312	16	0	13
1982	587	69	104	16	11	324	26	0	37
1983	495	50	81	12	14	312	9	0	17
1984	610	61	112	11	1	387	17	0	21
1985	745	60	110	4	13	518	14	2	24
1986	565	41	116	14	2	357	10	2	23
1987	534	40	151	18	24	247	36	4	14
1988 ^a	643	50	108	6	12	431	25	1	10
1989	429	91	154	13	42	73	31	0	25
1990	509	58	173	11	135	80	48	2	2
1991 ^b	393	77	97	17	59	101	35	1	6
1992 ^c	481	89	144	10	51	143	37	0	7
1993	551	84	188	7	11	168	30	1	62
1994	711	94	196	22	29	166	58	2	144

Note: See Note, table 3.158. Beginning in 1984, data include assaults on officers of the U.S. Capitol Police. Data for this agency are not available for years prior to 1984. Beginning in 1991, assault statistics on Bureau of Prisons officers, U.S. and Assistant U.S. attorneys, and the judicial branch were no longer collected. Therefore, data from 1991 and beyond are not directly comparable with preceding years. Some data have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aDoes not include 1988 data from Bureau of Prisons where 23 officers were assaulted with weapons and 123 without weapons.

^bNo report concerning assaults on Bureau of Indian Affairs officers was received for 1991. The data do not include 96 National Park Service victims and 4 Immigration and Naturalization Service victims for whom type of weapon was not reported.

^cData reported by the Immigration and Naturalization Service include the Border Patrol Division only.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Assaults on Federal Officers, 1981*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1982), p. 5, Table 3; *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1985*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1986), p. 54; *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1990*, p. 53; *1993*, p. 79; *1994*, p. 81; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.160

Law enforcement officers killed

By circumstances at scene of incident, United States, 1978-95

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 ^a
Total	1,418	93	106	104	91	92	80	72	78	66	74	78	66	66	71	63	70	76	72
Disturbance calls	226 ^b	10	17	12	19	18	15	8	13	7	23	7	13	10	17	11	10	8	8
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	120	5	13	6	14	11	10	7	6	5	10	4	5	5	8	2	5	4	NA
Family quarrels	98	5	4	6	5	7	5	1	7	2	13	3	8	5	9	9	5	4	NA
Arrest situations	563	39	47	49	38	36	31	33	29	26	27	33	24	30	14	26	29	31	21
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	63	3	7	8	6	3	4	2	4	1	6	3	0	1	3	5	1	3	3
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	207	15	19	22	17	14	11	9	12	9	4	7	8	13	4	10	10	16	7
Drug-related matters	95	6	6	9	2	5	6	4	6	7	4	12	7	5	3	3	3	3	4
Attempting other arrests	198	15	15	10	13	14	10	18	7	9	13	11	9	11	4	8	15	9	7
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	59	7	3	1	1	3	3	3	4	5	6	2	6	2	6	2	1	1	3
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	206	8	9	16	10	11	10	12	9	11	5	23	10	9	10	7	15	15	16
Ambush situations	141 ^b	12	11	7	9	9	9	8	7	4	4	6	4	8	11	7	4	6	15
Entrapment/premeditation	71	11	8	2	5	7	6	4	5	2	3	2	2	2	5	5	2	0	NA
Unprovoked attack	55	1	3	5	4	2	3	4	2	2	1	4	2	6	6	2	2	6	NA
Mentally deranged	28	3	4	2	2	2	1	0	0	3	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	4	1
Traffic pursuits/stops	194	14	15	17	12	12	11	8	16	10	8	6	7	6	13	10	10	11	8

Note: These data include Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers feloniously killed in the United States, its territories, Puerto Rico, and abroad. American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands are included.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted*, 1987, p. 17; 1990, p. 17; 1994, p. 31; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aData for 1995 are preliminary.

^bSubcategories do not add to total because preliminary 1995 data did not include these breakdowns.

Table 3.161

Law enforcement officers killed

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1985-94
(aggregate)

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of assignment							Off-duty
		2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Detective, special assignment		
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Total	708	83	233	119	5	6	46	110	106
Disturbance calls	119	24	41	37	0	0	1	6	10
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	54	11	12	17	0	0	1	6	7
Family quarrels	65	13	29	20	0	0	0	0	3
Arrest situations	269	25	45	46	2	3	15	73	60
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	27	5	12	3	0	0	1	3	3
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	93	7	14	12	1	1	3	7	48
Drug-related matters	53	5	4	4	0	0	8	32	0
Attempting other arrests	96	8	15	27	1	2	3	31	9
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	35	5	10	1	0	1	10	8	0
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	114	12	50	18	2	2	7	11	12
Ambush situations	61	5	18	2	1	0	10	8	17
Entrapment/premeditation	28	2	8	2	1	0	3	1	11
Unprovoked attack	33	3	10	0	0	0	7	7	6
Mentally deranged	13	3	4	3	0	0	0	3	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	97	9	65	12	0	0	3	1	7

Note: See Note, table 3.160.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1994*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), p. 32.

Table 3.162

Law enforcement officers killed

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1994

Circumstances at scene of incident	Type of assignment								Off-duty
	Total	2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Detective, special assignment		
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Total	76	6	19	24	1	0	3	11	12
Disturbance calls	8	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	1
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1
Family quarrels	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest situations	31	2	5	10	0	0	2	4	8
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	16	0	2	5	0	0	0	1	8
Drug-related matters	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Attempting other arrests	9	1	1	4	0	0	0	3	0
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	15	3	4	4	1	0	1	0	2
Ambush situations	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
Entrapment/premeditation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unprovoked attack	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
Mentally deranged	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	11	0	4	5	0	0	0	1	1

Note: See Note, table 3.160.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1994**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), p. 33.

Table 3.163

Percent distribution of law enforcement officers killedBy selected characteristics of officers, United States, 1978-94^a

Characteristics of officers killed	1978 (N=93)	1979 (N=106)	1980 (N=104)	1981 (N=91)	1982 (N=92)	1983 (N=80)	1984 (N=72)	1985 (N=78)	1986 (N=66)	1987 (N=73)	1988 (N=78)	1989 (N=66)	1990 (N=65)	1991 (N=71)	1992 (N=62)	1993 (N=70)	1994 (N=76)
Race																	
White	91%	88%	86%	85%	84%	84%	85%	88%	89%	90%	91%	89%	80%	87%	82%	86%	84%
Black	9	9	13	14	15	13	14	10	11	10	9	11	18	13	16	14	14
Other ^b	0	3	0	1	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	2 ^c	0	2	0	1
Sex																	
Male	100	99	99	98	97	100	94	96	98	100	97	97	98	96	100	94	96
Female	0	1	1	2	3	0	6	4	2	0	3	3	2	4	0	6	4
Age^d																	
Under age 25	14	9	12	13	9	10	6	5	8	11	15	4	5	7	6	6	8
25 to 30 years	30	20	26	23	24	30	28	26	30	26	15	20	14	27	21	37	26
31 to 40 years	30	41	43	42	44	45	40	35	29	32	40	38	42	37	39	33	38
41 years and older	26	30	19	22	23	15	26	35	33	32	30	38	40	30	34	21	28
Length of service^e																	
Less than 1 year of service	10	10	2	4	4	4	4	6	3	8	4	3	3	6	6	3	11
1 to 4 years of service	29	24	29	34	25	38	30	20	33	22	31	23	26	38	22	34	20
5 to 10 years of service	30	40	42	33	38	32	40	24	30	29	22	29	26	24	24	24	34
Over 10 years of service	31	26	27	29	32	26	24	49	32	41	40	44	45	31	44	34	36
In uniform	80	71	69	80	52	80	75	73	67	79	68	67	63	73	64	81	63
Wearing protective body armor	NA	NA	NA	12	15	25	24	19	24	25	26	32	25	34	27	56	47

Note: See Note, table 3.160.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bIncludes Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, and Alaskan Native.^cFor 1990, other was specified as Asian.^dFor 1993, age was not reported for two cases. Percents are computed on total number of cases and therefore may not total 100.^eFor some years, length of service was not reported for as many as three cases. Percents are computed on total number of cases and therefore may not total 100.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed, 1978**, p. 22; **1979**, p. 22; **1980**, p. 23; **1981**, p. 18; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO); **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1982**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1983), p. 20; **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1983**, p. 20; **1984**, p. 20; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO); **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1985**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1986), p. 21; **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1986**, p. 22; **1987**, p. 20; **1988**, p. 20; **1989**, p. 21; **1990**, p. 20; **1991**, p. 31; **1992**, p. 35; **1993**, p. 35; **1994**, p. 37; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.164				
Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers				
By demographic characteristics and prior record, United States, 1985-94 (aggregate) and 1994				
Characteristics of persons identified	1985 to 1994		1994	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	956	100%	106	100%
Age				
Under age 18	100	10	19	18
18 to 29 years	510	53	50	47
Sex				
Male	926	97	102	96
Female	30	3	4	4
Race				
White	511	53	56	53
Black	417	44	45	42
Other ^a	22	2	3	3
Prior record				
Prior criminal arrest	668	70	61	58
Convicted on prior criminal charges	505	53	41	39
Prior arrest for crime of violence	360	38	46	43
On parole or probation at time of killing	212	22	18	17
Prior arrest on murder charge	44	5	4	4
Prior arrest on drug law violation	243	25	26	25
Prior arrest for assaulting an officer or resisting arrest	127	13	25	24
Prior arrest for weapons violation	359	38	41	39
Note: See Note, table 3.160. Percents do not add to 100 in the age category because all ages are not represented in the table. Offenders may fall in multiple categories for prior record.				
^a Includes Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, and Alaskan Native.				
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, <i>Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1994</i> , FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), p. 38. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.				

Table 3.165		
Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers		
By type of disposition, United States, 1983-92 (aggregate) ^a		
Type of disposition	Number	Percent
Persons identified	973 ^b	100%
Fugitives	5	1
Justifiably killed	129	13
Committed suicide	51	5
Arrested and charged	787	81
Persons arrested and charged	787	100%
Guilty of murder	576	73
Guilty of a lesser offense related to murder	65	8
Guilty of crime other than murder	34	4
Acquitted or otherwise dismissed	68	9
Committed to mental institution	14	2
Case pending or disposition unknown	15	2
Died in custody	11	1
Probation	2	(c)
Other	2	(c)

Note: See Note, table 3.160.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bOne offender was murdered while at large.

^cLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1994*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), p. 39. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.166

Law enforcement officers accidentally killed

By circumstances at scene of incident, United States, 1980-95

	Circumstances at scene of incident									
	Total	Automobile accidents	Motorcycle accidents	Aircraft accidents	Struck by vehicles (traffic stops, road blocks, etc.)	Struck by vehicles (directing traffic, assisting motorists, etc.)	Accidental shootings (crossfires, mistaken identities, firearm mishaps)	Accidental shootings (training sessions)	Accidental shootings (self-inflicted)	Other (falls, drownings, etc.)
Total	1,074	464	79	129	100	110	53	13	9	62
1980	61	35	2	6	6	6	4	0	1	1
1981	66	21	3	11	12	11	3	0	3	2
1982	72	22	6	11	12	11	3	1	1	5
1983	72	28	8	10	10	8	1	3	1	3
1984	75	34	6	11	6	6	5	1	1	5
1985	70	32	3	8	9	10	3	1	1	3
1986	67	24	5	12	2	10	8	2	0	4
1987	74	36	5	5	7	11	4	1	0	5
1988	77	35	6	7	7	9	6	0	1	6
1989	79	43	5	10	8	4	4	0	0	5
1990	67	27	10	7	6	9	4	1	0	3
1991	52	24	6	6	5	3	1	0	0	7
1992	66	34	5	5	6	5	3	0	0	8
1993	59	37	1	10	1	3	3	2	0	2
1994	62	32	8	10	3	4	1	1	0	3
1995 ^a	55	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: These data include Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers accidentally killed while performing official duties in the United States, its territories, and abroad. American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are included. Some data were revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aData for 1995 are preliminary.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1989*, p. 47; *1994*, p. 65; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.167

Law enforcement officers assaultedBy circumstances at scene of incident and type of weapon, United States, 1994^a

Circumstances at scene of incident	Type of weapon				
	Total	Firearm	Knife or cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapon	Personal weapon
Total	64,912	3,168	1,513	7,210	53,021
Percent of total	100%	4.9	2.3	11.1	81.7
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	20,508	941	708	1,648	17,211
Percent	100%	4.6	3.5	8.0	83.9
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	897	68	36	161	632
Percent	100%	7.6	4.0	17.9	70.5
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	978	253	34	137	554
Percent	100%	25.9	3.5	14.0	56.6
Attempting other arrests	13,211	391	209	1,223	11,388
Percent	100%	3.0	1.6	9.3	86.2
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	743	11	13	122	597
Percent	100%	1.5	1.7	16.4	80.3
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	7,456	46	69	405	6,936
Percent	100%	0.6	0.9	5.4	93.0
Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	6,415	455	148	763	5,049
Percent	100%	7.1	2.3	11.9	78.7
Ambush (no warning)	383	181	8	77	117
Percent	100%	47.3	2.1	20.1	30.5
Mentally deranged	1,071	68	98	116	789
Percent	100%	6.3	9.2	10.8	73.7
Traffic pursuits and stops	5,762	278	52	1,499	3,933
Percent	100%	4.8	0.9	26.0	68.3
All other	7,488	476	138	1,059	5,815
Percent	100%	6.4	1.8	14.1	77.7

Note: These data are based on 10,626 agencies reporting assaults to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program for all 12 months of 1994. These agencies cover approximately 85 percent of the total population.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1994**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), p. 71.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 3.168

Law enforcement officers assaultedBy circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1994^a

Circumstances at scene of incident	Type of assignment							
	Total	2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Detective, special assignment		Other	
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted
Total	64,912	15,814	14,583	21,387	1,147	2,919	3,122	5,940
Percent of total	100%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	20,508	5,110	4,557	8,958	229	329	430	895
Percent	31.6%	32.3	31.2	41.9	20.0	11.3	13.8	15.1
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	897	293	193	301	15	32	21	42
Percent	1.4%	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.7
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	978	380	121	187	25	90	94	81
Percent	1.5%	2.4	0.8	0.9	2.2	3.1	3.0	1.4
Attempting other arrests	13,211	3,637	2,716	4,020	279	1,012	534	1,013
Percent	20.4%	23.0	18.6	18.8	24.3	34.7	17.1	17.1
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	743	192	120	219	30	52	36	94
Percent	1.1%	1.2	0.8	1.0	2.6	1.8	1.2	1.6
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	7,456	1,097	1,375	1,721	134	359	705	2,065
Percent	11.5%	6.9	9.4	8.0	11.7	12.3	22.6	34.8
Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	6,415	1,684	1,602	1,865	163	442	273	386
Percent	9.9%	10.6	11.0	8.7	14.2	15.1	8.7	6.5
Ambush (no warning)	383	146	65	73	8	35	31	25
Percent	0.6%	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.4
Mentally deranged	1,071	385	154	349	12	28	29	114
Percent	1.6%	2.4	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.9
Traffic pursuits and stops	5,762	1,472	1,701	2,055	67	127	163	177
Percent	8.9%	9.3	11.7	9.6	5.8	4.4	5.2	3.0
All other	7,488	1,418	1,979	1,639	185	413	806	1,048
Percent	11.5%	9.0	13.6	7.7	16.1	14.1	25.8	17.6

Note: See Note, table 3.167.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1994**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), p. 72.^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 3.169

Assaults on law enforcement officers and percent receiving personal injury

By type of weapon used, 1980-94

	Total victims	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Personal weapon	Knife or cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapon
Total					
1980	57,847	3,295	47,484	1,653	5,415
1981	57,174	3,334	47,304	1,733	4,803
1982	55,775	2,642	46,802	1,452	4,879
1983	62,324	3,067	51,901	1,829	5,527
1984	60,153	2,654	50,689	1,662	5,148
1985	61,724	2,793	51,953	1,715	5,263
1986	64,259	2,852	54,072	1,614	5,721
1987	63,842	2,789	53,807	1,561	5,685
1988	58,752	2,759	49,053	1,367	5,573
1989	62,172	3,154	51,861	1,379	5,778
1990	71,794	3,662	59,101	1,641	7,390
1991	62,852	3,532	50,813	1,493	7,014
1992	81,252	4,455	66,098	2,095	8,604
1993	66,975	4,002	53,848	1,574	7,551
1994	64,912	3,168	53,021	1,513	7,210
Percent receiving personal injury					
1980	37.2%	22.5%	38.2%	34.4%	38.0%
1981	35.5	18.3	36.2	34.3	40.6
1982	30.7	16.4	30.7	27.0	39.1
1983	33.4	21.8	33.4	31.4	40.2
1984	33.6	20.1	33.5	30.0	42.2
1985	33.7	20.8	33.9	27.4	41.1
1986	33.7	22.3	33.9	29.9	38.3
1987	33.3	21.7	33.5	30.7	38.4
1988	35.8	27.3	35.6	32.3	42.1
1989	35.2	30.2	35.0	30.5	40.8
1990	36.3	29.4	36.1	29.4	42.5
1991	37.6	30.8	37.5	30.6	43.5
1992	36.5	25.5	36.9	30.4	40.9
1993	35.9	27.4	36.6	31.0	36.3
1994	35.7	26.3	36.3	29.4	36.7

Note: These data are based upon the number of agencies reporting assaults to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program during the particular year. Data for 1994 are based on 10,626 agencies covering approximately 85 percent of the total population; 1993 are based on 9,809 agencies covering approximately 82 percent of the total population; 1992 are based on 10,862 agencies covering approximately 85 percent of the total population; 1991 are based on 9,263 agencies covering approximately 76 percent of the total population; 1990 are based on 9,483 agencies covering approximately 80 percent of the total population; 1989 are based on 9,213 agencies covering approximately 76 percent of the total population; 1988 are based on 8,866 agencies covering approximately 76 percent of the total population; 1987 are based on 8,957 agencies covering approximately 78 percent of the total population; 1986 are based on 9,755 agencies covering approximately 81 percent of the total population; 1985 data are based on 9,906 agencies covering approximately 83 percent of the total population; 1984 data are based on 10,002 agencies covering approximately 83 percent of the total population; 1983 data are based on 9,908 agencies covering approximately 85 percent of the total population; 1982 data are based on 8,829 agencies covering approximately 76 percent of the total population; 1981 data are based on 9,020 agencies covering approximately 78 percent of the total population; 1980 data are based on 9,235 agencies covering approximately 81 percent of the total population.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1989**, p. 55; **1994**, p. 73; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.170

Explosives incidents reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By type of incident, United States, 1976-94

	Total	Type of incident								Threats to U.S. Depart- ment of the Treasury facilities
		Bombings	Recoveries and seizures of explosives	Incendiary bombings	Thefts of explosives	Attempted bombings	Attempted incendiary bombings	Hoax devices	Noncriminal accidents	
1976	2,706	870	579	352	327	319	101	67	47	44
1977	3,177	1,058	853	339	227	319	81	105	62	33
1978	3,256	963	987	446	362	287	71	47	71	22
1979	3,093	901	1,167	346	335	179	44	26	60	35
1980	2,875	922	908	368	349	163	68	11	64	22
1981	2,338	805	637	329	243	152	99	12	37	24
1982	1,762	597	503	235	201	127	41	8	40	10
1983	1,690	575	499	164	208	131	40	15	49	9
1984	1,828	648	566	155	212	144	34	10	52	7
1985	2,226	720	828	151	219	169	63	17	51	8
1986	2,432	842	879	204	170	167	58	75	31	6
1987	2,228	816	740	169	122	157	45	127	42	10
1988	2,507	912	684	196	191	189	35	253	40	7
1989	2,960	1,065	769	319	126	268	47	317	44	5
1990	3,541	1,275	896	389	138	298	100	404	36	5
1991	3,961	1,585	848	414	127	380	111	438	56	2
1992	4,638	1,911	1,066	582	93	384	112	448	39	3
1993	4,862	1,880	1,350	538	83	375	187	404	36	9
1994	5,290	1,916	1,538	545	81	522	180	474	33	1

Note: These figures are from reports to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) and other law enforcement agencies; these reports may not include all explosives incidents that occurred each year. "Explosives incidents" are any explosives-involved situations that have an impact on BATF jurisdiction. "Bombings" are any incidents in which a device constructed with criminal intent and using high explosives, low explosives, or blasting agents explodes. This includes incidents where premature detonation occurs during preparation, transportation, or placement of a device so constructed. "Attempted bombings" are incidents in which a device designed or purposely contrived to detonate/ignite fails to function; intent of activity was criminal in nature. This pertains to malfunctioning, recovered, and/or disarmed devices. "Incendiary bombings" are criminally-motivated bombing incidents in which an incendiary/chemical

device that induces burning is used. "Hoax devices" are inactive or "dummy" devices designed to appear as bombs or explosive materials. (Source, **1993**, p. 89.)

Bombing figures for the years 1976 and 1977 include 30 and 21 criminal accidents, respectively, that were separately enumerated by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, **Explosives Incidents Report 1985**, p. 9; **1990**, p. 11; **1993**, p. 13 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury); and U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, **Arson and Explosives Incidents Report 1994** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1995), p. 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.171

Bombing incidents reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By jurisdiction, 1977-94

Jurisdiction	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Alabama	20	21	9	13	11	9	11	15	9	13	11	10	13	7	10	8	17	16
Alaska	7	9	4	4	0	3	3	0	1	6	3	4	0	2	4	1	5	4
Arizona	16	14	9	27	16	24	11	17	10	10	16	28	13	48	65	191	155	132
Arkansas	12	11	7	5	7	9	2	10	9	5	9	15	8	15	12	37	12	4
California	166	161	133	162	124	106	61	99	124	154	183	149	203	283	382	326	405	418
Colorado	24	37	20	28	27	11	17	22	30	57	31	20	22	39	50	46	63	43
Connecticut	16	16	9	7	13	4	7	6	7	9	9	14	13	7	19	26	20	15
Delaware	3	0	1	2	2	1	0	2	5	3	0	5	2	7	3	7	3	2
District of Columbia	4	10	2	7	2	2	8	6	6	2	0	2	0	0	9	4	4	2
Florida	25	23	36	25	27	25	28	27	29	60	77	83	119	128	166	191	218	277
Georgia	21	14	17	17	15	20	14	16	17	8	13	15	20	14	21	31	18	21
Hawaii	1	0	3	8	1	13	0	3	3	1	4	1	2	2	7	2	28	4
Idaho	2	6	6	15	8	4	4	7	5	11	2	10	1	5	8	6	6	7
Illinois	151	74	85	97	102	62	76	49	65	72	69	65	53	85	122	202	155	188
Indiana	18	25	24	16	12	10	13	12	15	15	17	38	41	23	39	49	47	26
Iowa	8	4	8	11	8	0	6	4	2	4	1	5	23	22	42	64	57	47
Kansas	14	6	4	10	10	3	4	11	19	11	19	15	17	24	22	20	13	15
Kentucky	65	90	29	27	32	31	21	18	25	13	9	18	28	23	33	18	14	43
Louisiana	7	6	10	4	4	9	3	6	9	10	4	9	11	24	17	40	35	25
Maine	2	1	0	0	2	1	1	3	6	2	4	10	0	4	7	4	2	11
Maryland	46	25	19	28	24	11	16	39	18	17	18	28	34	40	46	50	35	55
Massachusetts	25	18	19	15	13	13	14	9	9	12	6	12	17	18	23	13	16	15
Michigan	43	29	31	29	28	21	19	23	20	26	37	28	60	74	102	109	87	105
Minnesota	6	12	21	23	23	6	4	11	8	8	13	7	17	25	27	30	67	60
Mississippi	4	5	6	4	5	5	1	7	5	9	3	1	7	4	8	4	12	9
Missouri	58	32	38	41	34	17	13	13	15	10	20	11	13	19	23	39	22	39
Montana	6	1	10	2	7	3	1	1	1	5	10	3	12	6	6	5	11	10
Nebraska	7	3	6	4	4	3	6	1	10	4	3	1	3	5	7	15	15	9
Nevada	6	3	5	19	6	8	9	20	8	11	8	12	9	17	20	19	14	29
New Hampshire	4	1	1	0	1	3	2	2	7	3	2	7	4	8	6	1	5	7
New Jersey	44	31	29	29	15	17	19	10	9	16	22	23	35	24	54	44	34	39
New Mexico	6	11	12	9	18	7	7	10	26	12	12	21	16	28	44	31	37	29
New York	100	115	54	57	52	71	56	55	57	77	48	66	87	91	98	84	97	88
North Carolina	9	19	18	22	8	10	20	14	12	11	12	13	18	16	14	30	19	13
North Dakota	0	1	3	2	5	3	0	0	1	4	1	3	2	5	4	3	3	18
Ohio	107	83	71	50	45	30	26	36	40	49	44	41	48	58	59	90	74	125
Oklahoma	21	9	21	10	11	12	11	17	16	33	22	21	23	25	24	17	26	31
Oregon	24	23	20	14	15	10	9	8	5	2	9	27	26	30	47	39	30	50
Pennsylvania	35	38	14	34	14	17	23	11	23	28	25	46	33	52	44	54	39	59
Rhode Island	4	4	3	4	1	4	3	4	2	1	5	7	2	5	9	3	3	2
South Carolina	8	6	9	14	10	5	12	5	4	10	5	4	6	4	7	5	8	10
South Dakota	4	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	6	5	4	7	2	1	6	6
Tennessee	29	32	55	31	32	20	26	35	21	36	16	18	23	29	31	54	25	34
Texas	41	49	34	43	19	18	35	37	74	44	53	60	75	72	51	109	113	108
Utah	33	19	9	11	15	6	13	6	8	12	7	5	9	19	10	25	16	22
Vermont	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	3	1	4	3	2	6	8	3	5
Virginia	40	38	49	19	20	12	7	17	26	45	30	34	75	35	45	34	44	46
Washington	44	21	32	27	44	12	35	35	27	11	32	40	44	44	51	47	53	65
West Virginia	12	17	24	21	7	2	1	2	19	8	1	11	17	8	18	7	14	7
Wisconsin	5	21	18	12	15	12	6	17	9	4	10	13	10	24	17	35	22	30
Wyoming	3	6	0	6	6	4	5	3	2	2	2	6	4	3	15	5	9	11
Guam	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Puerto Rico	21	47	27	18	33	15	17	9	8	28	9	7	8	13	8	12	18	2
Virgin Islands	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: See Note, table 3.170. Bombing incidents include "bombings" and "attempted bombings."

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents Report 1985*, pp. 10, 11; *1990*, pp. 12, 13; (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury); and U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Arson and Explosives Incidents Report 1994* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1995), pp. 14, 15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.172

Bombing incidents known to police

By type of incident and device, value of property damage, and outcome of incident, United States, 1973-94

	Total actual and attempted bombings	Actual		Attempted		Property damage (dollar value) ^a	Persons injured	Deaths
		Explosive	Incendiary	Explosive	Incendiary			
Total	34,109	19,940	7,613	4,355	2,144	\$756,859,405	5,221	581
1973	1,955	742	787	253	173	7,261,832	187	22
1974	2,044	893	758	236	157	9,886,563	207	24
1975	2,074	1,088	613	238	135	27,003,981 ^b	326 ^b	69 ^b
1976	1,570	852	405	188	125	11,265,426	212	50
1977	1,318	867	248	118	85	8,943,300	162	22
1978	1,301	768	349	105	79	9,161,485	135	18
1979	1,220	728	305	104	83	9,273,024	173	22
1980	1,249	742	336	99	72	12,562,257	160	34
1981	1,142	637	315	92	98	67,082,456 ^b	133 ^b	30
1982	795	485	194	77	39	7,202,848	99	16
1983	687	442	127	77	41	6,342,652	100	12
1984	803	518	127	118	40	5,618,581	112	6
1985	847	575	102	113	57	6,352,000	144	28
1986	858	580	129	101	48	3,405,000 ^b	185 ^b	14
1987	848	600	104	102	42	4,201,000	107	21
1988	977 ^c	593	156	161	40	2,257,000	145	20
1989	1,208 ^d	641	203	243	91	5,000,000	202	11
1990	1,582	931	267	254	130	9,600,000	222	27
1991	2,499	1,551	423	395	130	6,440,000	230	29
1992	2,989	1,911	582	384	112	12,500,000	349	26
1993	2,980	1,880	538	375	187	518,000,000 ^e	1,323 ^f	49
1994	3,163	1,916	545	522	180	7,500,000	308	31

Note: Prior to 1988, detailed information concerning bombing incidents occurring in the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands was gathered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Since 1988, the FBI Bomb Data Center has collected these data. Reports of bombing incidents are gathered from State and local public safety agencies, the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal units, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Bombing incidents refer to actual and attempted detonations of explosive or incendiary devices in violation of a State, local, or Federal law. Prior to 1990, these tabulations excluded threats to bomb, hoax bomb devices, accidental explosions, recoveries of explosive or incendiary devices, and such misdemeanor offenses as the illegal use of fireworks. Beginning in 1990, only bomb threats and such violations as the illegal use of fireworks were excluded from the tabulations.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding. Beginning in 1985, the Source presented only rounded dollar values.

^bIncludes major bombing incidents resulting in an unusually high number of personal injuries and deaths, or substantial damage to property.

^cIncludes 27 incidents involving combination devices.

^dIncludes 30 incidents involving combination devices.

^eThis figure includes \$510,000,000 damage done to the World Trade Center by a bomb on Feb. 26, 1993.

^fThis figure includes 1,042 persons who were injured in the World Trade Center bombing incident.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Bomb Summary 1982**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1983), Table 1; U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **1993 Bomb Summary** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 15, and U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "1994 Bombing Incidents," FBI Explosives Unit-Bomb Data Center General Information Bulletin 95-2, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995.

Table 3.173

Bombing incidents known to police

By type of target and device, and value of property damage, United States, 1994

Type of target	Number		Property damage
	Explosive	Incendiary	
Total	2,438	725	\$7,378,871
Residential properties			
Private residences	222	281	1,480,790
Mailboxes/other private property	1,032	124	150,455
Commercial properties			
Financial institutions	23	2	83,525
Commercial/retail	142	49	2,611,785
Restaurants	24	6	81,150
Offices	20	11	17,300
Other commercial operations	62	22	105,785
Vehicles			
Automobiles	189	125	522,900
Other vehicles	19	4	166,100
Federal government property			
Postal facility/equipment	33	0	12,735
Military facilities	2	0	200
Other Federal government	6	1	14,250
Utilities			
Electric facilities	2	0	2,000
Water/sewer	6	0	1,000
Medical facilities			
Hospitals	2	0	2,000
Abortion clinics	2	3	7,200
Other medical facilities	4	2	1,000
Other targets			
State/local government property	44	5	17,010
Law enforcement/judiciary	39	8	29,825
Bridge/highway	29	2	152,450
Academic facilities	94	18	22,521
Church/synagogue/temple	8	6	1,000,650
Vending machines	25	1	16,130
Open area	180	35	2,760
Other	149	19	841,750
Accidental detonation/unknown target	80	1	35,700

Note: See Note, table 3.172.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "1994 Bombing Incidents," FBI Explosives Unit-Bomb Data Center General Information Bulletin 95-2, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995. (Mimeographed.) P. 6.

Table 3.174

Explosives stolen and recovered as reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By type of explosive, United States, 1981-94

	Type of explosive										
	Low explosives (lbs.)			High explosives (lbs.)				Detonators (each)	Detonating cord, safety fuse, ignitor cord (ft.)	Grenades (each)	Other (lbs.) ^a
	Blasting agents (lbs.)	Black powder	Smokeless powder	Boosters	Military explosives, TNT	Dynamite	Primers				
Amount stolen											
1981	24,036	325	973	494	20	21,317	1,461	33,990	80,356	40	291
1982	31,476	558	73	243	1,871	29,267	474	42,466	56,047	0	150
1983	4,975	1,034	47	1,331	75	25,588	821	26,455	85,813	191	0
1984	35,891	418	0	1,017	135	28,468	2,171	33,086	106,537	93	NA
1985	7,132	428	87	491	235	24,013	562	46,352	85,066	1	NA
1986	8,210	170	115	788	2	24,945	1,676	31,497	172,588	35	NA
1987	4,705	150	0	696	1	8,372	1,304	33,112	47,450	10	NA
1988	9,439	347	0	1,306	244	12,730	339	43,092	57,058	1	NA
1989	3,584	318	0	544	5	10,801	1,485	21,797	68,807	36	NA
1990	3,895	25	0	304	1	11,599	563	13,562	30,337	13	NA
1991	9,576	158	30	487	85	6,023	0	11,527	60,397	6	NA
1992	1,063	0	20	531	2	7,983	89	11,067	29,640	0	NA
1993	4,022	303	24	127	74	4,409	25	7,075	28,534	224	NA
1994	6,905	100	0	2,593	22	5,320	0	5,226	83,771	69	NA
Amount recovered											
1981	12,822	19	114	377	502	24,546	47	11,386	48,375	96	580
1982	16,046	41	6	604	2,661	22,574	124	17,000	82,887	138	175
1983	319	363	49	298	143	20,755	170	15,053	57,492	49	184
1984	3,065	319	312	87	304	9,962	247	12,061	79,306	402	2,319
1985	3,793	1,044	162	1,179	329	22,536	339	29,571	87,820	314	NA
1986	1,603	261	625	200	424	16,635	148	17,017	111,033	295	NA
1987	4,147	588	414	171	285	14,226	1,004	15,619	31,311	299	NA
1988	8,695	1,720	340	1,545	377	15,305	219	35,389	55,212	144	NA
1989	7,318	1,224	174	371	1,955	11,810	0	19,512	100,752	356	NA
1990	9,028	149	121	841	350	77,005	90	11,653	47,078	461	NA
1991	1,960	281	285	746	363	9,498	1	18,132	57,606	461	NA
1992	7,369	276	80	233	223	5,694	28	9,382	32,802	661	NA
1993	3,347	244	35	496	163	6,102	41	11,689	80,862	615	NA
1994	1,584	295	487	2,392	131	39,392	0	7,429	26,518	440	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.170. "Blasting agents" refers to any material or mixture of materials, consisting of fuel and oxidizer, intended for blasting purposes, not otherwise defined as an explosive (e.g., ammonium nitrate and fuel oil composition).

^aMay include photoflash cartridge powder, potassium chlorate, RDX (an extremely powerful military explosive), as well as small quantities of other types of explosives.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, **Explosives Incidents Report 1988**, pp. 28, 35; **1993**, pp. 29 and 37, Table 18 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury); and U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, **Arson and Explosives Incidents Report 1994** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1995), pp. 29; 36, Table 19. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.175

Deaths, injuries, and property damage resulting from criminal bombings and accidental explosions

Reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, United States, 1976-94

	Deaths	Injuries	Property damage (in millions)
1976	73	272	\$12.1
1977	127	374	61.3
1978	68	707	27.5
1979	54	328	16.0
1980	91	483	31.2
1981	75	262	105.6
1982	56	221	12.3
1983	71	400	34.3
1984	47	288	74.9
1985	104	477	26.5
1986	64	373	29.3
1987	57	384	45.6
1988	60	691	165.9
1989	74	495	48.9
1990	64	385	16.3
1991	75	695	27.1
1992	45	469	22.6
1993	70	1,375	526.4
1994	52	478	574.9

Note: See Note, table 3.170. These data include detonated and incendiary bombings, and criminal and noncriminal explosives incidents. The 1977 property damage figure includes approximately \$50 million resulting from grain elevator explosions. The dramatic increase in the 1978 injury figure is due to two major incidents: 150 people in New York City were injured in the accidental, noncriminal explosion of an ice cream truck; 250 people in Kentucky and West Virginia were injured by illegal fireworks. The dramatic increases in 1993 for injuries and property damage are due to the explosion at the World Trade Center in New York City that occurred on February 26.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents Report 1985*, p. 9; *1990*, p. 11 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury); and U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Arson and Explosives Incidents Report 1994* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1995), p. 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.176

Estimated number of structure fires, civilian fire deaths, and value of property loss due to fires of incendiary or suspicious origin

United States, 1994

	Estimated number of fires	Estimated number of civilian fire deaths	Estimated value of property loss (in thousands)
Total, all fires in structures	614,000	3,590	\$6,867,000
Total, incendiary and suspicious fires	86,000	550	1,447,000
Incendiary fires	53,000	410	964,000
Suspicious fires	33,000	140	483,000

Note: These data are weighted estimates from an annual survey of fire departments conducted by the National Fire Protection Association. All U.S. fire departments that protect communities of 100,000 or more are included in the sample. For departments that protect less than 100,000 population, the sample is stratified by community size. A total of 2,815 fire departments responded to the 1994 survey. Readers are advised to consult the Source for more detailed information on methodology and weighting procedures.

"Incendiary fires" are fires in which a legal decision or physical evidence indicates that a fire was deliberately set. "Suspicious fires" are fires that involve circumstances, such as multiple ignitions, that indicate that a fire may have been set deliberately. "Civilians" include anyone other than a fire fighter. "Property damage" includes all forms of direct loss, but does not include indirect losses, such as interruption of business or temporary shelter provisions. (Source, p. 97.)

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from data presented in Michael J. Karter, Jr., "Fire Loss in the United States in 1994," *NFPA Journal* @ 89 (September/October 1995), pp. 94, 96-98. *NFPA Journal*® is a registered trademark of the National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269.

Table 3.177

Estimated number of structure fires, civilian fire deaths, and vehicle fires of incendiary or suspicious origin

United States, 1977-94

	Estimated number of structure fires	Estimated number of civilian fire deaths	Estimated number of vehicle fires
Total	2,127,000	12,510	829,000
1977	167,500	635	X
1978	160,000	930	48,000
1979	148,500	675	63,500
1980	146,000	770	45,000
1981	154,500	820	44,500
1982	129,000	910	48,000
1983	122,000	970	48,000
1984	110,500	530	50,500
1985	117,000	670	45,500
1986	111,000	705	57,000
1987	105,000	730	51,000
1988	99,500	740	53,000
1989	97,000	615	46,000
1990	97,000	605	51,000
1991	98,000	490	49,000
1992	94,000	605	44,000
1993	84,500	560	41,500
1994	86,000	550	43,500

Note: See Note, table 3.176.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from data presented in John R. Hall, Jr., *U.S. Arson Trends and Patterns-1994* (Quincy, MA: National Fire Protection Association, 1995), Figures 1, 3, 5. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.178

Arson offenses and average cost of property damage

By type of target, 1994

(11,932 agencies; 1994 estimated population 202,943,000)

Target	Number of offenses	Percent ^a	Average damage
Total	83,928	100.0%	\$9,761
Total structure	43,870	52.3	16,495
Single occupancy residential	18,515	22.1	12,570
Other residential	7,597	9.1	15,563
Storage	3,813	4.5	16,074
Industrial/manufacturing	719	0.9	67,135
Other commercial	4,576	5.5	38,363
Community/public	5,230	6.2	11,651
Other structure	3,420	4.1	7,762
Total mobile	21,261	25.3	3,883
Motor vehicles	19,816	23.6	3,694
Other mobile	1,445	1.7	6,480
Other	18,797	22.4	728

Note: Arson was designated as a Part I Index Offense in October 1978; data collection began in 1979. In 1994, 11,932 agencies furnished detailed reports to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. These data are from those 11,932 agencies. Readers should be aware that these data do not represent the Nation's total arson experience. For a definition of arson, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 54, Table 2.32; p. 55, Table 2.34.

Table 3.179

Arson of structures not in use

By type of structure, 1994

(11,932 agencies; 1994 estimated population 202,943,000)

Structure	Number of offenses	Structures not in use
Total	43,870	18.3%
Single occupancy residential	18,515	21.8
Other residential	7,597	13.9
Storage	3,813	22.2
Industrial/manufacturing	719	27.1
Other commercial	4,576	12.7
Community/public	5,230	8.9
Other structure	3,420	24.3

Note: See Note, table 3.178. "Structures not in use" are structures that were uninhabited or abandoned at the time the arson occurred. For a definition of arson, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 55, Table 2.33.

Table 3.180

Terrorist incidents and preventions

United States, 1982-94

	Terrorist incidents	Suspected terrorist incidents	Terrorism preventions
Total	177	47	81
1982	51	0	3
1983	31	2	6
1984	13	3	9
1985	7	6	23
1986	25	2	9
1987	9	8	5
1988	9	5	3
1989	4	16	7
1990	7	1	5
1991	5	1	4
1992	4	0	0
1993	12	2	7
1994	0	1	0

Note: "A terrorist incident is a violent act, or an act dangerous to human life, in violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives." A suspected terrorist incident is "a potential act of terrorism, responsibility for which cannot be attributed to a known or suspected terrorist group or individual(s)." A terrorism prevention is "a documented instance in which a violent act by a known or suspected terrorist group or individual(s) with the means and a proven propensity for violence is successfully interdicted through investigative activity." (Source, *1994*, p. 25.)

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Terrorism in the United States, 1982-1992*, pp. 8, 9; *1993*, pp. 14, 15; *1994*, p. 7 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.181

Terrorist incidents

By type of incident and target, United States, 1982-94 (aggregate)

	Number
Total	177
Type of incident	
Bombing attacks ^a	142
Malicious destruction of property	4
Acts of sabotage	2
Hostile takeover	4
Arson	8
Kidnaping; assaults; alleged assassinations; assassinations	11
Robbery; attempted robbery	5
Hijacking	1
Type of target	
Private residence/vehicle	18
Military personnel/establishments	33
Educational establishments	6
Commercial establishments	72
State and United States government buildings/property	31
Diplomatic establishments	17

Note: See Note, table 3.180.

^aIncludes detonated and undetonated devices, tear gas, pipebombs, and firebombs.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Terrorism in the United States, 1982-1992*, p. 10; *1993*, p. 16; *1994*, p. 8 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.182

Casualties resulting from international terrorism involving U.S. citizens

By type of casualty, 1981-95

	Total	Dead	Wounded
Total	2,269	603	1,666
1981	47	7	40
1982	19	8	11
1983	386	271	115
1984	42	11	31
1985	195	38	157
1986	112	12	100
1987	54	7	47
1988	231	192	39
1989	34	16	18
1990	43	9	34
1991	23	7	16
1992	3	2	1
1993	1,011 ^a	7	1,004
1994	9	4	5
1995	60	12	48

Note: Terrorism is defined as premeditated, politically-motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience. International terrorism is terrorism involving citizens or territory of more than one country. (Source, *1995*, p. vi.) Some data have been revised by the Source and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aThe bombing of the World Trade Center in New York City on Feb. 26, 1993 accounts for the dramatic increase.

Source: U.S. Department of State, *Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1987*, p.1; *1988*, p. 4; *1995*, p. 74 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.183

Results of airline passenger screening

United States, 1977-95

	Persons screened (in millions)	Weapons detected						Persons arrested	
		Firearms	Handguns	Long guns	Other	Explosive/ incendiary devices	Other dangerous articles	For carrying firearms/ explosives	For giving false information
1977	508.8	2,034	1,730	64	240	5	NA	810	44
1978	579.7	2,058	1,827	67	164	3	NA	896	64
1979	592.5	2,161	1,962	55	144	3	NA	1,060	47
1980	585.0	2,022	1,878	36	108	8	NA	1,031	32
1981	598.5	2,255	2,124	44	87	11	NA	1,187	49
1982	630.2	2,676	2,559	57	60	1	NA	1,314	27
1983	709.1	2,784	2,634	67	83	4	NA	1,282	34
1984	775.6	2,957	2,766	100	91	6	NA	1,285	27
1985	992.9	2,987	2,823	90	74	12	NA	1,310	42
1986	1,055.3	3,241	2,981	146	114	11	NA	1,415	89
1987	1,095.6	3,252	3,012	99	141	14	NA	1,581	81
1988	1,054.9	2,773	2,591	74	108	11	NA	1,493	222
1989	1,113.3	2,879	2,397	92	390	26	NA	1,436	83
1990	1,145.1	2,853	2,490	59	304	15	NA	1,337	18
1991	1,015.1	1,919	1,597	47	275	94	NA	893	28
1992	1,110.8	2,608	2,503	105	NA	167	2,341	1,282	13
1993	1,150.0	2,798	2,707	91	NA	251	3,867	1,354	31
1994	1,261.3	2,994	2,860	134	NA	505	6,051	1,433	35
1995	1,263.0	2,390	2,230	160	NA	631	4,414	1,194	68

Note: Screening consists of "the systematic examination of persons and property using weapons-detecting procedures or facilities (electronic or physical search) for the purpose of detecting weapons and dangerous articles and to prevent their unauthorized introduction into sterile areas or aboard aircraft." (Source, 1993, p. 42.) Prior to 1992, the firearm category of "other" included items such as starter pistols, flare pistols, and BB guns. Beginning in 1992, this category was expanded and now also includes stunning devices, chemical agents, martial arts equipment, knives, bludgeons, and certain other designated items. From 1992 to 1994, the method of counting "explosive/incendiary devices" was revised. Individual items were counted rather than packages (i.e., one box of firecrackers counted as 20 firecrackers; one box of ammunition counted as 50 cartridges).

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, *Semiannual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, July 1 to December 31, 1978*, Exhibit 10; *July 1 to December 31, 1982*, Exhibit 10; *July 1 to December 31, 1984*, Exhibit 7; *July 1 to December 31, 1989*, p. 11 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation); and U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, *Annual Report to Congress on Civil Aviation Security, January 1, 1993-December 31, 1993*, p. 9; *January 1, 1995-December 31, 1995*, p. 11 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.184

Crime insurance policies in effect on Dec. 31, 1995 and insurance claims paid by the Federal Crime Insurance Program in the 12 months prior to Dec. 31, 1995

By type of policy and coverage, United States

Type of policy and coverage	Policies in effect on Dec. 31, 1995			Claims paid in 12 months prior to Dec. 31, 1995	
	Number	Amount of insurance (in thousands)	Annual written premiums	Number	Amount
Total	15,188	\$138,341	\$3,337,015	456	\$1,413,147
Residential policies	13,600	117,215	1,499,705	283	571,259
Commercial policies	1,588	21,126	1,837,310	173	841,888
Robbery	193	1,435	267,118	29	115,884
Burglary	828	9,619	704,257	76	451,197
Combination	567	X	865,935	X	X
Robbery	X	3,542	X	30	117,611
Burglary	X	6,530	X	38	157,197

Note: The Federal Crime Insurance Program was established by Congress in 1970. It is administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency through its Federal Insurance Administration, which is authorized to offer Federal Crime Insurance policies in States in which it is concluded that there exists a critical problem in the availability of crime insurance. Policies, offered both to individuals and businesses, cover losses due to robbery and burglary. Program authorization ended Sept. 30, 1995. No new policies of insurance and no renewals have been issued subsequent to that date. Existing policies are serviced until they expire, through Sept. 30, 1996.

"Annual written premiums" are the payments that would be received if all policies were in effect for the entire year. A "combination" policy provides separate coverage limits for robbery and burglary.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance Administration.

Table 3.185

Federal crime insurance policies and amount of insurance in effect

By jurisdiction, as of Dec. 31, 1995

Jurisdiction	Policies in effect			Insurance in effect (in thousands)		
	Total	Residential	Commercial	Total	Residential	Commercial
Total	15,188	13,600	1,588	\$138,341	\$117,215	\$21,126
California	3,455	3,337	118	32,165	30,479	1,686
District of Columbia	31	18	13	363	140	223
Florida	1,586	1,477	109	14,363	13,052	1,311
Illinois	214	144	70	1,855	1,211	644
Kansas	175	171	4	1,128	1,096	32
Louisiana	9	9	0	43	43	0
Maryland	72	47	25	583	336	247
New Jersey	1,100	1,040	60	9,515	8,759	756
New York	6,625	5,627	998	62,566	48,699	13,867
Pennsylvania	998	894	104	7,609	6,278	1,331
Tennessee	91	79	12	754	667	87
Puerto Rico	456	397	59	4,242	3,461	781
Virgin Islands	376	360	16	3,155	2,994	161

Note: See Note, table 3.184.

Source: Table provided by SOURCEBOOK staff by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance Administration.

Appendix 3

Crime in the United States Definitions of terms

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Crime in the United States, 1994** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), pp. 1-3, 377, 378, 383-386. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made. See U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984) for further definitions and information on classification and counting rules.

Population definitions

For purposes of statistical presentation, the cities and counties in the United States are divided into groups based on population size. The population group classifications used by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Population group, political label, and population coverage

Population group	Political label	Population coverage
I	City	250,000 and over
II	City	100,000 to 249,999
III	City	50,000 to 99,999
IV	City	25,000 to 49,999
V	City	10,000 to 24,999
VI	City ^a	Less than 10,000
VIII	County ^b	-
(Rural county)		
IX	County ^b	-
(Suburban county)		

^aIncludes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

^bIncludes State police to which no population is attributed.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

--This includes a city or an urbanized area with a population of 50,000 or more inhabitants and the surrounding county or counties that share certain metropolitan characteristics. MSAs made up approximately 80 percent of the total U.S. population in 1994.

Rural counties--Rural counties are those outside MSAs. These areas represented 12 percent of the national population in 1994. Prior to 1981, rural counties were referred to as rural areas.

Suburban areas--These areas consist of cities with populations of less than 50,000 together with counties (unincorporated areas) that are within an MSA. Suburban areas can, therefore, be divided into suburban cities and suburban counties.

Other cities--Other cities are urban places outside MSAs; most of these areas are incorporated. These cities comprised 8 percent of the 1994 national population.

Community types:

	MSA	Non-MSA
Cities	Cities over 50,000	Cities outside metropolitan areas
Counties (including unincorporated areas)	Suburban counties	Rural counties

As a general rule, sheriffs, county police, and many State police report on crimes committed within the limits of counties, but outside cities; local police report on crimes committed within city limits.

The major source of Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data is the individual law enforcement agency. The number of agencies included in each population group will vary slightly from year to year due to population growth, geopolitical consolidation, municipal incorporation, etc. For 1994, the population counts are U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1994 State estimates. For all jurisdictions within each State, the populations were adjusted based on the 1994 growth rate as supplied by Census. Table 2 shows the number of agencies within each population group in 1994.

Table 2. Population group and number of agencies

Population group	Number of agencies
I	65
II	142
III	379
IV	720
V	1,738
VI	7,962 ^a
VIII (Rural area)	3,630 ^b
IX (Suburban county)	2,011 ^b
Total	16,648

^aIncludes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

^bIncludes State police to which no population is attributed.

Table 3. Total U.S. population, 1960-94^a

	Population
1960	179,323,175
1961	182,992,000
1962	185,771,000
1963	188,483,000
1964	191,141,000
1965	193,526,000
1966	195,576,000
1967	197,457,000
1968	199,399,000
1969	201,385,000
1970	203,235,298
1971	206,212,000
1972	208,230,000
1973	209,851,000
1974	211,392,000
1975	213,124,000
1976	214,659,000
1977	216,332,000
1978	218,059,000
1979	220,099,000
1980	225,349,264
1981	229,146,000
1982	231,534,000
1983	233,981,000
1984	236,158,000
1985	238,740,000
1986	241,077,000
1987	243,400,000
1988	245,807,000
1989	248,239,000
1990	248,709,873
1991	252,177,000
1992	255,082,000
1993	257,908,000
1994	260,341,000

^aPopulation figures are U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1 for each year except 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1990, which are the decennial census counts.

Regions and divisions

The United States is divided into four regions; these regions are further divided into nine divisions. The following is a list of States within divisions and regions

Northeast:

New England--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

Middle Atlantic--New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

Midwest:

East North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin.

West North Central--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.

South:

South Atlantic--Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North

Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.

East South Central--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee.

West South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.

West:

Mountain--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.

Pacific--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington.

The Crime Index, Part I, and Part II offenses

The Crime Index

The following offenses and attempts to commit these offenses are used in compiling the Crime Index: (1) murder and non-negligent manslaughter, (2) forcible rape, (3) robbery, (4) aggravated assault, (5) burglary, (6) larceny-theft, (7) motor vehicle theft, and (8) arson. Arson was added as the eighth index offense in October 1978. (Manslaughter by negligence and simple or minor assaults are not included in the Crime Index.)

Offenses in the UCR program are divided into two groupings, Part I and Part II. Information on the volume of Part I offenses known to law enforcement, those cleared by arrest or exceptional means, and the number of persons arrested is reported monthly. Only arrest data are reported for Part II offenses.

Part I offenses

Criminal homicide--a. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter: the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded. Justifiable homicides are limited to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty and (2) the killing of a felon by a private citizen. **b.** Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Traffic fatalities are excluded. While manslaughter by negligence is a Part I crime, it is not included in the Crime Index.

Forcible rape--The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Included are rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape. Statutory offenses (no force used--victim under age of consent) are excluded.

Robbery--The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by

force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated assault--An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

Burglary--breaking or entering--The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)--The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

Motor vehicle theft--The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

Arson--Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Part II offenses

Other assaults (simple)--Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon is used and which do not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim.

Forgery and counterfeiting--Making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true. Attempts are included.

Fraud--Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Included are confidence games and bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting.

Embezzlement--Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing--Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, including attempts.

Vandalism--Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or persons having custody or control.

Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.--All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Attempts are included.

Prostitution and commercialized vice--

Sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as prostitution, keeping a bawdy house, procuring, or transporting women for immoral purposes. Attempts are included.

Sex offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice)--Statutory rape and offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Attempts are included.

Drug abuse violations--State and local offenses relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs. The following drug categories are specified: Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics--manufactured narcotics that can cause true addiction (demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).

Gambling--Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

Offenses against the family and children--

Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

Driving under the influence--Driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

Liquor laws--State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" and "driving under the influence." Federal violations are excluded.

Drunkenness--Offenses relating to drunkenness or intoxication. Excluded is "driving under the influence."

Disorderly conduct--Breach of the peace.

Vagrancy--Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

All other offenses--All violations of State or local laws, except those listed above and traffic offenses.

Suspicion--No specific offense; suspect released without formal charges being placed.

Curfew and loitering laws--(persons under age 18)--Offenses relating to violations of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

Runaways--(persons under age 18)--Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes.

National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Conversion

In recent years, a number of States have been involved in the NIBRS conversion process. During the conversion process, little or no data were available from law enforcement agencies in these States. The following is a list of States that provided either incomplete data or no data for certain years: Iowa in 1991; Illinois and Kansas in 1993; and Illinois, Kansas, and Montana in 1994. State totals were estimated using procedures based on data availability specific to each State.

The Iowa conversion was successful and post-1991 State figures were available. Kansas, Illinois, and Montana are continuing conversion efforts. Within these States, complete 1993 and 1994 jurisdictional data are only available for Wichita, Kansas, and approximately 60 Illinois agencies still reporting under the summary format.

It also should be noted that due to reporting problems at the State level, no usable data were received from law enforcement agencies in Florida and Kentucky for 1988. State totals also were estimated for these States for 1988.

Appendix 6

Public opinion survey sampling procedures

Note: Information on Gallup survey sampling procedures was excerpted from George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll, Public Opinion 1934-1971, Vol. 1, 1935-1948* (New York: Random House, 1972), pp. vi-viii; George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 162 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1979), pp. 29, 30; George Gallup, *The Sophisticated Poll Watcher's Guide* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton Opinion Press, 1976), p. 102; and from information provided to SOURCEBOOK staff from The Gallup Organization, Inc. Information on the Harris Poll survey sampling procedures was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc.; similar procedures used in earlier surveys are described in Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., *The Harris Yearbook of Public Opinion 1970: A Compendium of Current American Attitudes* (New York: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., 1971), pp. 511-514. Information on the survey procedures employed by the National Opinion Research Center was excerpted from the National Opinion Research Center, *General Social Surveys, 1972-1994: Cumulative Codebook* (Chicago: National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, 1994), pp. 1-3, 783, 784, 983-985. Information on the Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Education Poll was excerpted from Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 24th Annual Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1992), p. 52; "The 25th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (October 1993), p. 152; "The 26th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1994), p. 56; and Stanley M. Elam and Lowell C. Rose, "The 27th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1995), p. 56. Information on the 1996 Ethnic Market Report was provided by Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc. Information also was excerpted from material provided by The Pew Research Center for The People & The Press. Information on the YWCA survey of teenagers and adults was excerpted from YWCA, *Families Taking Action: A YWCA Survey About Making Homes and Communities Safer*, New York: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., 1996, pp. 79, 87, 88.

The sampling procedures of seven public opinion surveys or survey organizations are presented in this appendix: The Gallup Poll, the Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Education Poll, the Harris Survey, the National Opinion Research Center, Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc., The Pew Research Center for The People & The Press, and the YWCA survey on families.

GALLUP POLLS

All Gallup polls since 1950, excluding certain special surveys, have been based on a national probability sample of interviewing areas. Refinements in the sample design have been introduced at various points in time since then. However, over this period the design in its essentials has conformed to the current procedure, as described in the following paragraphs.

The United States is divided into seven size-of-community strata: cities of population 1,000,000 and over, 250,000 to 999,999, and 50,000 to 249,000, with the urbanized areas of all these cities forming a single stratum; cities of 2,500 to 49,999; rural villages; and farm or open country rural areas. Within each of these strata, the population is further divided into seven regions: New England, Middle Atlantic, East Central, West Central, South, Mountain, and Pacific Coast. Within each size-of-community and regional stratum the population is arrayed in geographic order and zoned into equal sized groups of sampling units. Pairs of localities in each zone are selected with probability of selection proportional to the size of each locality's population--producing two replicated samples of localities.

Within selected cities for which population data are reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, these sample subdivisions are drawn with probability of selection proportional to the size of the population. For other cities, minor civil divisions, and rural areas in the sample for which population data are not reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, small, definable geographic areas are drawn, with the probability of selection proportional to size where available data permit; otherwise with equal probability.

A block or block cluster is drawn with probability of selection proportional to the number of dwelling units from within each subdivision selected for which block statistics are available. In cities and towns for which block statistics are not available, blocks are drawn at random, that is, with equal probability. In subdivisions that are rural or open country in character, segments approximately equal in size of population are delineated and drawn with equal probability.

In each cluster of blocks and each segment so selected, a randomly selected starting point is designated on the interviewer's map of the area. Starting at this point, interviewers are required to follow a given direction in the selection of households, taking households in sequence, until their assigned number of interviews has been completed. Within each occupied dwelling unit or household reached, the interviewer asks to speak to the youngest man 18 or older at home, or if no man is at home, the oldest woman 18 or older. This method of selection within the household has been developed empirically to produce an age distribution by men and women separately which compares closely with the age distribution of the population. It increases the probability of selecting younger men, who are at home relatively infrequently, and the probability of reaching older women in the household who tend to be under-represented unless given a disproportionate chance of being drawn from among those at home. The method of selection among those at home within the household is not strictly random, but it is systematic and objective, and eliminates interviewer judgment in the selection process. Interviewing is conducted at times when adults are most likely to be at home, which means on weekends or if on weekdays, after 4 p.m. for women and after 6 p.m. for men. Allowance for persons not at home is made by a "times-at-home" weighting procedure rather than by "call-backs." This procedure is a standard method for reducing the sample bias that would otherwise result from under-representation of persons who are difficult to find at home.

The pre-stratification by regions is routinely supplemented by fitting each obtained sample to the latest available U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the regional distribution of the population. Also minor adjustments of the sample are made by educational attainment (for men and women separately), based on the annual estimates of the U.S. Bureau of the Census derived from their Current Population Survey. The sample procedure described is designed to produce an approximation of the adult civilian population living in the United States, except for those persons in institutions such as prisons or hospitals. The four regions of the country, as reported in Gallup public opinion surveys, have been defined in the following manner:

East--Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, District of Columbia;

Midwest--Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas;

South--Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky,

Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas; and

West--Montana, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska.

Urbanization--Central cities have populations of 50,000 and above. Suburbs constitute the fringe and include populations of 2,500 to 49,999. Rural areas are those which have populations of under 2,500.

Race/ethnicity--Nonwhite is comprised of individuals who report themselves as any combination of the following classifications: Hispanic, American Indian, Other Indian, Oriental, and Black. Black and Hispanic are subcategories of Nonwhite. However, due to variation in respondent reporting the category White may also include some Hispanics.

According to Gallup policy, if the interviewee does not hear or does not understand a question, the interviewer repeats the question and if on the second reading the person does not understand or does not get the point of the question, the interviewer checks the "no opinion" box. It should also be noted that seldom more than 10 percent of all those contacted refuse to be interviewed. Gallup Poll Surveys include approximately 1,000 respondents.

Surveys of college students usually are based on in-person interviews with 1,000 full-time students representing 60 campuses. A sample of campuses is derived from a list of all colleges and universities obtained from the National Center for Education Statistics. Occasionally, special surveys conducted by Gallup for other organizations use smaller samples because of time and/or financial constraints.

Surveys of teenagers are conducted through recontact telephone interviews. A list of eligible teenagers is derived from previously conducted omnibus polls that gather a wide variety of demographic information. These omnibus polls determine whether a teenager is present in the respondent's home and whether the teenager is eligible for subsequent interview. Recontact calls are made based on this information. Within the household, an interview is sought with the oldest teen-age male, 13 to 17 years of age. If no young man is present, an interview is sought with the oldest teen-age female in the household. This method of selection within the household has been developed empirically to produce an age distribution by male and female teenagers separately which compares closely with the age distribution of the population.

Sampling error

All sample surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the extent to which the results may differ from those that would be obtained if the entire population surveyed had been interviewed. The size of sampling errors depends largely on the number of interviews. The following table may be used in estimating sampling error. The computed allowances have taken into account the effect of the sample design upon sampling error. They may be interpreted as indicating the range (plus or minus the figure shown) within which the results of repeated samplings in the same time period could be expected to vary, 95 percent of the time, assuming the same sampling procedure, the same interviewers, and the same questionnaire.

@sbttext@Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95 percent confidence level

(Percent)

Percent-ages near	Sample size					
	1,000	750	600	400	200	100
10	2	3	3	4	5	7
20	3	4	4	5	7	9
30	4	4	4	6	8	10
40	4	4	5	6	8	11
50	4	4	5	6	8	11
60	4	4	5	6	8	11
70	4	4	4	6	8	10
80	3	4	4	5	7	9
90	2	3	3	4	5	7

The table would be used in the following manner: Assume a reported percentage is 33 for a group which includes 1,000 respondents. Proceed to row "Percentages near 30" in the table and then to the column headed, "1,000." The figure in this cell is four, which means that at the 95 percent confidence level, the 33 percent obtained in the sample is subject to a sampling error of plus or minus four points.

GALLUP/PHI DELTA KAPPA EDUCATION POLL

The Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa education polls are modified probability samples of adults 18 years of age and older living in the United States. The 1992 sample was comprised of 1,306 adults; interviewing took place April 23-May 14, 1992. The 1993 sample was comprised of 1,306 adults; interviewing took place May 21-June 9, 1993. The 1994 sample was comprised of 1,326 adults; interviewing took place May 10-June 8, 1994. The 1995 sample was comprised of 1,311 adults; interviewing took place May 25-June 15, 1995. The data collection design for the 1992 survey employed personal, in-home interviewing of the civilian population (excluding persons in institutions such as prisons and hospitals). Beginning in 1993, the Gallup

Organization used its standard national telephone sample, i.e., an unclustered, directory-assisted, random-digit telephone sample, based on a proportionate stratified sampling design. "Nonpublic school parents" includes parents of students who attend parochial schools, private schools, or independent schools. For further information on the survey sampling procedures see Stanley M. Elam and Lowell C. Rose, "The 27th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1995), p. 56.

HARRIS SURVEYS

Harris surveys are based on a national sample of the civilian population of the continental United States. Alaska and Hawaii are not represented in the sample, nor are those in prisons, hospitals, or religious and educational institutions. The sample is based on census information on the population of each State in the country, and on the population living in standard metropolitan areas and in the rest of the country. These population figures are updated by intercensal estimates produced annually by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and sample locations are selected biennially to reflect changes in the country's demographic profile.

National samples are stratified in two dimensions--geographic region and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) residence. Stratification insures that the samples will reflect, within 1 percent, the actual proportions of those living in the country in different regions and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) areas. Within each stratum the selection of the ultimate sampling unit is achieved through a series of steps, a process which is technically called multi-stage unclustered sampling. Each sampling unit yields one interview. First States, then counties, and then minor civil divisions (cities, towns, townships) are selected with probability proportional to census estimates of their respective household populations.

The Harris Survey has four of these national samples, and they are used in rotation from study to study. The specific sample locations in one study generally are adjacent to those used in the next study. For most surveys covering the entire country, more than one national sample may be employed. Harris Surveys of a **nationwide** sample usually include approximately 1,250 respondents. All interviews prior to 1978 were conducted in person, in the homes of respondents. At each household the respondent was chosen by means of a random selection pattern, geared to the number of adults of each sex who live in the household. Interviews lasted approximately 1 hour. Almost all interviews conducted as of 1978 have been telephone interviews. Respondents are selected on the

basis of random digit dialing. When the completed interviews are received in New York, a subsample of the respondents are re-contacted to verify that the data have been accurately recorded. Questionnaires are edited and coded in the New York office. The Harris sampling procedure is designed to produce a national cross-section that accurately reflects the actual population of the country 18 years of age and older living in private households. This means that the results of a survey among a national sample can be projected as representative of the country's civilian population 18 years old and older.

Harris Survey national results are reported for the East, Midwest, South, and West regions of the country, defined as follows:

East--Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, West Virginia;

Midwest--North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio;

South--Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas; and

West--Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico.

Sampling error

It should be kept in mind that the results of the surveys are subject to sampling error, i.e., the difference between the results obtained from the sample and those that would be obtained by surveying the entire population. The size of a possible sampling error varies to some extent with the size of the sample and with the percentage giving a particular answer. The following table sets forth the range of error in samples of different sizes and at different percentages of response.

For example, if the response for a sample size of 1,200 is 30 percent, in 95 cases out of 100 the response in the population will be between 27 percent and 33 percent. This error accounts only for sampling error. Survey research is also susceptible to other errors, such as data handling and interview recording.

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95 percent confidence level

Re- sponse percent	Sample size					
	1,600	1,200	900	500	250	100
10(90)	2	2	2	3	5	7
20(80)	2	3	3	4	6	10
30(70)	3	3	4	5	7	11
40(60)	3	3	4	5	7	12
50	3	3	4	5	8	12

NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER

The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) maintains a national probability sample. The General Social Surveys (GSS) are interviews administered to the NORC national samples using a standard questionnaire. They have been conducted during February, March, and April from 1972 to 1978, 1980, 1982 to 1991, 1993 and 1994. There are a total of 32,380 completed interviews (1,613 in 1972; 1,504 in 1973; 1,484 in 1974; 1,490 in 1975; 1,499 in 1976; 1,530 in 1977; 1,532 in 1978; 1,468 in 1980; 1,506 and an oversample of 354 blacks in 1982; 1,599 in 1983; 1,473 in 1984; 1,534 in 1985; 1,470 in 1986; 1,466 and an oversample of 353 blacks in 1987; 1,481 in 1988; 1,537 in 1989; 1,372 in 1990; 1,517 in 1991; 1,606 in 1993; and 2,992 in 1994). Sampling frames are based on 1970 census information for surveys conducted in 1972-78, 1980, and 1982. For all interviews conducted from 1984-91, the national sampling frame was based on 1980 census information. A split sample transition design was used in the 1983 survey. One-half of the sample was drawn from the 1970 frame and one-half from the 1980 frame. Again in 1993, a split sample transaction design was employed on the 1993 survey to measure the effect of switching from the 1980 sample frame to the 1990 sample frame. Half the sample was drawn from each frame. Since 1973, the median length of the interview has been about one and a half hours. This study employed standard field procedures for national surveys, including interviewer hiring and training by area supervisors in interviewing locations when necessary.

Each survey is an independently drawn sample of English-speaking persons 18 years of age or older, living in non-institutional arrangements within the United States. Alaska and Hawaii are not included in samples drawn from the 1970 sampling frame, but are represented in one-half of the 1983 surveys, all those conducted from 1984-94. Block quota sampling was used in the 1972, 1973, and 1974 surveys and for half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys. Full probability sampling was employed in half of the 1975 and 1976

surveys and in all of the 1977, 1978, 1980, and 1982-94 surveys.

The sample is a multi-stage area probability sample to the block or segment level. At the block level, quota sampling is used with quotas based on sex, age, and employment status. The cost of the quota samples is substantially less than the cost of a full probability sample of the same size, but there is, of course, the chance of sample biases mainly due to not-at-homes which are not controlled by the quotas. However, in order to reduce this bias, the interviewers are given instructions to canvass and interview only after 3:00 p.m. on weekdays or during the weekend or holidays. The first stage of sample selection includes selection of the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). The PSUs employed are Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) or nonmetropolitan counties selected in NORC's Master Sample. These SMSAs and counties were stratified by region, age, and race before selection. The units of selection of the second stage were block groups (BGs) and enumeration districts (EDs). These EDs and BGs were stratified according to race and income. The third stage of selection was that of blocks, which were selected with probabilities proportional to size. In places without block statistics, measures of size for the blocks were obtained by field counting. The average cluster size is five respondents per cluster.

The quotas call for approximately equal numbers of men and women with the exact proportion in each segment determined by the 1970 census tract data. For women, the additional requirement is imposed that there be the proper proportion of employed and unemployed women in the location. Again, these quotas are based on the 1970 census tract data. For men, the added requirement is that there be the proper proportion of men over and under 35 years old in the location. Past experience would suggest that, for most purposes, this quota sample of 1,500 could be considered as having about the same efficiency as a simple random sample of 1,000 cases.

The 1975 and 1976 studies were conducted with a traditional sample design, one-half full probability and one-half block quota. The sample was divided into two parts for several reasons: (1) to provide data for possibly interesting methodological comparisons; and (2) on the chance that there are some differences over time, that it would be possible to assign these differences to either shifts in sample designs, or changes in response patterns. Having allowed for the appearance of all items in the transitional sample design, the GSS then switched to a full probability sample beginning with the 1977 survey.

Rotation

Since its inception the GSS employed a *rotation design* under which most of its items appeared on two out of every three surveys. While this design proved to be useful for both monitoring change and augmenting the content of the GSS, it had the disadvantage of irregularly spacing the data and allowing gaps in the time series. This situation was particularly acute during 1978-82 because of the lack of funding for surveys in 1979 and 1981. At that juncture 4-year gaps regularly appeared in the data and 6-year lapses existed for bivariate correlations between items from different rotations. Even with annual surveys 2-year gaps and 3-year intervals for bivariate correlations occur. To reduce this imbalance in the time series and reduce the length of intervals, in 1988 a switch took place from the rotation, across-time design previously used to a *split-ballot design*. Under this design rotations 1, 2, and 3 occur across random sub-samples within each survey rather than across surveys (and years). Each sub-sample (known as ballots) consists of 1/3 of the sample. Permanent items are not affected by this switch. They continue to appear on all cases for all surveys. Rotating items now appear on all surveys and are asked of two-thirds of respondents on each survey. Over a 3-year cycle the same number of respondents are asked the "rotating" items as before (3,000), but instead of coming in two segments of 1,500 each from two surveys, they appear in three segments of 1,000 each from three surveys.

The 1993 GSS was the last survey conducted under this design. In 1994 two major innovations were introduced to the GSS.

First, the traditional core was substantially reduced to allow for the creation of mini-modules (i.e. blocks of about 15 minutes devoted to some combination of small- to medium-sized supplements). The mini-modules space provides greater flexibility to incorporate innovations and to include important items proposed by the social science community.

Second, a new biennial, split-sample design was used. The sample consists of two parallel sub-samples of approximately 1,500 cases each. The two sub-samples both contain the identical core. The A sample also contains a standard, topical module, the mini-modules, and an International Social Survey Program (ISSP) module (on women, work, and the family). The B sample has a second topical module, mini-modules, and an ISSP module (on the environment). In effect, one can think of the A sample as representing a traditional GSS for 1994 and the B samples representing a traditional GSS for 1995. Rather than being fielded separately in two different years they are fielded together.

In 1996 and in subsequent even numbered years the same design described for 1994 will be repeated. In addition, in 1994 only, there is a transitional design to calibrate any impact of deletions from the core.

Survey results are reported for four regional categories, with the States classified in the following way:

Northeast--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont;

North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin;

South--Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia;

West--Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

MARKET SEGMENT RESEARCH AND CONSULTING, INC.

These data were collected and analyzed by Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc. (MSRC) as part of the 1996 Ethnic Market Report. A total of 5,000 interviews were conducted from January to March 1996. The data were obtained using a combination of telephone and face-to-face interviews. A total of 2,000 interviews were conducted among Hispanics, 1,000 among whites, 1,000 among African-Americans, and 1,000 among Asians. The Hispanic interviews were conducted in Los Angeles, New York, Miami, Chicago, San Antonio, Houston, San Francisco, El Paso, Dallas, and Phoenix/Tucson. The African-American interviews were conducted in New York, Chicago, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, Detroit, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Baltimore, Houston, and Miami. Asian interviews were conducted in Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Chicago, and Washington, D.C. The whites interviewed comprised a National probability sample.

The samples were based on Areas of Dominant Influence (ADI) and were selected using the 1990 U.S. Census. Within each ADI, census tracts with high, medium, and low population densities for each segment were identified and a sample was selected from each in order to ensure a reflective cross-section of the population. For the Hispanic segment, 50 percent of the sample was selected by surname and the remaining 50 percent was random.

Intensive supervisor and interviewer training and field briefings were conducted. Every question and possible answer was reviewed twice. The interviewers conducted practice interviews with each other and then with actual respondents. These practice interviews were not included in the sample. As a security measure, no single interviewer conducted more than 10 percent of the total interviews. Supervisors conducted a minimum of 20 percent validation of each interviewer's daily work.

The questionnaire was developed by MSRC and each respondent was interviewed for approximately 45 minutes, using a split-run method, resulting in approximately 1.5 hours worth of data collection in total. In order to assure the most representative sample of the population, limited screening criteria were used. To qualify for the study, respondents were screened to be 18 years of age or older, to be of the appropriate ethnic origin (self-described), and to pass standard security questions. Within each ethnic segment, 50 percent males and 50 percent females were interviewed. MSRC translated the questionnaire into Spanish, Japanese, Vietnamese, Korean, and Cantonese/Mandarin. For each language, MSRC translated the English questionnaire into the native language and back-translated it to English to ensure that the meaning of each question was conveyed accurately. The interviews were completed in the respondents' language of preference.

THE PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS (Formerly Times Mirror Center for The People & The Press)

Both the March 1994 and October 1995 surveys were conducted by Princeton Survey Research Associates for the Times Mirror Center for The People & The Press. The survey results are based on telephone interviews among nationwide samples of adults 18 years of age and older. The samples are random digit dialing samples of telephone numbers selected from telephone exchanges in the continental United States. Both listed and unlisted numbers (including not-yet-listed numbers) are represented. The telephone exchanges were selected with probabilities proportional to their size. The first eight digits of the sampled telephone numbers (area code, exchange, bank number) were selected to be proportionally stratified by county and by telephone exchange within county. That is, the number of telephone numbers randomly sampled from within a given county is proportional to that county's share of telephone households in the United States. Estimates of the number of telephone households within each county are derived from 1990 Census data on residential telephone incidence that have been updated with State-level information on new

telephone installations and county-level projections of the number of households.

At least three attempts were made to complete an interview at every sampled telephone number. To compensate for potential biases in survey-derived estimates the sample data have been weighted in the analysis. The demographic weighting parameters were derived from an analysis of the most recently available U.S. Bureau of the Census' Current Population Survey (March 1992). This analysis produced population parameters for the demographic characteristics of households with adults 18 years of age and older, which are then compared with the sample characteristics to construct sample weights. The analysis only included households in the United States that contain a telephone.

YWCA: FAMILIES TAKING ACTION

The surveys for this report were conducted by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc. for the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA). A total of 1,004 public school students in grades 7 through 12, and 903 adults 18 years of age and older were interviewed Mar. 4 to Apr. 7, 1996. This period includes the time allotted for the mailing of informational materials to school principals, consent calls to the schools, and the interviewing of teenagers and adults.

For teenagers, the Harris/Scholastic national probability sample, a highly stratified two-stage sample design, was utilized. The sample was drawn from a list of approximately 80,000 middle schools and high schools in the continental United States. The universe was divided into cells by grade enrollment, region, and the size of the municipality where the school is located. A random selection of schools was drawn on the basis of the number of students in each cell proportionate to the number of students in the universe, creating a cross-section of young people in grades 7 through 12. Students were interviewed in the school setting using a self-administered questionnaire.

Adults were interviewed by telephone. The Harris National Telephone Sample is based on a methodology designed to produce representative samples of persons in telephone households in the 48 continental United States and Washington, DC. This sample design makes use of random digit selection procedures that assure equal representation of persons in households with "listed" and "unlisted" telephone numbers. The sample is selected by a three stage, stratified sampling process. The ultimate result of this process is a set of sample selections (telephone numbers). The sample is explicitly designed to assure the proper representation of house-

holds in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas within eight Harris-defined regions.

A non-answering telephone or answering machine was dialed two or more times on different days and at different times of the day. If more than one call was made on the same night or weekend day--at the request of the household--or because the number was busy, these calls did not count as an additional attempt. If these attempts failed to yield a completed interview, a new telephone number was called.

If a business telephone was reached or if a contact was made with a household in which there was a language barrier (e.g., no English-speaking adults in the household or the potential respondent was deaf), a new telephone number was called.

If no answers/answering machines, refusals, busy signals, or partially completed interviews resulted from the initial contact, up to three additional attempts were made to complete the interview in each household.

Appendix 7

Monitoring the Future Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was excerpted from Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1993* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1995), pp. 2-11, 13, 14; Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1995*, Volumes I and II (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996); and information provided by the Monitoring the Future Project. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The basic research design involves annual data collections from high school seniors during the spring of each year, beginning with the class of 1975. Each data collection takes place in approximately 130 public and private high schools selected to provide an accurate cross section of high school seniors throughout the coterminous United States.

Since 1985, the results of a followup survey of those young adults 1 to 10 years beyond high school have been presented. These results should accurately characterize 85 percent of the young adults in the class cohorts 1 to 10 years beyond high school who are high school graduates. The high school dropout segment, missing from the senior year surveys, also is missing from the followup segments.

Also since 1985, the results of followup surveys of those high school students who have continued on to college have been presented. The college sample is limited to the most typical one for college attendance: 1 to 4 years past high school, which corresponds to the modal ages of 19 to 22 years old. This age category should encompass about 76 percent of all students enrolled in college full-time in 1993.

Sampling procedures

The procedure for securing a nationwide sample of high school seniors is a multistage one. Stage 1 is the selection of particular geographic areas, Stage 2 is the selection of one or more high schools in each area, and Stage 3 is the selection of seniors within each high school.

Stage 1: Geographic areas. The geographic areas used in this study are the primary sampling units (PSUs) developed by the Sampling Section of the Survey Research Center (SRC) for use in the Center's nationwide interview studies. These consist of 74 primary areas throughout the coterminous United States—including the 12 largest metropolitan areas, which contain about 30 percent of the Nation's population. Of the 62 other primary areas, 10 are in the Northeast, 18 in the North Central area, 24 in the South, and 10 in the West. Because these same PSUs are used for personal interview studies by the SRC, local field representatives can be assigned to administer the data collections in practically all schools.

Stage 2: Schools. In the major metropolitan areas more than one high school is often included in the sampling design; in most other sampling areas a single high school is sampled. In all cases, the selections of high schools are made such that the probability of drawing a school is proportionate to the size of its senior class. The larger the senior class (according to recent records), the higher the selection probability assigned to the high school. When a sampled school is unwilling to participate, a replacement school as similar to it as possible is selected from the same geographic area.

Stage 3: Students. Within each selected school, up to about 400 seniors may be included in the data collection. In schools with fewer than 400 seniors, the usual procedure is to include all of them in the data collection. In larger schools, a subset of seniors is selected either by randomly sampling classrooms or by some other random method that is convenient for the school and judged to be unbiased. Sample weights are assigned to each respondent so as to take account of variations in the sizes of samples from one school to another, as well as the (smaller) variations in selection probabilities occurring at the earlier stages of sampling.

The three-stage sampling procedure described above yielded the number of participating schools and students indicated in Table 1.

One limitation in the design is that it does not include in the target population those young men and women who drop out of high school before graduation (or before the last few months of the senior year, to be more precise). This excludes a relatively small proportion of each age cohort—between 15 and 20 percent. This is not an unimportant segment, since certain behaviors such as illicit drug use and delinquency tend to be higher than average in this group. However, the addition of a representative sample of dropouts would increase the cost of the present research enormously, because of their dispersion and generally higher level of resistance to being located and interviewed.

For the purposes of estimating characteristics of the entire age group, the omission of high school dropouts does introduce certain biases; however, their small proportion sets outer limits on the bias. For the purposes of estimating changes from one cohort of high school seniors to another, the omission of dropouts represents a problem only if different cohorts have considerably different proportions who drop out. The source has no reason to expect dramatic changes in those rates for the foreseeable future, and recently published government statistics indicate a great deal of stability in dropout rates since 1970.

Some may use the high school data to draw conclusions about changes for the entire age group. While the source does not encourage such extrapolation, the source suspects that the conclusions reached often would be valid, since over 80 percent of the age group is in the surveyed segment of the population and the source expects that changes among those not in school are very likely to parallel the changes among those who are. Nevertheless, for purposes of characterizing the entire age group the source would urge the user to check the results emanating from the present monitoring system against those emerging from other data collection systems using different methods, such as household interviews.

One other important feature of the base-year sampling procedures should be noted. All schools (except for half of the initial 1975 sample) are asked to participate in two data collections, thereby permitting replacement of half of the total sample of schools each year. One motivation for requesting that schools participate for 2 years is administrative efficiency; it is a costly and time-consuming procedure to secure the cooperation of schools, and a 2-year period of participation cuts down that effort substantially. Another important advantage is that whenever an appreciable shift in scores from one graduating class to the next is observed, it is possible to check whether the shift might be attributable to some differences in the newly sampled schools. This is done simply by repeating the analysis using only the 60 or so schools which participated both years. Thus far, the half-sample approach has worked quite well; and examination of drug prevalence data from the "matched half-samples" shows that the half samples of repeat schools yielded drug prevalence trends which were virtually identical to trends based on all schools.

Questionnaire administration

The questionnaire administration in each school is carried out by the local SRC representatives and their assistants, following standardized procedures detailed in a

project instruction manual. The questionnaires are administered in classrooms during normal class periods whenever possible, although circumstances in some schools require the use of larger group administrations. Teachers are not asked to do anything more than introduce the SRC staff members and (in most cases) remain in the classroom to help guarantee an orderly atmosphere for the survey. Teachers are urged to avoid walking around the room, so that students may feel free to write their answers without fear of being observed.

The actual process of completing the questionnaires is quite straightforward. Respondents are given sharpened pencils and asked to use them because the questionnaires are designed for automatic scanning. Most respondents can finish within a 45-minute class period; for those who cannot, an effort is made to provide a few minutes of additional time.

Content areas and questionnaire design

Drug use and related attitudes are the topics which receive the most extensive coverage in the Monitoring the Future Project; but the questionnaires also deal with a wide range of other subject areas, including attitudes about government, social institutions, race relations, changing roles for women, educational aspirations, occupational aims, and marital and family plans, as well as a variety of background and demographic factors. The list below provides an outline of the 20 general subject areas into which all items are categorized. Given this breadth of content, the study is not presented to respondents as a "drug use study," nor do they tend to view it as such.

Measurement content areas

A. Drugs. Drug use and related attitudes and beliefs, drug availability and exposure, surrounding conditions and social meanings of drug use. Views of significant others regarding drugs.

B. Education. Educational lifestyle, values, experiences, and environments.

C. Work and leisure. Vocational values, meaning of work and leisure, work and leisure activities, preferences regarding occupational characteristics and type of work setting.

D. Sex roles and family. Values, attitudes, and expectations about marriage, family structure, sex roles, and sex discrimination.

E. Population concerns. Values and attitudes about overpopulation and birth control.

F. Conservation, materialism, equity, etc. Values, attitudes, and expectations related to conservation, pollution, materialism, equity, and the sharing of resources. Preferences regarding type of dwelling and urbanicity.

G. Religion. Religious affiliation, practices, and views.

H. Politics. Political affiliation, activities, and views.

I. Social change. Values, attitudes, and expectations about social change.

J. Social problems. Concern with various social problems facing the Nation and the world.

K. Major social institutions. Confidence in and commitment to various major social institutions (business, unions, branches of government, press, organized religion, military, etc.).

L. Military. Views about the armed services and the use of military force. Personal plans for military service.

M. Interpersonal relationships. Qualitative and quantitative characteristics of cross-age and peer relationships. Interpersonal conflict.

N. Race relations. Attitudes toward and experiences with other racial groups.

O. Concern for others. Concern for others; voluntary and charitable activities.

P. Happiness. Happiness and life satisfaction, overall and in specific life domains.

Q. Other personality variables. Attitudes about self (including self-esteem), locus of control, loneliness, risk-taking, trust in others, importance placed on various life goals, counter-culture orientation, hostility.

R. Background. Demographic and family background characteristics, living arrangements.

S. Deviant behavior and victimization. Delinquent behaviors, driving violations and accidents (including those under the influence of drugs), victimization experiences.

T. Health. Health habits, somatic symptoms, medical treatments.

Because many questions are needed to cover all of these topic areas, much of the questionnaire content was divided into five different questionnaire forms in 1976-88 and six different questionnaire forms for 1989 and beyond which are distributed to participants in an ordered sequence that produces virtually identical subsamples. About one-third of

each questionnaire form consists of key or "core" variables that are common to all forms. All demographic variables and some measures of drug use are included in this "core" set of measures. This use of the full sample for drug and demographic measures provides a more accurate estimation on these dimensions and also makes it possible to link them statistically to all of the other measures which are included in a single form only.

Representativeness and validity

The samples for this study are intended to be representative of high school seniors throughout the 48 coterminous States. As previously mentioned, this definition of the sample excludes one important portion of the age cohort: those who have dropped out of high school before nearing the end of the senior year. But given the aim of representing high school seniors, it is useful to consider the extent to which the obtained samples of schools and students are likely to be representative of all seniors and the degree to which the data obtained are likely to be valid.

There are at least four ways in which survey data of this sort might fall short of being fully accurate. First, some sampled schools refuse to participate, which could introduce some bias. Second, the failure to obtain questionnaire data from 100 percent of the students sampled in participating schools would also introduce bias. Third, the answers provided by participating students are open to both conscious and unconscious distortions which could reduce validity. Finally, limitations in sample size and/or design could place limits on the accuracy of estimates.

School participation

As noted in the description of the sampling design, schools are invited to participate in the study for a 2-year period. With very few exceptions, each school that has participated for one data collection has agreed to participate for a second. Thus far, from 66 percent to 80 percent of the schools initially invited to participate have agreed to do so each year; for each school refusal, a similar school (in terms of size, geographic area, urbanicity, etc.) was recruited as a replacement.

The selection of replacement schools almost entirely removes problems of bias in region, urbanicity, and the like that might result from certain schools refusing to participate. Other potential biases are more subtle, however. For example, if it turned out that most schools with "drug problems" refused to participate, that could seriously bias the drug estimates derived from the

sample. And if any other single factor was dominant in most refusals, that also might suggest a source of serious bias. In fact, however, the reason for schools' refusals to participate are varied and largely a function of happenstance events of the particular year. Thus, there is a fair amount of confidence that school refusals have not seriously biased the surveys.

Student participation

Completed questionnaires are obtained from three-fourths to four-fifths of all students sampled. The single most important reason that students are missed is that they are absent from class at the time of data collection, and in most cases it is not workable to schedule a special followup data collection for them.

In addition to absenteeism, student nonparticipation occurs because of schedule conflicts with school trips and other activities that tend to be more frequent than usual during the final months of the senior year. Of course, some students refuse to complete or turn in a questionnaire. However, the SRC representatives in the field estimate this proportion to be only about one percent.

Research design for the surveys of lower grades

Beginning in 1991 the study was expanded to include nationally representative samples of eighth and tenth grade students. In general, the procedures used for the annual surveys of eighth and tenth grade students closely parallel those used for high school seniors, including the procedures for selecting schools and students, questionnaire administrations, and questionnaire formats. A major exception is that only two different questionnaire forms are used, rather than the six used with seniors. Identical forms are used for both eighth and tenth grades, and, for the most part, questionnaire content is drawn from the twelfth grade questionnaires. Thus, key demographic variables and measures of drug use and related attitudes and beliefs are generally identical for all three grades. Fewer questions about lifestyles and values are included in these forms than in the twelfth grade forms, in part because it is believed that many of these attitudes are more likely to be formed by twelfth grade, and therefore are best monitored there. For the national survey of eighth graders, approximately 160 schools are sampled, and approximately 18,000 to 19,000 students are surveyed. For the tenth graders, approximately 125 schools are sampled, and approximately 15,000 students are surveyed.

Research design for the followup surveys after high school

Beginning with the graduating class of 1976, each class is followed up and surveyed each year after high school for seven followup data collections. From the approximately 15,000 to 17,000 seniors originally participating in a given class, a representative sample of 2,400 individuals was chosen for followup. In order to ensure sufficient numbers of drug users in the followup surveys, those fitting certain criteria of current drug use (that is, those reporting 20 or more uses of marijuana or use of any of the other illicit drugs in the previous 30 days) were selected with higher probability (by a factor of 3.0) than the remaining seniors. Differential weighting is used in all followup analyses to compensate for the differential sampling probabilities.

The 2,400 selected respondents from each class were randomly assigned to one of two matching groups of 1,200 each; one group was surveyed on even-numbered calendar years, while the other group was surveyed on odd-numbered years. This biannual procedure was intended to reduce respondent burden.

Followup procedures

Using information provided by respondents at the time of the senior survey (name, address, phone number, and the name and address of someone who would always know how to reach them), students selected for the panels were contacted by mail. Newsletters were sent each year and name and address corrections were requested. Questionnaires were sent by certified mail in the spring of each year. A check for \$5.00 made out to the respondent was attached to the front. Beginning with the class of 1992, the followup checks have been raised to \$10.00 to compensate for the effects of inflation over the life of the study. Reminder letters and post cards went out at fixed intervals thereafter and finally, those not responding received a prompting phone call from the Survey Research Center's phone interviewing facility in Ann Arbor. If requested, a second copy of the questionnaire was sent.

Panel retention rates

To date the panel retention rates have remained quite high. In the first followup after high school, about 80 percent of the original panel returned questionnaires. The retention rate decreases ordinarily with time; however, the 1995 panel retention from the class of 1981--the oldest of the panels, now age 32 (14 years past their first data collection in high school)--is 66 percent.

Since attrition is to a modest degree associated with drug use, corrections to the prevalence estimates are presented for the followup panels. These raise the prevalence estimates from what they would be

uncorrected, but only slightly. It is believed that the resulting estimates are the most accurate obtainable, but still low for the age group as a whole due to the omission of dropouts and absentees from the population covered by the original panels.

Validity of self-report data

Survey measures of delinquency and of drug use depend upon respondents reporting what are, in many cases, illegal acts. Thus, a critical question is whether such self-reports are likely to be valid. Like most studies dealing with these areas, there is no direct, objective validation of the present measures; however, the considerable amount of inferential evidence which exists strongly suggests that the self-report questions produce largely valid data. A number of factors suggest a reasonable amount of confidence about the validity of the responses to what are presumably among the most sensitive questions in the study: a low nonresponse on the drug question; a large proportion admitting to some illicit drug use; the consistency of findings across several years of the present study; strong evidence of construct validity (based on relationships observed between variables); a close match between these data and the findings from other studies using other methods; and the findings from several methodological studies that have used objective validation methods.

Accuracy of the sample

A sample survey never can provide the same level of accuracy as would be obtained if the entire target population were to participate in the survey--in the case of the present study, about 2.8 million seniors per year. But perfect accuracy of this sort would be extremely expensive and certainly not worthwhile considering the fact that a high level of accuracy can be provided by a carefully designed probability sample. The accuracy of the sample in this study is affected both by the size of the student sample and by the number of schools in which they are clustered. Virtually all estimates based on the total sample have confidence intervals of plus or minus 1.5 percentage points or smaller--sometimes considerably smaller.

Interpreting racial differences

Data are given for the two largest racial/ethnic subgroups in the population--those who identify themselves as white or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as black or African-American. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories (American Indians, Asian Americans, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, or other Latin Americans) since each of these groups comprises a small percentage of the sample in any given year, which means that their small

N's (in combination with their clustered groupings in a limited number of schools) would yield estimates that would be too unreliable. In fact, even blacks--who constitute approximately 12 percent of each year's sample--are represented by only 350 to 425 respondents per year on any single questionnaire form. Further, because the sample is a stratified clustered sample, it yields less accuracy than would be yielded by a pure random sample of equal size. Therefore, because of the limited number of cases, the margin of sampling error around any statistic describing blacks is larger than for most other subgroups described in this survey.

There are factors in addition to unreliability, however, that could be misleading in the interpretation of racial differences. Given the social importance that has been placed on various racial differences reported in the social science literature, the reader is cautioned to consider the various factors that could account for differences. These factors fall into three categories: differential representation in the sample, differential response tendencies, and the confounding of race with a number of other background and demographic characteristics.

Differential representation--A smaller segment of the black population than of the white population of high school age is represented by the data contained here. Insofar as any characteristic is associated with being a school dropout or absentee, it is likely to be somewhat disproportionately underrepresented among blacks in the sample.

Differential response tendencies--In examining the full range of variables, certain racial differences in response tendencies were noted. First, the tendency to state agreement in response to agree-disagree questions is generally somewhat greater among blacks than among whites.

There also is a somewhat greater than average tendency for black respondents to select extreme answer categories on attitudinal scales. For example, even if the same proportion of blacks as whites felt positively (or negatively) about some subject, fewer of the whites are likely to say they feel very positively (or very negatively). In the process of interpreting racial differences, the reader should be aware that differences in responses to particular questions may be related to these more general tendencies.

A somewhat separate issue in response tendency is a respondent's willingness to answer particular questions. An exaggerated missing data rate for black males on the set of questions dealing with the respondent's own use of illicit drugs has been observed. Clearly a respondent's willingness to be candid on such questions depends on his or her

trust of the research process and of the researchers themselves. The reader is advised to check for exceptional levels of missing data when making comparisons on any variable in which candor is likely to be reduced by lower system trust. One bit of additional evidence related to trust in the research process is that higher proportions of blacks than whites indicated that if they had used marijuana or heroin they would not have been willing to report it in the survey.

Covariance with other factors--Some characteristics such as race are highly confounded (correlated) with other variables--variables which may in fact explain some observed racial differences. Put another way, at the aggregate level one might observe a considerable racial difference on some characteristic, but once one controls for some background characteristics such as socioeconomic level or region of the country--that is, comparing the black respondents with whites who come from similar backgrounds--there may be no racial difference at all.

Definitions of terms

Drug types--Definitions or identifiers used in survey forms include:

Marijuana--pot, grass or hashish;
Other psychedelics--mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, PCP;
Amphetamines--uppers, pep pills, bennies, speed;
Quaaludes--quads, methaqualone;
Barbiturates--downers, goofballs, reds, yellows;
Heroin--smack, horse;
Other narcotics--methadone, opium, codeine, paregoric;
Inhalants--glue, aerosols, laughing gas;
Tranquilizers--Librium, Valium, Miltown.

Beginning with the 1979 survey, amyl and butyl nitrites were considered "other inhalants" for questions on one alternate survey form (N=one-fifth of total sample size). This was due to the fact that not all users of this subclass of inhalants were reporting themselves as inhalant users. Hallucinogen use had been similarly underestimated because some users of the hallucinogenic drug PCP do not report themselves as users of hallucinogens--even though PCP was included as an example of a hallucinogenic drug in earlier surveys and on other questions. The alternate questionnaire form contained a special set of questions about PCP, that provided other street names for it (e.g., angel dust). As a result of these definition changes, since 1979 data for drug use in these two drug classes have been adjusted for underreporting. For more information, see the Source.

Four-year college plans--Percentage distributions are given separately for (1)

respondents who indicate that they "definitely will" or "probably will" graduate from a four-year college program and (2) those who say that they "definitely won't" or "probably won't" graduate from a four-year college program. Respondents not responding are omitted from both columns. A number of those who do not expect to complete a four-year college program do expect to get some post-secondary education.

Illicit drug use: Lifetime--Percentage distributions are given separately for five mutually exclusive subgroups differentiated by their degree of involvement with illicit drugs. Eligibility for each category is defined below.

None--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated that they had not used marijuana at any time and did not report use of any of the following illicit drugs in their lifetime: LSD, other psychedelics, cocaine, amphetamines, tranquilizers, methaqualone, barbiturates, heroin, or other narcotics.

Marijuana only--This column contains data from other respondents who indicated that they had used marijuana (or hashish) but had never used any of the other illicit drugs just listed.

Few pills--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated having used one or more of the above listed drugs (other than marijuana) but who had not used any one class of them on three or more occasions and who had not used heroin at all.

More pills--This column contains data from respondents who had used any of the above listed drugs (other than marijuana) on three or more occasions but who had never used heroin.

Any heroin--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated having used heroin on one or more occasions in their lifetime.

Race--Percentage distributions are given separately for those describing themselves as "white or Caucasian" and "black or African-American." Comparable columns for the other racial or ethnic groups (Mexican Americans, Asian Americans, American Indians, etc.) are not shown because of the low number of cases in each group.

Region--Percentage distributions are given separately for respondents living in each of four mutually exclusive regions of the country. The regional classifications are based on Census categories and are defined as follows:

Northeast--Census classifications of New England and Middle Atlantic States; includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

North Central--Census classifications of East North Central and West North Central States; includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

South--Census classifications of South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central States; includes Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

West--Census classifications of Mountain and Pacific States; includes Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California.

Sex--Percentage distributions are given separately for males and females. Respondents with missing data on the question asking the respondent's sex are omitted from both groupings.

Weighted number of cases (N)--The number of cases is stated in terms of the weighted number of respondents rather than the actual number, since all percentages have been calculated using weighted cases. The actual number of respondents generally is about 15 percent higher than the weighted number for data collected in 1975, 1976, and 1977. A comparison of weighted and unweighted numbers is provided in Table 3. For data collected in 1978 or later, the actual number of respondents is roughly equal to the weighted number. Weighting is used to improve the accuracy of estimates by correcting for unequal probabilities of selection which arise in the multi-stage sampling procedures.

Table 1. Sample sizes and student response rates for high school seniors

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Number of public schools	112	117	115	113	117	113	111	114	117	120	121	119	120
Number of private schools	22	17	17	16	18	19	22	23	19	18	18	20	24
Total number of schools	134	134	132	129	135	132	133	137	136	138	139	139	144
Actual number of participating students ^a	16,947	16,499	16,502	15,713	16,843	16,795	17,142	15,676	15,483	16,251	16,763	15,929	15,876
Student response rate (percent) ^b	84	83	84	83	84	83	86	86	83	84	84	84	84

^aSample weights are assigned to each respondent to correct for unequal probabilities of selection that arise in the multi-stage sampling procedure.

^bThe student response rate is derived by dividing the attained sample by the target sample (both based on weighted numbers of cases). The target sample is based upon listings provided by schools. Because such listings may fail to take account of recent student attrition, the actual response rate may be slightly underestimated.

Table 2. Sample size and student response rates for eighth and tenth grades

	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995
<u>Tenth grade</u>					
Number public schools	107	106	111	116	117
Number private schools	14	19	17	14	22
Total number schools	121	125	128	130	139
Total number of participating students ^a	14,996	14,997	15,516	16,080	17,285
Student response rate (percent) ^b	87	88	86	88	87
<u>Eighth grade</u>					
Number public schools	131	133	126	116	118
Number private schools	31	26	30	34	34
Total number schools	162	159	156	150	152
Total number of participating students ^a	17,844	19,015	18,820	17,708	17,929
Student response rate (percent) ^b	90	90	90	89	89

^aSample weights are assigned to each respondent to correct for unequal probabilities of selection that arise in the multi-stage sampling procedure.

^bThe student response rate is derived by dividing the attained sample by the target sample (both based on weighted numbers of cases). The target sample is based upon listings provided by schools. Because such listings may fail to take account of recent student attrition, the actual response rate may be slightly underestimated.

Table 3. Weighted sample sizes in subgroups for high school seniors, by year

	Class of 1983	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995
Total sample	16,947	16,499	16,502	15,713	16,843	16,795	17,142	15,676	15,483	16,251	16,251	15,389	15,876
<u>Sex</u>													
Male	8,074	7,800	7,776	7,261	7,912	7,861	8,156	7,862	7,617	7,582	7,582	6,918	7,293
Female	8,227	8,029	8,164	7,855	8,340	8,342	8,471	7,241	7,277	8,053	8,053	7,957	7,891
<u>Race</u>													
White	12,806	12,337	12,291	11,713	12,478	12,051	12,250	11,410	10,754	11,029	11,029	10,656	11,012
Black	2,067	2,244	1,995	1,649	1,708	2,063	2,038	1,614	1,757	2,244	2,244	1,671	1,693
<u>Region</u>													
Northeast	4,056	3,386	3,878	3,720	3,611	3,348	3,305	3,358	2,862	2,887	2,887	2,695	2,881
North Central	4,784	4,611	4,516	4,440	4,489	4,435	4,589	4,284	4,089	4,529	4,529	4,031	4,380
South	5,434	5,568	5,028	4,855	5,431	5,753	6,255	5,262	5,330	5,787	5,787	5,636	5,593
West	2,673	2,932	3,079	2,698	3,313	3,260	2,992	2,773	3,202	3,048	3,048	3,027	3,022
<u>College plans</u>													
Complete 4 years	9,062	9,103	9,448	9,291	10,465	10,774	11,108	10,245	10,402	11,339	11,339	11,064	11,396
None or under 4 years	6,555	6,124	5,770	5,277	5,135	4,822	4,889	4,332	4,089	3,813	3,813	3,424	3,351
<u>Illicit drug use</u>													
None	6,082	6,199	6,412	6,535	7,188	7,606	8,253	8,006	8,464	9,441	9,441	8,395	7,996
Marijuana only	3,599	3,528	3,449	3,125	3,514	3,605	3,374	2,901	2,657	2,523	2,523	2,854	3,255
Few pills	2,315	2,196	2,264	2,223	2,142	2,133	2,057	1,872	1,742	1,757	1,757	1,736	1,756
More pills	4,306	3,936	3,802	3,264	3,410	2,896	2,889	2,380	2,128	1,974	1,974	2,221	2,247
Any heroin	206	206	193	161	203	186	222	194	141	199	199	171	250

Note: Data for 1989-95 are based on six questionnaire forms; N's for one-form questions are approximately one-sixth of the total sample N. Data for 1979-88 are based on five questionnaire forms; N's for one-form questions are approximately one-fifth of the total sample N.

Appendix 8

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse Survey methodology

Note: The following information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, **National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1994** (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), pp. 1-15; and **National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1993** (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), pp. 5-14, 163, Appendix A, Appendix B. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) is an annual series of national surveys to measure the prevalence of drug use among the American household population age 12 and older. Population estimates of drug use prevalence for the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States are presented.

For the 1993 and 1994 National Household Surveys, a national probability sample of dwelling units in the United States was selected from 117 and 127 primary sampling units, respectively. The sample included persons living in some group quarters, such as rooming houses, college dormitories, and homeless shelters, but did not include transient populations such as the homeless not in shelters and residents of institutional quarters such as jails and hospitals, and active military personnel.

Survey data are collected through personal visits to each selected residence. In each selected household, a short questionnaire recording the age, race/ethnicity, sex, marital status, and current smoking status of all household members age 12 and older was completed. Using a random sampling procedure, either two, one, or no respondents were selected to be interviewed. (Selection probabilities were based on the race/ethnicity of the head of household and the ages and current smoking status of household members.) The procedure was designed to control the sample sizes for age and race/ethnicity groups of interest. Current smoking status was included in the selection process beginning in 1993 to oversample smokers 18 to 34 years old. Because a statistical correlation exists between smoking status and the use of illicit

drugs, this oversampling increases the precision of many illicit drug use estimates. It also has the advantage of providing increased accuracy for estimates of characteristics of illicit drug users due to the larger size of the sample of illicit drug users. After selection, respondents were interviewed in person in their homes by trained interviewers. The interview process included interviewer-administered questions and self-administered answer sheets and other procedures designed to assure respondents that their responses to sensitive questions would be kept confidential and anonymous.

A revised questionnaire and editing procedure were introduced beginning with the 1994 National Household Survey. This new methodology produces estimates that are not comparable to previous estimates. Readers interested in a discussion of the revised methodology should consult the source. In 1994, both the old and new questionnaires were administered to separate portions of the sample. Data presented in SOURCEBOOK are based on the new questionnaire. A total of 17,809 respondents completed the new questionnaire resulting in a response rate for screening sample households of 93.8 percent and 78.2 percent for interviewing sample individuals. Sample size and U.S. population breakdowns for the most recent survey available are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 1994 NHSDA sample size and U.S. population, by demographic characteristics

	1994	
	Sample	Population
Total	17,809	209,411,209
<u>Sex</u>		
Male	7,950	100,365,084
Female	9,859	109,046,125
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>		
White	8,663	159,029,073
Black	4,010	23,365,478
Hispanic	4,706	19,111,932
Other	430	7,904,725
<u>Age</u>		
12 to 17	4,698	21,772,848
18 to 25	3,706	28,027,292
26 to 34	5,223	36,588,076
35 years and older	4,182	123,022,993
<u>Region</u>		
Northeast	3,138	40,987,417
North Central	3,700	50,029,354
South	6,797	73,586,809
West	4,174	44,807,629

Note: Sample size is the unweighted number of respondents in the 1994 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. Population in the United States as of July 1, 1990 is

based on data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

For the 1993 National Household Survey, data were collected throughout the year, resulting in a total of 26,489 completed interviews with a 93.9 percent response rate for screening sample households and a 79.2 percent response rate for interviewing sample individuals.

Age and race/ethnicity were the two primary correlates of drug use on which the samples were stratified. The sample design ensured adequate sample sizes for four age groups (12 to 17, 18 to 25, 26 to 34, and 35 and older) and three race/ethnicity groups. In addition, for the 1993 NHSDA six Metropolitan Statistical Areas were oversampled: Chicago, Denver, the District of Columbia, Los Angeles, Miami, and New York. This oversampling allowed certain subgroups to be large enough to support estimation. The national estimates presented include data from these special samples. Based on the respondents' self-classifications the race/ethnicity groups were classified as: (1) Hispanic in origin, regardless of race; (2) White, not of Hispanic origin; and (3) Black, not of Hispanic origin. As defined, these groups are mutually exclusive. Those who did not identify themselves as Hispanic, non-Hispanic White, or non-Hispanic Black were included in the category "other." This includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Pacific Islanders, Asians, and other groups. Separate estimates are not provided for this category because the sample size is too small.

Development of weights

Sampling weights were calculated to reflect selection probabilities and to compensate for nonresponse and undercoverage. Each weight can be viewed as the number of population members that the responding sample member represents. Poststratification adjustments are made to force the respondent weight totals to equal U.S. Bureau of the Census projections for the civilian, noninstitutionalized population according to age group, sex, race, and Hispanic origin.

Adjusting for nonresponse through imputation

The prevalence estimates are based on the total sample or all cases in a subgroup, including some cases for which missing data for some recency-of-use and frequency-of-use variables were replaced with logically or statistically imputed values. Prior to determining the completeness of a case, an editing procedure was implemented to check for inconsistencies and to determine if missing information was retrievable by using other information in the questionnaire. Logical imputation was then done to replace inconsistent, missing, or invalid data. Determination of completeness of a case was then made. To be classified as

minimally complete interviews, and therefore included in the database, data on the recency of use of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine had to have been provided by the respondent or logically imputed from other answers supplied by the respondent.

For some key variables that still had missing values after the application of logical imputation, statistical imputation was used to replace the missing data with appropriate valid response codes. Data still missing for recency-of-use questions (for drugs other than alcohol, cocaine, and marijuana) were statistically imputed using a technique known as "hot deck imputation." The first step in this procedure involves sorting the data file progressively using data on recency-of-use of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine; age; sex; Hispanic origin; and race. The hot deck imputation procedure replaces a missing item on a particular record by the last encountered nonmissing response for that item (from a previous record) on the sorted database. The hot deck imputation procedure is appropriate for recency-of-use variables because the level of item nonresponse is low. Missing data for the frequency-of-use-in-the-past-12-months variables are statistically imputed using a logistic regression-based method of imputation.

Sampling error and confidence intervals

In the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, as in every sample survey, there is some degree of statistical uncertainty or error. The estimates provided are subject to uncertainties of two types: nonsampling and sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are attributed to such sources as recording and coding errors, missing data, computer processing errors, differences in respondents' interpretations of questions, and purposely false answers. Nonsampling errors cannot be quantified, however, rigorous attempts were made to minimize their occurrence through pretesting, interviewer training and evaluation, interview verification, coder training, coding verification, and other quality control measures.

Sampling errors denote the random fluctuations that occur in estimates when a sample of the population is drawn rather than conducting a complete census. Different samples drawn using the same procedures from the same population would be expected to result in different estimates. Many of these observed estimates would differ to some degree from the "true" population value and these differences are due to sampling errors. Sampling errors are quantified by way of confidence intervals. Asymmetrical 95 percent confidence intervals were calculated for all estimated pro-

portions and corresponding population estimates.

Regions

North Central--Includes the East North Central States--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; and the West North Central States--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Northeast--Includes the New England States--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont; and the Middle Atlantic States--New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

South--Includes the South Atlantic States--Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; the East South Central States--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; and the West South Central States--Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma.

West--Includes the States of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Appendix 9

National Crime Victimization Survey

Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: This information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) collects data from residents living throughout the United States, including persons living in group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Crew members of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates, were not included in the survey. Similarly, U.S. citizens residing abroad and foreign visitors to this country were excluded. With these exceptions, individuals age 12 and older living in units selected for the sample were eligible to be interviewed.

Data collection

Each housing unit selected for the NCVS remains in the sample for 3 years, with each of seven interviews taking place at 6-month intervals. An NCVS interviewer's first contact with a housing unit selected for the survey is in person. The interviewer may then conduct subsequent visits, except for the fifth, by telephone.

To elicit more accurate reporting of incidents, NCVS uses the self-responder method which calls for the direct interviewing of each person 12 years and older in the household. An exception is made to use proxy interviewing instead of direct interviewing for the following three cases: 12- and 13-year-old persons when a knowledgeable household member insists they not be interviewed directly, incapacitated persons, and individuals absent from the household during the entire field-interviewing period. In the case of temporarily absent household members and persons who are physically or mentally incapable of granting interviews, interviewers may accept other household members as proxy respondents, and in certain situations non-household members may provide information for incapacitated persons.

Approximately 30 percent of the interviews in the 1994 sample were conducted using Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI), a data collection mode that involves interviewing from centralized facilities and using a computerized instrument. In the CATI-eligible part of the sample, all interviews are done by telephone whenever possible, except for the first and fifth interviews, which are still primarily conducted in person. The telephone interviews are conducted by the CATI facilities (Hagerstown, Maryland and Tucson, Arizona).

Sample design and size

Survey estimates are derived from a stratified, multi-stage cluster sample. The primary sampling units (PSUs) composing the first stage of the sample were counties, groups of counties, or large metropolitan areas. Large PSUs were included in the sample automatically and are considered to be self-representing (SR) since all of them were selected. The remaining PSUs, called non-self-representing (NSR) because only a subset of them was selected, were combined into strata by grouping PSUs with similar geographic and demographic characteristics, as determined by the 1980 census.

The 1994 NCVS sample households were drawn from the 1980-based sample design. The 1980 design consists of 84 SR PSUs and 153 NSR strata, with one PSU per stratum selected with probability proportionate to population size. The NCVS sample design has been revised to take advantage of the availability of data from the 1990 census. However, the 1990-based sample will not start contributing to the NCVS estimates until 1995.

The two remaining stages of sampling were designed to ensure a self-weighting probability sample of housing units and group-quarter dwellings within each of the selected areas. (Self-weighting means that prior to imposing any weighting adjustments, each sample housing unit had the same probability of being selected.) This involved a systematic selection of enumeration districts (geographic areas used for the 1980 census), with a probability of selection proportionate to their 1980 population size, followed by the selection of segments (clusters of approximately four housing units each) from within each enumeration district. To account for units built within each of the sample areas after the 1980 Census, a sample was drawn of permits issued for the construction of residential housing. Jurisdictions that do not issue building permits were sampled using small land-area segments. These supplementary procedures, though yielding a relatively small portion of the total sample, enabled persons living in housing units built after 1980 to be properly represented in the survey.

Approximately 58,040 housing units and other living quarters were designated for the sample. In order to conduct field interviews, the sample is divided into six groups, or rotations, and each group of households is interviewed once every 6 months over a period of 3 years. The initial interview is used to bound the interviews (bounding establishes a timeframe to avoid duplication of crimes on subsequent interviews), but is not used to compute the annual estimates. Each rotation group is further divided into six panels. A different panel of households, corresponding to one sixth of each rotation group, is interviewed each month during the 6-month period. Because the survey is continuous, newly constructed housing units are selected as described, and assigned to rotation groups and panels for subsequent incorporation into the sample. A new rotation group enters the sample every 6 months, replacing a group phased out after being in the sample for 3 years.

Selection of cases for CATI

About 30 percent of the 47,563 households obtained in the 1994 sample were interviewed using the CATI technique. Currently, the NCVS sample PSUs fall into three groups of CATI usage: maximum-CATI PSUs, where all the segments in the PSU are CATI-eligible; half-CATI PSUs, where half of the segments in the PSU are randomly designated to be CATI-eligible; and no-CATI PSUs, where none of the segments are CATI-eligible. The level of CATI usage for each PSU was established with concern toward an optimal workload for the field interviewers. In the "half-CATI" PSUs, a random sample of about 50 percent of the segments in each PSU is taken and designated as CATI-eligible. The sample cases in CATI-eligible segments from the max-CATI and the half-CATI PSUs are interviewed from CATI facilities while the other sample cases are interviewed by the standard NCVS field procedures.

Estimation procedure

Annual estimates of the levels and rates of victimization are derived by accumulating six quarterly estimates, which in turn are obtained from 17 months of field interviewing, ranging from February of one year through June of the following year. The population and household figures shown on victimization rate tables are based on an average for these 17 months, centering on the ninth month of the data collection period, in this case October 1994.

Sample data from 8 months of field interviewing are required to produce estimates for each quarter. (Quarterly estimates are not published since there may not be sufficient observations to ensure their reliability.) For example, data collected between February and September are required to estimate the first quarter of any

given calendar year. Each quarterly estimate is composed of equal numbers of field observations from the months during the half-year interval prior to the time of interview. Therefore, incidents occurring in January may be reported in a February interview (1 month between the crime and the interview), in a March interview (2 months), and so on up to 6 months ago for interviews conducted in July. This arrangement minimizes expected biases associated with the tendency of respondents to place victimizations in more recent months of a 6-month reference period rather than the month in which they actually occurred.

The estimation procedure begins with the application of a base weight to the data from each individual interviewed. The base weight is the reciprocal of the probability of each unit's selection for the sample, and provides a rough measure of the population represented by each person in the sample. Next, an adjustment is made to account for households and individuals in occupied units who were selected for the survey but unavailable for interview.

In addition to adjusting for unequal probabilities of selection and observation, the final weight also includes a ratio adjustment to known population totals based on the adjusted counts from the 1990 Decennial Census. Readers interested in a detailed discussion of the estimation and weighting procedures should consult the original source.

Series victimizations

A series victimization is defined as six or more similar but separate crimes that the victim is unable to recall individually or describe in detail to an interviewer. These series crimes have been excluded from the tables because victims were unable to provide details for each separate event.

Accuracy of estimates

The accuracy of an estimate is a measure of its total error, that is, the sum of all the errors affecting the estimate: sampling error as well as nonsampling error.

The sample used for the NCVS is one of a large number of possible samples of equal size that could have been obtained by using the same sample design and selection procedures. Estimates derived from different samples would differ from one another due to sampling variability, or sampling error.

The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples. Therefore, it is a measure of the precision (reliability) with which a particular estimate

approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval. A confidence interval is a range of numbers which has a specified probability that the average of all possible samples, which is the true unknown value of interest in an unbiased design, is contained within the interval. About 68 percent of the time, the survey estimate will differ from the true average by less than one standard error. Only 10 percent of the time will the difference be more than 1.6 standard errors, and just 1 time in 100 will it be greater than 2.5 standard errors. A 95 percent confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus twice the standard error. Thus there is a 95 percent chance that the result of a complete census would fall within the confidence interval. Most of the comparisons presented were significant at the 95 percent confidence level (about 2.0 standard errors, meaning that the difference between the estimates is greater than twice the standard error of the difference). Comparisons that failed the 90 percent test were not considered statistically significant.

In addition to sampling error, the estimates are subject to nonsampling error. While substantial care is taken in the NCVS to reduce the sources of nonsampling error throughout all the survey operations, by means of a quality assurance program, quality controls, operational controls, and error-correcting procedures, an unquantified amount of nonsampling error remains.

Major sources of nonsampling error are related to the ability of the respondents to recall in detail the crimes that occurred during the 6 months prior to the interview. Research based on interviews of victims obtained from police files indicates that assault is recalled with the least accuracy of any crime measured by the NCVS. This may be related to the tendency of victims to not report crimes committed by offenders who are not strangers, especially if they are relatives. In addition, among certain groups, crimes that contain elements of assault could be a part of everyday life, and are therefore forgotten or not considered important enough to mention to a survey interviewer. These recall problems may result in an understatement of the actual rate of assault.

However, as part of the redesign of the survey, substantial improvements were made to measure crime more accurately and, therefore, reduce the nonsampling error. The NCVS now includes improved questions and cues that aid victims in recalling victimizations, more explicit questions are now asked about sexual victimizations, and new components have been added to measure victimizations by nonstrangers. As a result, victims are reporting more crime incidents.

Another source of nonsampling error is the inability of some respondents to recall the exact month a crime occurred, even though it was placed in the correct reference period. This error source is partially offset by interviewing monthly and using the estimation procedure described earlier. Telescoping is another problem in which incidents that occurred before the reference period are placed within the period. The effect of telescoping is minimized by using the bounding procedure previously described. The interviewer is provided with a summary of the incidents reported in the preceding interview and, if a similar incident is reported, it can be determined whether or not it is a new one by discussing it with the victim. Events that occurred after the reference period are set aside for inclusion with the data from the following interview.

Other sources of nonsampling error can result from other types of response mistakes, including errors in reporting incidents as crimes, misclassification of crimes, systematic data errors introduced by the interviewer, errors made in coding and processing the data. Quality control and editing procedures were used to minimize the number of errors made by the respondents and the interviewers.

Since field representatives conducting the interviews usually reside in the area in which they interview, the race and ethnicity of the field representatives generally matches that of the local population. Special efforts are made to further match field representatives and the people they interview in areas where English is not commonly spoken. About 90 percent of all NCVS field representatives are female.

Standard errors measure only those nonsampling errors arising from transient factors affecting individual responses completely at random (simple response variance); they do not reveal any systematic biases in the data. As calculated in the NCVS, the standard errors would partially measure nonsampling error arising from some of the above sources, such as transient memory errors, or accidental errors in recording or coding answers, for example.

Definitions of terms

Age--The appropriate age category is determined by the respondent's age on the last day of the month before the interview.

Aggravated assault--Attack or attempted attack with a weapon, regardless of whether an injury occurred, and attack without a weapon when serious injury results.

With injury--An attack without a weapon when serious injury results, or an attack with a weapon involving any injury. Serious injury includes broken bones, lost teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness, and

any unspecified injury requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization.

Threatened with a weapon--

Threat or attempted attack by an offender armed with a gun, knife, or other object used as a weapon, not resulting in victim injury.

Annual family income--The total income of the household head and all members of the household for the 12 months preceding the interview. Includes wages, salaries, net income from businesses or farms, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, and any other form of monetary income.

Assault--An unlawful physical attack or threat of attack. Assaults may be classified as aggravated or simple. Rape, attempted rape, and sexual assaults are excluded from this category, as well as robbery and attempted robbery. The severity of assaults ranges from minor threat to incidents which are nearly fatal.

Ethnicity--A classification based on Hispanic culture and origin, regardless of race.

Head of household--A classification that defines one and only one person in each housing unit as the head. Head of household implies that the person rents or owns (or is in the process of buying), the household unit. The head of household must be at least 18, unless all members of the household are under 18, or the head is married to someone 18 or older.

Hispanic--Persons who describe themselves as Mexican-American, Chicano, Mexican, Mexicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central American, South American, or from some other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Household--A person or group of people meeting either of the following criteria: (1) people whose usual place of residence is the same housing unit, even if they are temporarily absent; (2) people staying in a housing unit who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

Household burglary--Unlawful or forcible entry or attempted entry of a residence. This crime usually, but not always, involves theft. The illegal entry may be by force, such as breaking a window or slashing a screen, or may be without force by entering through an unlocked door or an open window. If the person entering has no legal right to be present in the structure a burglary has occurred. The structure need not be the house itself for a burglary to take place; illegal entry of a garage, shed, or any other structure on the premises also constitutes household burglary. If breaking and entering occurs in a hotel or vacation residence, it is still classified as a burglary for the household whose member or members were staying there at the time the entry occurred.

Completed burglary--To successfully gain entry to a residence by a

person who has no legal right to be present in the structure, by use of force, or without force.

Forcible entry--A form of completed burglary in which force is used to gain entry to a residence. Some examples include breaking a window or slashing a screen.

Unlawful entry without force--A form of completed burglary committed by someone having no legal right to be on the premises, even though no force is used.

Attempted forcible entry--A form of burglary in which force is used in an attempt to gain entry.

Incident--A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. For example, if two people are robbed at the same time and place, this is classified as two robbery victimizations but only one robbery incident.

Marital status--Every person is assigned to one of the following classifications: (1) married, which includes persons in common-law unions and those who are currently living apart for reasons other than marital discord (employment, military service, etc.); (2) separated or divorced, which includes married persons who are legally separated and those who are not living together because of marital discord; (3) widowed; and (4) never married, which includes persons whose marriages have been annulled and those who are living together and not in a common-law union.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)--Office of Management and Budget defines this as a population nucleus of 50,000 or more, generally consisting of a city and its immediate suburbs, along with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with the nucleus. MSA's are designated by counties, the smallest geographic units for which a wide range of statistical data can be obtained. However, in New England, MSA's are designated by cities and towns since these sub-county units are of great local significance and considerable data is available for them. Currently, an area is defined as an MSA if it meets one of two standards: (1) a city has a population of at least 50,000; (2) the Census Bureau defines an urbanized area of at least 50,000 people with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000 (or 75,000 in New England). The Census Bureau's definition of urbanized areas, data on commuting to work, and the strength of the economic and social ties between the surrounding counties and the central city determine which counties not containing a main city are included in an MSA. For New England, MSA's are determined by a core area and related cities and towns, not counties. A metropolitan statistical area may contain more than one city of 50,000 and may cross State lines. Within this general classification unit, there are three subclassifications: urban, suburban, and rural. They are defined as follows:

Urban areas--The largest city or grouping of cities in a metropolitan statistical area.

Suburban areas--A county or group of counties containing a central city, plus any contiguous counties that are linked socially and economically to the central city. Suburban areas are categorized as those portions of metropolitan areas situated "outside central cities."

Rural areas--A place not located inside a metropolitan statistical area. This category includes a variety of localities, ranging from sparsely populated rural areas to cities with populations less than 50,000.

Motor vehicle--An automobile, truck, motorcycle, or any other motorized vehicle legally allowed on public roads and highways.

Motor vehicle theft--Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempted thefts.

Completed motor vehicle theft--The successful taking of a vehicle by an unauthorized person.

Attempted motor vehicle theft--The unsuccessful attempt by an unauthorized person to take a vehicle.

Non-Hispanic--Persons who report their culture or origin as something other than "Hispanic" as defined above. This distinction is made regardless of race.

Nonstranger--A classification of a crime victim's relationship to the offender. An offender who is either related to, well known to, or casually acquainted with the victim is a nonstranger. For crimes with more than one offender, if any of the offenders are nonstrangers, then the group of offenders as a whole is classified as nonstranger. This category only applies to crimes that involve contact between the victim and the offender; the distinction is not made for crimes of theft since victims of this offense rarely see the offenders.

Offender--The perpetrator of a crime; this term usually applies to crimes involving contact between the victim and the offender.

Offense--A crime. When referring to personal crimes, the term can be used to refer to both victimizations and incidents.

Personal crimes--Rape, sexual assault, personal robbery, assault, purse snatching and pocket picking. Includes both attempted and completed crimes.

Personal crimes of violence--Rape, sexual assault, personal robbery, or assault. Includes both attempted and completed crimes; does not include purse snatching and pocket picking. Murder is not measured by the NCVS because of the inability to question the victim.

Completed violence--The sum of all completed rapes, sexual assaults, robberies, and assaults.

Attempted/threatened violence--The unsuccessful attempt of rape, sexual assault, personal robbery, or assault. Includes attempted attacks or sexual assaults by means of verbal threats.

Property crimes--Burglary, motor vehicle theft, or theft. Includes both attempted and completed crimes.

Purse snatching/pocket picking--Theft or attempted theft of property or cash directly from the victim by stealth, without force or threat of force.

Race--Racial categories for this survey are white, black, and other. The category "other" is composed mainly of Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos. The race of the head of household is used in determining the race of the household for computing household crime demographics.

Rape--Forced sexual intercourse including both psychological coercion as well as physical force. Forced sexual intercourse means vaginal, anal, or oral penetration by the offender(s). This category also includes incidents involving penetration using a foreign object such as a bottle. Includes attempted rapes, male as well as female victims, and both heterosexual and homosexual rape. Attempted rape includes verbal threats of rape.

Rate of victimization--See "Victimization rate."

Robbery--Completed or attempted theft, directly from a person, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon, and with or without injury.

Completed/property taken--The successful taking of property from a person by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon, and with or without injury.

Completed with injury--The successful taking of property from a person, accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury.

Completed without injury--The successful taking of property from a person by force or the threat of force, either with or without a weapon, but not resulting in injury.

Attempted to take property--The attempt to take property from a person by force or threat of force without success, with or without a weapon, and with or without injury.

Attempted without injury--The attempt to take property from a person by force or threat of force without success, with or without a weapon, but not resulting in injury.

Attempted with injury--The attempt to take property from a person without success, accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury.

Sexual assault--A wide range of victimizations, separate from rape or attempted rape. Includes attacks or attempted attacks generally involving unwanted sexual contact between victim and offender. Sexual assaults may or may not involve force and include such things as grabbing or fondling. Sexual assault also includes verbal threats.

Simple assault--Attack without a weapon resulting either in no injury, minor

injury (for example, bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, or swelling), or in undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault without a weapon.

With minor injury--An attack with or without a weapon resulting in minor injury (for example, bruises, black eyes, cuts, etc.) or in undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization.

Without injury--An attempted assault without a weapon not resulting in injury.

Stranger--A classification of the victim's relationship to the offender for crimes involving direct contact between the two. Incidents are classified as involving strangers if the victim identifies the offender as a stranger, did not see or recognize the offender, or knew the offender only by sight. Crimes involving multiple offenders are classified as involving nonstrangers if any of the offenders was a nonstranger. Since victims of theft without contact rarely see the offender, no distinction is made between strangers and nonstrangers for this crime.

Tenure--The NCVS recognizes two forms of household tenancy: (1) owned, which includes dwellings that are mortgaged, and (2) rented, which includes rent-free quarters belonging to a party other than the occupants, and situations where rental payments are in kind or in services.

Theft--Completed or attempted theft of property or cash without personal contact. Incidents involving theft of property from within the sample household would classify as theft if the offender has a legal right to be in the house (such as a maid, delivery person, or guest). If the offender has no legal right to be in the house, the incident would classify as a burglary.

Completed--To successfully take without permission property or cash without personal contact between the victim and offender.

Attempted--To unsuccessfully attempt to take property or cash without personal contact.

Victim--The recipient of a criminal act, usually used in relation to personal crimes, but also applicable to households.

Victimization--A crime as it affects one individual person or household. For personal crimes, the number of victimizations is equal to the number of victims involved. The number of victimizations may be greater than the number of incidents because more than one person may be victimized during an incident. Each crime against a household is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household.

Victimization rate--A measure of the occurrence of victimizations among a specified population group. For personal crimes, this is based on the number of victimizations per 1,000 residents age 12 and older. For household crimes, the victimization rates are

calculated using the number of incidents per 1,000 households.

Victimize--To commit a crime against a person or household.

Appendix 10

Drug Abuse Warning Network

Methodology, estimation procedures, and data limitations

This information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Preliminary Estimates from the Drug Abuse Warning Network: 1994 Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes*, Advance Report Number 11 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, December 1995), pp. 4, 32-41; and *Preliminary Estimates from the Drug Abuse Warning Network: January-June 1995 Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, May 1996), p. 26. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

These data were collected by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration through the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN). The data are weighted estimates representing all drug abuse-related emergency department episodes in the 48 contiguous States, the District of Columbia, and 21 metropolitan areas for calendar year 1994. During 1994, 496 sample hospitals provided data to DAWN. With the application of sampling weights, these data lead to the estimate of 518,521 drug abuse episodes and 900,317 drug mentions in the universe of eligible hospitals across the United States.

Hospitals eligible for DAWN are non-Federal, short-stay general surgical and medical hospitals in the coterminous United States that have a 24-hour emergency department. The American Hospital Association's (AHA) 1984 and 1985 Annual Surveys of Hospitals were used to obtain a sampling frame. Hospitals in the frame were stratified according to size; hospitals reporting 80,000 or more annual emergency department visits were assigned to a single stratum and selected with certainty. Additional strata were defined according to whether the hospital had an organized outpatient department or a chemical/alcohol inpatient unit. Twenty-one Metropolitan Statistical Areas were designated for oversampling and hospitals outside these areas were assigned to the national panel and sampled. In addition to the other strata, hospitals in the metropolitan areas were classified as to whether they were

inside or outside the central city. A sample maintenance procedure was developed to randomly select "newly eligible" hospitals from the AHA each year using the same selection probabilities. This procedure allows the sample to be kept up-to-date and representative of over 5,000 DAWN-eligible hospitals in the coterminous U.S.

The national response rate in 1994 was 72 percent; this rate is based on the number of eligible hospitals in the sample and the number actually responding. Data from the 21 oversampled metropolitan areas were pooled with data from the national panel to produce the national estimates.

For the purpose of reporting to the DAWN system, drug abuse is defined as the non-medical use of a substance for psychic effect, dependence, or suicide attempt/gesture. Nonmedical use includes: the use of prescription drugs in a manner inconsistent with accepted medical practice; the use of over-the-counter drugs contrary to approved labeling; or the use of any other substance (heroin, cocaine, marijuana, glue, aerosols, etc.) for psychic effect, dependence, or suicide.

Within each facility participating in the DAWN system, a designated DAWN reporter, usually a member of the emergency department or medical records staff, was responsible for identifying drug abuse episodes and recording and submitting data on each case. An episode report is submitted for each drug abuse patient who visits a DAWN emergency department. To be eligible for DAWN, a case must meet all four of the following criteria: 1) the patient was treated in the hospital's emergency department; 2) the patient's presenting problem(s) was induced by or related to drug use, regardless of whether the drug ingestion occurred minutes or hours before the visit; 3) the case involved the non-medical use of a legal drug or any use of an illegal drug; and 4) the patient's reason for taking the substance(s) included one of the following: dependence, suicide attempt or gesture, or psychic effects. Each report of a drug abuse episode includes demographic information about the patient and information about the circumstances of the episode. In addition to drug overdoses, drug abuse emergency department episodes may result from the chronic effects of habitual drug usage or from unexpected reactions. Unexpected reactions reflect cases where the drug's effect was different than anticipated (e.g., caused hallucinations). Up to four different substances, in addition to alcohol-in-combination, can be specified for each episode.

It should be noted that alcohol is reported to DAWN only when used in combination with another drug. It also should be noted that epi-

sodes involving children under 6 years of age are not reported to DAWN.

A drug episode is defined as an emergency department visit that was directly related to the use of an illegal drug or the non-medical use of a legal drug for persons age 6 years and older. The number of emergency department episodes reported in DAWN is not synonymous with the number of individuals involved. One person may make repeated visits to an emergency department or to several emergency departments, thus producing a number of episodes. No patient identifiers are collected, therefore it is impossible to determine the number of individuals involved in the reported episodes.

A drug mention refers to a substance that was mentioned during a drug-related emergency department episode. In addition to alcohol-in-combination, up to four substances may be reported for each drug-related episode; thus, the total number of mentions exceeds the number of total episodes. It should be noted that a particular drug mention may or may not be the confirmed "cause" of the episode when multiple drugs have been mentioned. Even when only one substance is reported for an episode, allowance should still be made for reported drugs not mentioned or for other contributory factors.

Estimation procedures

The data represent weighted estimates of total emergency department drug episodes and drug mentions in the coterminous U.S. and in the 21 metropolitan areas oversampled in DAWN. The weights are generated each quarter for each hospital in the sample and are the product of a four component model that considers (1) the base sampling weight calculated as the reciprocal of the sampling probability; (2) an adjustment for atypical reporting, applicable to certain hospitals that merge, split, or respond in an unusual way; (3) an adjustment for nonresponse based either on complete non-participation or failure to provide data on all the reporting days in a given time period; and (4) a benchmark factor, applied within metropolitan areas, that adjusts the total number of emergency department visits among participating sample hospitals to the total for the population of hospitals as determined from the sampling frame.

Correction of the estimation system

In 1995, a comprehensive review and correction of the DAWN estimation system was completed. The changes have been fully implemented for the 1993 year. Estimates for 1993 and 1994 reflect those changes as will subsequent years. Most of the errors were due to miscalculation of the weights of

hospitals that had undergone organizational changes since they were selected into the sample. Estimates prior to 1993 are not directly comparable to the 1993 and 1994 estimates presented in this edition of SOURCEBOOK.

Preliminary versus final estimates

Final estimates are produced once a year when all hospitals participating in DAWN have submitted their data for that year and when additional ancillary data used in estimation become available. The differences between preliminary and final estimates are due to several factors.

(1) Final estimates include data from a small number of late-reporting hospitals. Data from some late reporting facilities are received for each time period. Therefore, later files will usually include more complete data (i.e., have a higher response rate).

(2) Additional hospitals are added to the sample and incorporated into the final estimates for a given year (not the preliminary estimates for that same year). Most of these hospitals are "newly eligible" because they became DAWN eligible sometime after the original sample was selected. The final DAWN estimates are produced after the most current AHA Annual Survey of Hospitals file is received. This file was used initially to establish a sampling frame for DAWN. Subsequently, the most current AHA file is used once a year to maintain the representativeness of the sample. Between the releases of the preliminary and final estimates, the use of the newer AHA survey can result in hospitals being added to the sample and incorporated into the final estimates.

(3) Data from the most current AHA file are used to produce the final weights.

While the final estimates differ from the preliminary estimates, in past years the basic conclusions have not changed.

Data limitations

When producing estimates from any sample survey, two types of errors are possible--sampling and nonsampling errors. The sampling error of an estimate is the error caused by the selection of a sample instead of utilizing a census of hospitals. Sampling error is reduced by selecting a large sample or by using efficient sample design and estimation strategies such as stratification, optimal allocation, and ratio estimation. Nonsampling errors occur from nonresponse, difficulties in the interpretation of the collection form, coding errors, computer processing errors, errors in the sampling frame, reporting errors and other errors. Many procedures are in place to minimize nonsampling errors such as data

editing and periodic retraining of data collectors. Further, nonrespondents are identified for additional recruitment. Late reporters are assigned for priority data collection and respondents with changes in reporting are designated for followup.

It is also important to recognize that DAWN does not provide a complete picture of problems associated with drug use, but rather focuses on the impact that these problems have on hospital emergency departments in the United States. If a person is admitted to another part of the hospital for treatment, treated in a physician's office or at a drug treatment center, the episode would not be included in DAWN.

Appendix 11

National Youth Survey: Adjusted prevalence and offense rates of delinquent behavior: 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992 Survey methodology and descriptions of offenses

Note: This information was excerpted from David Huizinga et al., *Prevalence and Offense Rates of Delinquent Behavior 1976-1992 Adjusted and Unadjusted for Triviality and Inappropriateness*. National Youth Survey Report No. 60, Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado, 1996. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Study design and sample selection

The National Youth Survey (NYS) involved a multi-cohort accelerated longitudinal design with a national probability sample of 1,725 adolescents age 11 to 17 in 1976. Based on a multi-stage cluster design, the sample was selected to be representative of the American youth born in the years 1959 through 1965. At each stage the probabilities of selection were established to provide a self-weighting sample. Seventy-six primary sampling units were selected, with probability of selection being proportional to size. This sampling procedure resulted in the listing of 67,266 households, of which approximately 8,000 were selected for inclusion in the sample. All youth living in the selected households who were 11 through 17 years of age on or before Dec. 31, 1976 and were physically and mentally capable of being interviewed were eligible for the study. The selected households generated an estimated total of 2,360 eligible youth. Of these, 1,725 (73 percent) agreed to participate in the study, signed informed consents, and completed interviews in the initial survey.

The initial survey was conducted between January and March of 1977 and obtained individual reports of delinquency involvement during the preceding year (1976). Surveys for 1977-80 were conducted during the same period in successive years, obtaining reports of delinquent activity during the calendar year just ended. Similarly, the 1984, 1987, 1990, and 1993 surveys obtained reports of delinquent activity during the prior calendar year (1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992).

Attempts were made to recontact and interview each of the original 1,725 respondents in each of the eight followup surveys. However, some respondents were lost on one or more followup surveys due to their refusal to

participate or the inability to locate them. The completion rate, or percent of the total original sample that completed interviews for each survey after the first, was 1978--96 percent, 1979--94 percent, 1980--89 percent, 1981--87 percent, 1984--87 percent, 1987--80 percent, 1990--83 percent, and 1993--78 percent. Comparisons of participants and nonparticipants at each survey year after the first reveal some small selective loss at particular waves. However, comparisons of those participating in each survey with the total sample in the first survey suggest that differences by age, sex, race, place of residence (urban, suburban, rural), and general delinquency are not common and are small (not statistically significant) when they occur. The representativeness of the sample with respect to these variables does not appear to be affected in any serious way by respondent loss over the survey years.

Data collection procedures

The annual reports of delinquent behavior by members of the youth panel were obtained in confidential personal (face-to-face or telephone) interviews. In most instances these interviews occurred in the respondent's home. If the situation at home was such that privacy could not be guaranteed, arrangements were made to conduct the interview in some other setting where privacy was assured. Respondents were guaranteed that any information they provided in the interview was confidential and could not be released to any person or agency without their prior written consent.

The measure of delinquent behavior

The primary measure of delinquency employed in the National Youth Survey was a self-report measure. The full range of delinquent acts reported in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) was reviewed. Any specific act that involved more than one percent of the reported juvenile arrests for 1972-74 (with the exception of traffic violations) was included in the self-report delinquency (SRD) measure. As a result, offenses such as robbery and sexual assault, which are often absent in SRD measures, were included. The process resulted in a 40-item SRD measure that was used in the initial survey.

Additional SRD items were added during subsequent surveys. Three new fraud items were added in 1979 based on a reassessment of UCR arrest data for youth in the 18 to 21 age range. An arson item was added in 1980. For the 1986 estimates, all of the school-related offense items were eliminated. New items were added for work-related offenses: hit someone at work, damaged employer's property, stole from employer, and embezzlement. Also added were general

items for minor assault and strongarm robbery (hit anyone else, strongarmed anyone else), and picked someone's pocket. New items for battery, forgery, income tax evasion, and insurance fraud were added for the 1992 estimates.

Descriptions of self-report delinquency items

Question: "How many times in the last year have you:"

Damaged family property--Purposely damaged or destroyed property belonging to your parents or other family members.

Damaged school property--Purposely damaged or destroyed property belonging to a school.

Damaged other property--Purposely damaged or destroyed other property that did not belong to you (not counting family or school property).

Stole motor vehicle--Stolen (or tried to steal) a motor vehicle, such as a car or motorcycle.

Stole something over \$50--Stolen (or tried to steal) something worth more than \$50.

Bought stolen goods--Knowingly bought, sold or held stolen goods (or tried to do any of these things).

Carried hidden weapon--Carried a hidden weapon other than a plain pocket knife.

Stole something under \$5--Stolen (or tried to steal) things worth \$5 or less.

Aggravated assault--Attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting or killing them.

Gang fights--Been involved in gang fights.

Sold marijuana--Sold marijuana or hashish ("pot," "grass," "hash").

Stole from family--Stolen money or other things from your parents or other members of your family.

Hit teacher--Hit (or threatened to hit) a teacher or other adult at school.

Hit parent--Hit (or threatened to hit) one of your parents.

Hit student--Hit (or threatened to hit) other students.

Sold hard drugs--Sold hard drugs, such as heroin, cocaine, and LSD.

Joyriding--Taken a vehicle for a ride (drive) without the owner's permission.

Sexual assault--Had (or tried to have) sexual relations with someone against their will.

Strongarmed students--Used force (strongarm methods) to get money or things from other students.

Strongarmed others--Used force (strongarm methods) to get money or things from other people (not students or teachers).

Stole something worth \$5 to

\$50--Stolen (or tried to steal) things worth between \$5 and \$50.

Stole at school--Stolen (or tried to steal) something at school, such as someone's coat from a classroom, locker, or cafeteria, or a book from the library.

Broke into building or vehicle--Broken into a building or vehicle (or tried to break in) to steal something or just to look around.

Additional SRD items on subsequent surveys and year added

Damaged property--Purposely damaged or destroyed property that did not belong to you. (1977)

Credit card fraud--Used or tried to use credit cards without the owner's permission. (1978)

Used checks illegally--Used checks illegally or used phony money to pay for something (includes intentional overdrafts). (1979)

Fraud--Tried to cheat someone by selling them something that was worthless or not what you said it was. (1979)

Arson--Purposely set fire to a building, a car, or other property or tried to do so. (1980)

Hit someone at work--Hit or threatened to hit your supervisor or other employee. (1986)

Hit someone else--Hit or threatened to hit anyone else (other than parents, persons at work). (1986)

Damaged employer's property--Purposely damaged or destroyed property belonging to your employer. (1986)

Stole from employer--Stolen money, goods or property from place where you work. (1986)

Embezzlement--Embezzled money, that is, used money or funds entrusted to your care for some purpose other than that intended. (1986)

Strongarmed anyone--Used force or strongarm methods to get money or things from people. (1986)

Forgery--Forged or copied someone else's signature on a check or legal document without their permission. (1993)

Insurance fraud--Made fraudulent insurance claims, that is, falsified or inflated medical bills or property or automobile repairs or replacement costs. (1993)

Income tax evasion--Intentionally underreported money earned or received, overestimated expenses or losses, or otherwise cheated on your Federal or State income taxes. (1993)

Battery--Hit or beat up someone so badly they probably needed a doctor. (1993)

The SRD measure asks respondents to indicate how many times, "from Christmas a year ago to the Christmas just past," they committed each offense. The recall period for each survey is thus 1 year, anchored by a specific reference point relevant to most youth. The

use of a 1-year period that coincides almost precisely with the calendar year allows for direct comparison with UCR data, NCVS victimization data, and some prior SRD data.

The measure of drug use

While a number of drug-related offenses were included in the SRD measure (e.g., selling marijuana, being drunk, buying liquor for a minor), offenses involving the illegal possession of alcohol and illicit drugs for personal use were included in a separate measure of drug use. This measure included seven drug substances: alcohol, marijuana, hallucinogens, amphetamines, heroin, cocaine, and barbiturates. Questions about the personal use of these seven substances were asked of all panel members on each of the nine annual surveys. Tranquilizers, inhalants, and angel dust were added for the 1979 estimates. Use of crack was added for the 1986 estimates.

The general format of drug use questions was similar to that employed with the SRD measure. The general question for the set of drug use items was "In the past year how often have you used...?" The reference period for drug use, like delinquent offenses, was the previous calendar year.

Prevalence and offender frequency rates

Prevalence rates refer to the proportion, or percentage, of persons in a population that reported engaging in a particular offense within a designated period of time. The unit of analysis, i.e., that which is counted, is persons. The prevalence figures reported are annual percentages.

Frequency rates refer to the number of times a particular offense was committed within the group of individuals who reported committing the offense in a designated time period. The offender frequencies reported here are annual median frequencies among the active offender group. Median frequencies are presented to avoid the influence of extreme scores on reported offense frequencies, and therefore more accurately reflect the number of offenses committed by a typical active offender.

Adjusted prevalence and frequency rates

The 1980 through 1993 surveys included followup questions that asked about the details of reported events for most of the delinquency items. This information was used to determine the appropriateness and seriousness of reported delinquent behaviors. Responses to a specific item were considered to be appropriate if they reflected the behavior described in the delinquency item, and serious, if an official such as a police officer would have taken action if the behavior had

been observed. The adjusted prevalence and offender frequency estimates reported here reflect the use of this followup information. Adjustments were made to the reported frequencies given by individual respondents. These, in turn, result in more accurate prevalence and offender frequency rates. The adjustment, to the extent possible, removes inappropriate and trivial offense reports. Only those delinquency items and drug use items (amphetamines, barbiturates, tranquilizers) in survey years in which such followup data were available and drug use items that were always considered serious (marijuana, hallucinogens, inhalants, angel dust, heroin, crack, cocaine) are reported.

It should be noted that the unit of analysis in self-report surveys such as the NYS involves a person-reported offense as distinguished from an offense event. For example, since a single robbery event may involve more than one person, the number of robberies reported by persons in the sample may exceed the actual number of robbery events in which these persons were involved. Frequency estimates as used here, describe the rate at which persons commit offenses, not the rate of offense events. Frequency estimates may be expressed as an average number of offenses per person, or as the number of offenses per some population base (e.g., 100; 1,000; or 100,000 persons). As in the case of prevalence, the period of time involved is usually designated, e.g., monthly frequency rate, annual frequency rate, or lifetime frequency rate.